GMR Airports Limited

Annual Report 2021

Registered Office

Skip House, 25/1, Museum Road,
Bengaluru - 560 025,
Karnataka, India

T +918040432699
F +080 4043 2240

Corporate Office

New Udaan Bhawan,
Opp. Terminal 3, IGI Airport,
New Delhi – 110 037, India
T +91-11-47197000
F +91-11-47197791
www.gmrairports.com
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Registered Office: Skip House 25/1, Museum Road,Bangalore, Karnataka - 560025.
Corporate Office: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp - T3, IGI Airport, New Delhi - 110037.
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455
Website: www.gmrairports.in

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS

NOTICE is hereby given that 29th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of GMR Airports Limited will be held on Thursday, September 16, 2021 at 03:00 P.M. (IST) **through Video Conferencing ('VC')/ other Audio Visual Means ('OAVM')**, on a shorter notice to transact the following business(s):

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider and adopt:

    - the annual audited standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, together with annexures thereto, and the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
    - the annual audited consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021, together with annexures thereto and Auditors report thereon.

2. To appoint a director in place of Mr. G.M. Rao (DIN: 00574243), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

3. To appoint a director in place of Mr. G.B.S. Raju (DIN: 00061686), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

4. To appoint a director in place of Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao (DIN: 03482239), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

5. To appoint M/s. KS Rao & Co. as Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company.

    To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**
    "**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to RBI Guidelines No. RBI/2021-22/25 dated April 27, 2021 and Sections 139, 142 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 made thereunder (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), M/s. KS Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration number [003109S]), be and are hereby appointed as Joint Statutory Auditors alongwith M/s. Walker Chandiok & L.L.P., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 001076N/ N500013) of the Company, to hold the office of Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company from the conclusion of 29th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 34th Annual General Meeting of the Company at such remuneration plus applicable taxes, out of pocket expenses and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses related to Audit as may be decided by Board of Directors of the Company.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to modify/change the tenure of the appointment of Joint Statutory Auditors, if required, to harmonise the appointment of Joint Statutory Auditors with the requirement of CIC Directions/Regulations issued by Reserve Bank of India."

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

6. To appoint Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru (DIN: 00082313) as an Independent Director of the Company.

   To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152 read with Schedule IV and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or enactment thereof for the time being in force), Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru (DIN: 00082313), whose appointment as an Independent Director is recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, and who is eligible for appointment and has consented to act as an Independent Director of the Company and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member under section 160(1) of the Act proposing his candidature for the office of Director of the Company, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company with effect from September 19, 2021, to hold office for a term of 3 consecutive years or up to the conclusion of 32th Annual General Meeting, whichever is earlier, and his term shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorized to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

By Order of the Board of Directors
For GMR Airports Limited

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Sushil Dudeja

Sushil Kumar Dudeja
Company Secretary
M.No. A19265

Place: New Delhi
Date: August 27, 2021

NOTES:

1. In view of the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic and to maintain the social distancing norms, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its General Circular dated May 05, 2020 and January 13, 2021 read with General Circulars dated April 08, 2020 and April 13, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted the holding of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM or Meeting") through Video Conferencing ("VC") facility or Other Audio Visual Means ("AVM"), during calendar year 2021, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and the aforesaid MCA Circulars, the 29th Annual General Meeting ("AGM" of "the Meeting") of **GMR Airports Limited** ("GAL" or "the Company") is scheduled to be held on Thursday, September 16, 2021, at 03:00 p.m. (IST) through VC / OAVM.
2. As per provisions of the Act and aforesaid MCA Circulars, the Company is not required to provide the facility of e-voting. The MCA Circulars prescribe that at least half of the total numbers, who represent not less than seventy-five percent of the paid-up share capital of the Company and gives a right to vote in the meeting, the AGM of such Company may be conducted through VC facility or OAVM only. The Company has in its records, the email addresses of all the Members of the Company representing hundred percent of the total paid-up share capital of the Company and gives right to the vote at the meeting. However, the Company is required to comply with the framework prescribed by the MCA vide its Circulars dated May 05, 2020 and January 13, 2021 read with General Circulars dated April 08, 2020 and April 13, 2020 for conducting the AGMs through VC facility or OVAM and issue of AGM Notice and subject to the fulfillment of the requirements which are covered hereunder in this Notice.
3. The Meeting can be convened at a shorter notice, after obtaining the consent, in writing or by electronic mode, is accorded thereto by members of the Company majority in number entitled to vote and who represent not less than ninety-five percent of such part of the paid-up share capital of the company as gives a right to vote at the meeting, pursuant to the provisions of Section 101 of the Act, format of Shorter notice consent is enclosed.
4. Notice convening the 29th AGM along with the Annual Report for FY 2020-21 (including financial statements, auditors report, board's report and relevant documents) is being sent only through electronic mode i.e. by email to all the Members and others entitled to their e-mail addresses registered with the Company. The Notice convening the 29th AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.gmrairports.in.

5. The company shall provide proper teleconferencing / Webex facility as follows.

- ✓ ZoomLink:https:https://gmrgroupin.zoom.us/j/91879854087?pwd=RjZUMzN5YVd0UTFnMEhiWXVWSE5xQT09
    - o Meeting ID: 918 7985 4087
    - o Passcode: 123456
- ✓ A unique Zoom Meeting ID and Password will be provided to the Shareholder to attend the Meeting on registered email id.
- ✓ The Shareholder has to click on the Link and the same will take to the User Id and password option.
- ✓ The shareholder has to add the password and Press on the Join Meeting Button.
- ✓ The Shareholder has the option to join with Video or Without Video.

- ✓ The Shareholder has the feature speak by pressing 'Unmute'. It is advisable that during the proceedings, the shareholder to keep on Mute and whenever want to say anything, then only Unmute.
- ✓ Mobile Number of the concerned IT person who is handling the Zoom in the Company and alternatively the Mobile Number of the Company Secretary:
- Mr. Rahul Mehrotra – M – 07042627744 {IT Technician}
- Mr. Sushil Kumar Dudeja – M – 09717852211 {Company Secretary}

6. Arrangement for two-way communication through teleconferencing or webex for the ease of participation by the members.
7. The Members who attend through VC or OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning quorum.
8. The facility of joining the meeting shall be kept open at-least 15 minutes before & till 15 minutes after such scheduled time of the AGM.
9. The explanatory statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Act in respect of Special Business is annexed hereto.
10. **Pursuant to Section 105 of the Companies Act 2013 and rules thereunder a Member Entitled to Attend and Vote and Vote at the Annual General Meeting and also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on poll instead of himself. A proxy need not be member of the Company. The proxy form in order to be effective must be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the Commencement of the Meeting.**

    However, in view of the specific circumstances (due to prevailing Covid-19 pandemic) during which this AGM is being held, pursuant to MCA Circulars on holding of AGM through VC / OAVM, the requirement of physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form, and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this AGM Notice.

11. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote at the meeting.
12. Corporate Members intending to send their authorized representatives to attend the Annual General Meeting, pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, are requested to send to the Company, certified copy of the relevant Board Resolution together with the respective Specimen signatures of those representative(s) authorized under the said resolution to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
13. Details of Directors appointment/re-appointment as required by Secretarial Standards on General Meeting is also enclosed.
14. This AGM is being held through VC / OAVM, as such the route map to the venue is not annexed to this Notice.
15. All documents referred to in the accompanying Notice, Annual Report as well as Annual Accounts of the subsidiary companies and Statutory registers which are to be kept open for inspection by the Members of the Company shall be available for inspection electronically during 11.00 A.M. and 5.00 P.M. on all working days till the completion of the ensuing AGM. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to Davinder.arora@gmrgroup.in Further, the Members seeking any information with regard to the accounts or any matter to be placed at the AGM, are requested to write

to Davinder.arora@gmrgroup.in, on or before Thursday, September 16, 2021 and response for the same will be sent by the Company accordingly.

Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013

Item No. 5:
The Shareholders of the Company at their meeting held on September 30, 2019, approved the appointment of M/s. Walker Chandiok & L.L.P., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 001076N/ N500013), as the Statutory Auditors of the Company under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years to hold the office from the conclusion of the 27th AGM till the conclusion of the 32nd AGM (i.e., up to September 30, 2024) at such fees to be decided by the Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Recently, Reserve Bank of India vide its Guidelines No. RBI/2021-22/25 dated April 27, 2021, ("RBI Guidelines") has notified Guidelines for Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs)/Statutory Auditors (SAs) for Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs), UCBs and NBFCs (including HFCs) effective from second half of FY 2021-22 for Companies having specified threshold based on the an asset size, one of which being Companies (NBFCs) having an asset size of ₹15,000 crore as at the end of the previous financial year, to conduct joint audit by minimum of two audit firms neither of them can have common partners or are under the same network.

For the purpose of said Joint Audit of the Company, it is mentioned to appoint the SCAs/SAs for a period of three years under RBI Guidelines. However, Section 139(2) of Companies Act, 2013 prescribes the term up to five consecutive years each for appointment and re-appointment of the Statutory Auditors (total term 10 years).

Due to the conflict in tenure of appointment in the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and RBI Guidelines, the management would make representation to the RBI seeking solution for harmonizing the provisions of the Substantive Law and RBI Guidelines.

The total asset size of the Company as on March 31, 2021 is Rs. 22,772.16 crore which is exceeding the prescribed threshold of Rs. 15,000 crore. Therefore, it is required to appoint new Statutory Auditor firm in addition to the existing Statutory Auditor to conduct joint audit of the Company in compliance with afore mentioned RBI Guidelines.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 5 of the accompanying notice.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 27, 2021, recommended the appointment of M/s KS Rao, Chartered Accountants as Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company to conduct the Audit along with M/s Walker Chandiok & Co., Chartered Accountants (the existing Statutory Auditors of the Company) for approval of the members by way of an Ordinary Resolution.

Item No. 6:
In terms of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") and the Board have recommended the appointment of Mr. Subba Rao

Amarthaluru (DIN: 00082313) as an Independent Director of the Company pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149 and 152 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has also received a notice in writing from a member proposing the candidature of Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru to be appointed as an Independent Director of the Company.

The Comspany has received a declaration from Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru confirming that he meets the criteria of independence as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and is registered on the Independent Directors' Data Bank maintained by the Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA). Further, the Company has also received consent to act as a Director in terms of section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and a declaration that he is not disqualified from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru fulfils the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder for his appointment as an Independent Director of the Company and he is independent of the management.

Considering his deep repository of knowledge and experience, sharp business acumen, and as a strong votary of the highest standards of corporate governance, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that it would be in the interest of the Company to appoint him as an Independent Director for a consecutive period of 3 years with effect from the date of this Annual General Meeting.

Additional information in respect of Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru, pursuant to the Secretarial Standards on General Meetings (SS-2) and brief profile, is enclosed.

Except Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru, being the appointee, and his relatives, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 6 of the accompanying notice.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 27, 2021, recommended the resolution in relation to appointment of Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru as an Independent Director of the Company, as set out in Item No. 6 for approval of the members by way of an Ordinary Resolution.

For GMR Airports Limited

Sushil Dudeja

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Sushil Kumar Dudeja
Company Secretary
Date: August 27, 2021
Place: New Delhi

Profile of Directors seeking appointment/reappointment at the Annual General Meeting (In pursuance of Secretarial Standard- 2 on General Meeting:

Name of Director	Mr.G.M. Rao	Mr.G.B.S Raju
DIN No.	00574243	00061686
Age (Years)	72 Years	47 Years
Qualifications	Bachelor of Engineering. (Mechanical)	Commerce Graduate
Experience	43 Years (approx.)	25 Years (approx.)
Terms & Conditions of Appointment/ re-appointment	Non-Executive Chairman (Liable to retire by rotation)	Non-Executive Director (Vice Chairman) (Liable to retire by rotation)
Remuneration Details	NIL	NIL
Remuneration last drawn	Rs. 72,500/- (Sitting Fee Paid)	Rs. 1,29,500/- (Sitting Fee Paid)
Date of first appointment on Board	March 31, 2011	May 15, 2018
Shareholding in the Company	NIL	NIL
Relationship with other Directors, Manager & KMPs	➢ Father of Mr. G.B.S Raju and Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar ➢ Father in law of Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	➢ Mr. G. M. Rao-Father ➢ Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar-Brother
No. of Board Meetings attended during the year	Seven Board Meeting was conduct during the year out of which he has attended Five Board Meetings.	Seven Board Meeting was conduct during the year out of which he has attended Seven Board Meetings.
Other Directorships, Chairmanships & Committee Membership	1.GMR Infrastructure Limited - Non Executive- Chairman Chairman-Management Committee 2. GMR Nagpur International Airport Ltd- Director 3.GMR Hyderabad International Airport limited- Executive Chairman 4. GMR Varalakshmi Foundation- Chairman	1. GMR Infrastructure Limited Stakeholders' Relationship Committee-Member Debenture Allotment Committee-Member Management Committee-Member Corporate Social Responsibility Committee-Member 2. GMR Varalakshmi Foundation Audit Committee- Member

	5.GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited - Director 6.GMR Airports Limited- Non-Executive Chairman 7.AMG Healthcare Destination Private Limited- Director 8.Parampara Family Business Institute- Chairman 9.Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation- Director 10.GMR Goa International Airport Limited- Chairman 11.GMR Enterprises Private Limited- Non-Executive Chairman Management Committee- Chairman Corporate Social Responsibility Committee-Member 12. GMR Energy Limited - Chairman	3. Delhi International Airport Limited – Executive Director Share Allotment, Transfer and Grievance Committee - Member 4. GBS Holdings Private Limited 5. Limak-GMR Adi-Orataki (Limak-GMR Joint Venture) 6. GMR Goa International Airport Limited 7. GMR Enterprises Private Limited Management Committee - Member 8. Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited 9. GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited 10.GMR Airports Limited – Non-Executive Director Nomination and Remmuneration Committee- Member 11.GMR Airport Developers Limited 12.GMR Nagpur International Airport 13.GMR Visakhapatnam Internatioal Airport Limited 14.GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited 15.GMR Energy Limited 16.GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited 17.GMR Warora Energy Limited

Name of Director	**Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao**	**Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru**
DIN No.	03482239	00082313
Age (Years)	62 Years	61 years
Qualification	Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)	Commerce graduate and a Chartered Accountant.
Experience	37 Years (approx.)	more than 35 years

Terms & Conditions of Appointment	Executive Director (Liable to retire by rotation)	To be appointed as an Independent Director for a term of 3 consecutive years.
Remuneration Details	For details refer the shareholders' resolution dated June 29, 2021.	NIL
Remuneration last drawn	Rs. 1.10 crores	NIL
Date of first appointment on Board	June 01, 2018	August 27, 2021
Shareholding in the Company	NIL	NIL
Relationship with other Directors, Manager & KMPs	Not related with any director	Not related with any director
No. of Board Meetings attended during the year	Seven Board Meeting was conduct during the year out of which he has attended Six Board Meetings.	NA
Other Directorships, Chairmanships & Committee **Membership**	1.GMR Goa International Airport Limited - Director 2. GMR Airports Limited - Executive Director Audit Committee – Member Corporate Social Responsibility - Member Share Allotment & Transfer Committee - Member 3. GMR Airport Developers Limited - Director Corporate Social Responsibility - Member 4. GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited - Director 5. GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited - Director 6. Delhi International Airport Limited – Executive Chairman Audit Committee – Chairman Corporate Social Responsibility - Member	NA

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013
CONSENT FOR SHORTER NOTICE
[*Pursuant to Section 101*]

To,
The Board of Directors
GMR Airports Limited
New Udaan Bhawan
Opp T3 IGI Airport
New Delhi - 110037.

We/I, ____________ registered number/ son of ______having registered office at/resident of ______________holding _____ equity shares of the face value of Rs. 10/- each in the Company in my/our own name having client ID______and DP ID_________, hereby give consent pursuant to section 101 of the Companies Act, 2013 to hold the Annual General Meeting of the Company at a shorter notice on Thursday, September 16, 2021.

Signature ....
Name ____________________
Designation _________________

GMR Airports Limited

GMR Airports Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED AS ON AUGUST 27, 2021.

S. No.	Name of the Directors	Designation
1.	Mr. G.M. Rao	Chairman
2.	Mr. Augustin de Romanet De Beaune	Non-Executive Director
3.	Mr. G.B.S. Raju	Vice Chairman
4.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Joint Managing Director
5.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Joint Managing Director & CEO
6.	Mr. Prabhakara Rao Indana	Executive Director
7.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	Independent Director
8.	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	Independent Director
9.	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa	Independent Director
10.	Mr. Philippe Pascal	Non-Executive Director
11.	Mr. Xavier Hurstel	Non-Executive Director
12.	Mr. Fernando Echegaray Del Pozo	Non-Executive Director

GMR Airports Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT 2020-21

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED:

Your Directors are pleased to present you the 29th Annual Report on Business and Operations along with the Audited Financial Statements of your Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 along with Auditors' Report thereon. The Consolidated Financial Statements of your Company for the Year ended March 31, 2021, along with Auditors' Report thereon also forms part of this Annual Report, as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Accounting Standards.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

(Rupees in Cr.)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Revenue from Operations	360.78	398.51	3,469.46	6,179.83
Other Income	0.52	185.45	247.35	533.58
Total Revenue	**361.30**	**583.96**	**3,716.81**	**6,713.41**
Less : Total Expenses excluding depreciation, Amortization finance cost and exceptional items	142.47	74.09	2,654.46	3,956.57
Earnings before Depreciation, Amortization and Finance Cost	**218.83**	**509.87**	**1,062.35**	**2,756.84**
Less: Depreciation and amortization Expense	1.54	1.93	834.06	867.34
Less: Finance Cost	520.13	423.37	1,503.97	1,397.18
Profit/(Loss) before share of profit of associates and joint venture and Tax	**(302.84)**	**84.57**	**(1,275.68)**	**492.32**
Share of profit of associates and joint venture (net)	**-**	**-**	**(116.81)**	**150.90**
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**(302.84)**	**84.57**	**(1,392.49)**	**643.22**
Less: Tax expenses	**(45.10)**	**9.65**	**(270.70)**	**111.48**

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Profit/(Loss) for the period	**(257.74)**	**74.92**	**(1,121.79)**	**531.74**
Add: Other Comprehensive income/(loss) ("**OCI**")for the period, net of tax	(987.81)	2,437.56	165.25	(28.39)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	(1,245.55)	2,512.48	(956.54)	503.35
Less: Share of Non controlling interest	-	-	(193.43)	303.99
Profit/(Loss) for the Year After OCI	**(1,245.55)**	**2,512.48**	**(763.11)**	**199.36**

On standalone basis, the revenue from operations for FY21 was Rs. 360.78 crore as against Rs. 398.51 crore in FY20. The Loss for the year was Rs. 257.74 crore as against profit of Rs. 74.92 crore during FY20. The Loss for the year after OCI was Rs. 1,245.55 crore as against Profit of Rs. 2,512.48 crore in FY20.

On consolidated basis, the revenue from operations for FY21 was Rs. 3,469.46 crore as against Rs. 6,179.83 crore in FY20. The Loss for the year after OCI was Rs. 763.11 crore as against Profit for the year of Rs. 199.36 crore in FY 20.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS:

There is no change in the nature of business of the Company during FY 2020-21.

AWARDS & RECOGINITION:

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

Delhi International Airport Limited ("DIAL"):

During the financial year ended March 31, 2021, DIAL has received numerous awards and has been recognized in various rankings including the following:

- Indira Gandhi International Airport became Asia Pacific's first Level 4+ (Transition) accredited airport under ACI's Airport Carbon Accreditation program
- Indira Gandhi International Airport achieved Airport Council International (ACI) Airport Health Accreditation

- DIAL won gold in the Digital & CRM category and a silver in the Crisis Management category at the Mobexx Awards 2020 for its proactive work during the Covid-19 pandemic
- DIAL has been adjudged 'Runners Up' in the prestigious 15th BML Munjal Awards 2020 for demonstrating business excellence through innovations in learning & development
- DIAL won two silvers in SAMMIE2020 for best use of Digital Data, Analytics & Listening and Best Travel Brand categories
- Indira Gandhi International Airport received ACI World's (Airports Council International) prestigious "Voice of Customer" recognition
- Indira Gandhi International Airport won "Best Airport by Size and Region (over 40 Million Passengers Per Annum in Asia-Pacific)" for CY 2020
- DIAL was conferred National Water Conservation Award by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Government of India) and became the first Indian Airport to be honoured with this prestigious award.

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL"):

During the financial year ended March 31, 2021, GHIAL has received numerous awards and has been recognized in various rankings including the following:

- Featured in the Best Regional Airports and the Best Airport Staff in India and Central Asia 2020 categories in the Skytrax World Airports Awards. The Airport was also ranked Fourth and Eighth in the Best Airport in Central Asia and India and Best Regional Airports in Asia categories respectively, in the Skytrax World Airports 2020 Awards and Best Regional Airports in Asia respectively with the overall ranking in the world being at 71st;
- Received Airport Council International's ("ACI") Asia-Pacific Green Airports Platinum Recognition 2020, for efficiency in water management practices;
- Won the "National Energy Leader" and "Excellent Energy Efficient Unit" Awards instituted by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in recognition of energy-efficiency initiatives and best practices;
- Awarded the Green Airports Recognition 2021-Gold award by the ACI in the Category: 15 to 35 MPPA, Asia - Pacific region in February 2021, in recognition of its efficient air quality management standards;
- Achieved the ACI Airport Health Accreditation ("AHA") in recognition of its efforts towards safety of airport passengers and all the personnel working at the airport;
- Won the prestigious CII - Green Power Performance Excellence Awards 2020 in the "Ground Mounted Solar" Category;

- Won the Gold Award In "Telangana State Energy Conservation Awards - 2020 ("TSECA") in recognition of energy conservation measures;
- ACI World's "Voice of Customer" recognition for its continuous efforts in gathering passenger feedback, understanding customer needs and ensuring customer voice was heard during the pandemic in 2020;
- Won the ACI Airport Service Quality ("ASQ") survey award. RGIA has been adjudged as the 'Best Airport by Size and Region' in Asia-Pacific region for 2020, in its category of 15-25 MPPA.

DIVIDEND & APPROPRIATIONS:

Due to losses in FY 2021, your Directors are unable to recommended any dividend on compulsory convertible preference shares as well as equity shares for FY 2020-21.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE:

During FY 2020-21, Non-Convertible debentures were fully repaid on December 28, 2020.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF NON-CONVERTIBLE BOND:

In addition to earlier issue of Non-Convertible Bonds ("NCBs") during FY 2020-21, your Company through private placement issued and allotted additional 1330 no. Rated, Un-Secured and Listed NCBs of face value of Rs. 1 Crore each aggregating to Rs. 1330 Crore in dematerialized form on December 24, 2020 in terms of Sections 42 and 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules & regulations made thereunder.

Further, during FY 2020-21, the Board of Directors had extended the maturity period of the existing Bonds i.e. Tranche 01,02 and 03 from December 28, 2020 to December 28, 2023 and Tranche 04 from January 31, 2021 to December 28, 2023, and modified some of the terms and conditions of Bond Trust Deed ("**BTD**") executed with respect to all or part of the issue of Tranche 01, Tranche 02, Tranche 03, Tranche 04 of the Rated, Secured and Listed NCBs, amounting to Rs.1,670 Crore.

After the end of FY 2020-21 and till the date of this Report, your Company through private placement issued and allotted additional 3,000 Un-secured Rated Listed Redeemable NCBs of face value of Rs. 10 Lakh each aggregating to Rs. 300 Crore in dematerialized form on August 17, 2021 in terms of Sections 42 and 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules & regulations made thereunder.

PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENT OF EQUITY SHARES:

During FY 2020-21, your Company issued and allotted 78,279,463 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 crore in dematerialized form by way of preferential allotment to Aéroports de Paris S.A in terms of the provisions of Sections 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.

DETAILS OF TRUSTEES FOR NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND NON-CONVERTIBLE BONDS:

Catalyst Trusteeship Limited
Registered Address: No. 604, 6th Floor, Windsor C.S.T Road, Kalina, Santacruz (East) Mumbai – 400098, Maharashtra, India
Tel No.: 022-49220505
Fax : 020 - 25280275
Website: http://www.catalysttrustee.com
Contact Person: Ms. Brindha Venkatraman -Vice President

INVESTOR GRIEVANCES:

During FY 2020-21, your 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 and Customers Complaints under NBFC Directions.

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 45 IC 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, 2021, due to Loss, the Company has not transferred any amount 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. Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao (DIN 00574243), Mr. Grandhi Buchisanyasi Raju (00061686) 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 themselves for re-appointment. The Board of Directors has recommended their re-appointment for the consideration of the members of the Company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao (DIN 00574243), Mr. Grandhi Buchisanyasi Raju (00061686) and Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao (DIN 03482239), are not disqualified under section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The resolutions seeking re-appointment of above directors have been included in the Notice of 29th Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors recommends the resolutions for your approval.

Appointments:

During FY 2020-21, Mr. Augustin de Romanet De Beaune (DIN 08883005), Mr. Philippe Pascal (DIN 08903236) and Mr. Xavier Hurstel (08732167) were appointed as additional directors by the Board of Directors on February 05, 2021.

After the end of financial year till the date of this report, the following appointments took place:

1. Mr. Fernando Echegaray Del Pozo (DIN 09168107) was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from May 28, 2021, and has been regularized in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on July 29, 2021;
2. The appointment of Mr. Augustin de Romanet De Beaune (DIN 08883005), Mr. Philippe Pascal (DIN 08903236) and Mr. Xavier Hurstel (08732167) Directors of the Company has also been regularized in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on July 29, 2021.

   Further, subject to the approval of Central Government, the appointment of Mr. Antoine Roger Bernard Crombez (DIN: 09069083) as an Executive Director & Deputy CEO of the Company for a period of 3 years has been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 28, 2021 and Shareholders in their Extra-Ordinary General meeting held on June 29, 2021. The Company has filed an application with Ministry of Corporate Affairs for obtaining the approval of Central Government in this respect on August 07, 2021. The approval of Central Government is awaited.

3. Mr. Saurabh Jain was appointed as Company Secretary & KMP in terms of the provisions of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Compliance Officer of the Company in terms of Regulation 6 of (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 w.e.f August 01, 2021.

4. The Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 27, 2021 has approved the appointment of Mr. Sushil Kumar Dudeja as the Whole-Time Company Secretary and Key Managerial Personnel in terms of the provisions of the Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Compliance Officer terms of the Regulation 6 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 of the Company w.e.f. August 25, 2021.

Re-Appointments:

After the end of FY 2020-21 till the date of this report, the following re-appointments took place:

In terms of provisions of Schedule V, Sections 196, 197, 198, 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 the re-appointment of Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Joint Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer and a Key Managerial Personnel) having DIN: 00061669, Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Joint Managing Director) having DIN: 00061464 and Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao (Executive Director) having DIN 03482239, was approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 28, 2021 and Shareholders in their Extra-Ordinary General meeting held on June 29,2021, for a term of 3 years from June 01, 2021 to May 31, 2024.

Cessations or Resignations:

During FY 2020-21, Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard and Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire resigned as Directors of the Company w.e.f. February 28, 2021 and February 24, 2021 respectively.

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

Further, Ms. Deepanjali Gulati – Company Secretary of the Company had resigned w.e.f. close of working hours of July 31, 2020.

Mr. Saurabh Jain was appointed as the Company Secretary of the Company who had also resigned w.e.f. close of working hours of February 26, 2021.

The Board of Directors places on record its deep appreciation for the services and support rendered by them as Directors and Company Secretaries of the Company.

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 Companies Act, 2013.

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 Companies Act, 2013, may be accessed on the Company's Website at the link: https://www.gmrairports.com/investor.aspx?sec=1.) Further, Board has recently amended its policy based on the suggestion provided by RBI with respect to succession planning.

BOARD EVALUATION:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has carried out the annual performance evaluation for the financial year ended March 31, 2021, in respect of the Board its Committees, the Chairman and Peers of the Directors. The exercise was carried out by circulating the structured and separate questionnaires among the Directors through DESS Digital Meeting Platform, for Board and Committees Evaluation, the Chairman's Evaluation and the Directors' Peer Evaluation, after taking into consideration various aspects of the management and governance. The Directors have successfully completed the said evaluation through DESS Digital Meeting Platform.

SUBSIDIARY/ ASSOCIATE & JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES:

As on March 31, 2021, in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act 2013, your Company has directly and indirectly 20 Subsidiaries and 13 Associates Companies.

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

- GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL) became indirect subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. November 25, 2020.

Following Companies Ceased to be Subsidiary(ies), Associate(s) and Joint Venture(s) during the year:

- GADL (Mauritius) Limited ceased to be indirect subsidiary of your Company w.e.f. December 25, 2020.
- GMR Hyderabad Airport Distribution Limited (GHAPDL) ceased to be indirect subsidiary of your Company w.e.f. March 13, 2021.
- GMR Logistics Park Private Limited ceased to be indirect subsidiary w.e.f. April 16, 2020.

During FY 2020-21, there has been no material change in the nature of the business of the subsidiaries and associates.

As per the provisions of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, the consolidated financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and associates are enclosed in the Annual Report. The annual accounts of subsidiaries and associates of the Company will be made available to shareholders on request and will also be kept open 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 enclosed with financial statements as **"Annexure- I".**

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

During FY 2020-21, 7 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 attendance by Directors during FY 2020-21 are enclosed as **"Annexure II"**.

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

The Company has a duly constituted Audit Committee in line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 composition of the Audit Committee along with the details of meetings held and attended by Members during FY 2020-21 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name	June 25, 2020	July 06, 2020	August 21, 2020	November 06, 2020	February 05, 2021
1.	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran – Chairman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu - Member	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa- Member	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao – Member	Yes	LOA	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Mr. Philippe Pascal – Member*	-	-	-	-	Appointed

***Note: Mr. Philippe Pascal was inducted as a member of the Committee w.e.f. February 05, 2021.**

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF AUDIT COMMITTEE:

The terms of references of the Audit Committee of Board of Directors are as follows:

(a) the recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company;

(b) review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;

(c) examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;

(d) approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;

(e) scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;

(f) valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;

(g) evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;

(h) monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

(i) The Committee may call for the comments of the auditors about internal control systems, the scope of audit, including the observations of the auditors and review of financial statement before their submission to the Board and may also discuss any related issues with the internal and statutory auditors and the management of the company.

(j) The Committee shall have authority to investigate into any matter in relation to the items specified in above point a to h or referred to it by the Board and for this purpose shall have power to obtain professional advice from external sources and have full access to information contained in the records of the company.

(k) Such other terms as may be required by the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

The Board of Directors has constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee along with the details of meetings held and attended by Members during FY 2020-21 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name	June 25, 2020	August 21, 2020	February 05, 2021
1.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu - Chairman	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran - Member	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Mr. G.B.S. Raju – Member	Yes	No	No
4.	Mr. Xavier Hürstel – Member*	-	-	Appointed

***Note: Mr. Xavier Hürstel was inducted as a member of the Committee w.e.f. February 05, 2021.**

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

The terms of references of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Board of Directors are as follows:

(a) NRC shall identify 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 specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the NRC or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance.

(b) NRC shall formulate 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 policy under shall ensure that:

   (i) 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;

   (ii) relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks; and

   (iii) 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:

SHARE ALLOTMENT AND TRANSFER COMMITTEE:

Your Company has a duly constitured Share Allotment and Transfer Committee. The Committee Comprises of the following Directors as Members as on August 27, 2021. 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

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE:

As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the Composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee along with the details of meetings held and attended by Members during FY 2020-21 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Member of Committee	June 25, 2020
1.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu – Chairman	Yes
2.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Member	No
3.	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao – Member	Yes

The terms of references of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Board of Directors are as follows:

(a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 and rules made thereunder and in consonance with the GMR Group's vision and Policy.
(b) recommend to the Board, the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the CSR activities to be undertaken by the Company.
(c) Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy from time to time and amend the policy as it may deem necessary according to the requirement.
(d) Establish a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of CSR activities, undertaken by the Company.
(e) The CSR Committee is also authorized by the Board to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as required in compliance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, including delegation of administrative functions to the officials of the Company.

Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 listing out the activities which may be included by companies in their CSR policies was also placed before the Committee for its perusal.

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 was not required to spend any amount towards the CSR activities as there was an average net loss of Rs. 87.84 Crore, during the three immediately preceding financial years viz: 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18 calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013. However, the various subsidiaries and Associates of the Company were actively engaged in the CSR activities across different locations where the GMR Group operates. The CSR spent by subsidiaries of the Company for the financial year 2020-21 was Rs. 24.34 Cr. (approx.).

As required by the provisions of Section 135 and Rules made thereunder, the annual report on CSR activities and initiatives, details about the policy developed and implemented by the Company on CSR initiatives undertaken during the year is enclosed as **Annexure – III.**

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

Your Company has constituted the following committee(s) as required pursuant to the directions issued by RBI from time to time. The Committees comprises of the following members as on the date of approval of this Report:

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	Members of the Committee
1.	IT Strategy Committee	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson Mr. Kalyan Singh*- Member Mr. George Thomas Fanthome*-Member
2.	IT Steering Committee	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson Mr. Kalyan Singh*- Member Mr. George Thomas Fanthome*- Member
3.	Risk Management Committee	Mr. G.B.S Raju Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar Mr. G.R.K. Babu Mr. Sanjeev Sharma*
4.	Assets Liability Management Committee	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar Mr. G.R.K. Babu Mr. Sanjeev Sharma* Mr. Manoj Dharewa Mr. Madhukar Dodrajka

***Note: Mr. George Thomas Fanthome and Mr. Sanjeev Sharma had resigned from the Company w.e.f June, 2020 and April 07, 2021 respectively and Mr. Kalyan Singh was inducted as a member of IT Strategy and IT Steering Committee w.e.f. June 16, 2020.**

The details of meetings of IT Strategy and IT Steering Committees held and attended by Members during FY 2020-21 are given below:-

IT Strategy Committee			
Sl. No.	**Members of the Committee**	**June 24, 2020**	**December 23, 2020**
1.	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson	Yes	Yes
2.	Mr. Kalyan Singh – Member	Yes	Yes
3.	Mr. George Thomas Fanthome - Member	Yes	NA

IT Steering Committee		
Sl. No.	**Members of the Committee**	**December 23, 2020**

1.	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson	Yes
2.	Mr. Kalyan Singh – Member	Yes
3.	Mr. George Thomas Fanthome - Member	NA

OTHER COMMITTEES:

Your Company has also constituted Business Plan Committee and Bidding Committee and the Committee(s) comprise of the following Directors as Members as on August 27, 2021. No meeting of Business Plan Committee and Bidding Committee took place during the year under review.

Sl. No.	Name of Member of Business Plan Committee
1.	Mr. GBS Raju
2.	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao
3.	Mr. Philippe Pascal

Sl. No.	Name of Member of Bidding Committee
1.	Mr. GBS Raju - Chairman
2.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar - Member
3.	Mr. Xavier Hürstel - Member

The terms of references of the Business Plan Committee of Board of Directors are as follows:

(a) To prepare, deliberate, discuss and approve in advance the Business Plans
(b) The Business Plan Committee shall be authorized to seek appropriate assistance and relevant professional/technical advice from, and delegate the work in relation to preparation of the Business Plans to, any employees of GAL, ADP and GIL or external consultants.
(c) No Business Plan shall be submitted for approval of the GAL Board unless approved by the Business Plan Committee, or in order to resolve a deadlock at the Business Plan Committee.
(d) Decisions of the Business Plan Committee shall be taken by a simple majority
(e) The committee shall comply the other provision of SHA as applicable.

The terms of references of the Bidding Committee of Board of Directors are as follows:

(a) To evaluate and take decisions in relation to bids for new airport operations concessions by GAL or any Material Subsidiary/JV.

(b) The Bidding Committee shall be authorised to seek appropriate assistance and relevant professional/technical advice from, and delegate the work in relation to evaluation of any bid to, any employees of GAL, ADP and GIL or external consultants

(c) Any decision of the Bidding Committee which involves a bid:

(i) with over INR 1600 crore in potential project costs shall require prior approval of one ADP Director and one GIL Director; and

(ii) with over INR 400 crore and up to INR1,600 crore in potential project costs shall need to be discussed with the ADP Director.

(d) The committee shall comply the other provision of SHA as applicable.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS MEETING:

In terms of the requirements under Schedule IV of the Companies Act 2013, a separate meeting of the Independent Directors was held on February 24, 2021.

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 may be accessed on the Company's Website at the Link https://www.gmrairports.com/investor.aspx?sec=1.

AUDITORS & AUDITORS' REPORT:

M/s Walker Chandiok & Co., were appointed as Statutory Auditors of Company for a consecutive period of 5 years from the conclusion of 27th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 32nd Annual General Meeting of the Company by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of Audit Committee in its meeting held on September 30, 2019 and Shareholders in their Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2019.

As per the requirement of RBI Direction, the Company needs to appoint Joint Statutory Auditors. Therefore, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 27, 2021 had recommended the appointment of M/s KS Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration number [003109S]) as the Joint Statutory Auditor of the Company along with M/s. Walker Chandiok & L.L.P., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 001076N/ N500013), to hold Office for a consecutive period of 5 years from the conclusion of 29th Annual General Meeting up to conclusion of 34th Annual General Meeting of the Company (i.e., up to September 2026) to the Shareholders for their approval. Accordingly, the said resolution is being placed before the Shareholders in their ensuing Annual General meeting for their approval.

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 2021 forms part of the Annual Report.

The Auditors' Report contains a qualification, as detailed in note 49 to the Standalone & note 48 to the Consolidated financial statements, the Company has issued Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D (hereinafter together referred as "Bonus CCPS") to shareholders of the Company pursuant to the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement entered between the shareholders of the Company, the Company and Aéroports de Paris S.A which are being carried at face value. In our opinion, basis the terms of such Bonus CCPS, the accounting treatment is not in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, as the liability towards these Bonus CCPS should be recognised at their fair value. Had the Company applied the appropriate accounting treatment for these Bonus CCPS, 'Other equity' would have been lower by Rs. 1,271.34 crores, and 'Other financial liability' would have been higher by Rs. 1,271.34 crores as at March 31, 2021.

Management reply on the qualification: During the previous year, the Company has issued 273,516,392 Bonus non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares series A each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 2,735,163,920 as per terms of Shareholders' Agreement ('SHA') dated 20 February 2020 among the 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 among ADP, GIL, GMR Infra Developers Limited, GISL and Company. These CCPS are convertible into equity shares no later than 15 November 2024 in accordance with terms of SHA.

Further, during the Current year as part of second closing with ADP, the Company has issued Bonus CCPS series B, C and D each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 1,693,392,470 as per terms of the revised Shareholders agreement dated 7 July 2020. Bonus CCPS Series B, C and D are convertible into such number of equity shares in accordance with schedule 12 of amended shareholder agreement which are dependent on GAL consolidated target EBIDTA for financial year ended 31 March 2022, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024. Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D are together herein referred as Bonus CCPS'.

All these Bonus CCPS are convertible into the equity shares of the Company as per the terms and conditions specified in the SHA. These Bonus CCPS are issued to the shareholders of the Company as Bonus Shares and are non-redeemable and can only be converted into equity shares of the Company. These Bonus CCPS are currently recorded at the face value not at fair value in accordance with Ind As 109 'Financial Instruments'. The difference between the fair value and face value being notional in nature, amounting to Rs. 1,271.34 crore does not impact the Other Equity. Considering the terms of these Bonus CCPS, once converted, the requisite adjustments will be made in the Other Equity.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

The Board had appointed M/s Arun Kumar Gupta & Associates, Company Secretaries (Certificate of Practice Number: 5086) to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for FY 2020-21.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the year ended March 31, 2021, is enclosed as **Annexure IV**. The Secretarial Auditors' report is self-explanatory and therefore, does not require further comments and explanation. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks.

The Board has re-appointed M/s Arun Kumar Gupta & Associates, Company Secretaries (Certificate of Practice Number: 5086) as Secretarial Auditors of the Company for FY 2021-22.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

Your Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards (SS), i.e., SS-1 and SS-2, relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings', respectively, issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company after the end of financial year till the date of this report, except the potential impact of COVID-19 pandemic on your Company's business operations and financial position as explained in the notes to accounts of the Standalone financial statements and in the MDA.

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 had 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.

CREDIT RATING

The Company has a standalone issuer credit rating of **Care A – by Care Rating**. Various borrowing programs of the Company have also been given the same rating (i.e. Care A- from credit rating agency).

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, 2021.

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

The Company has established its internal financial control framework, 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 have 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 casuals. Corrective actions, if required, are taken by the respective functions. 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 in 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.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES AS PER SECTION 188:

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 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

The members may refer Note No. 39 to the Standalone Financial Statements and AOC-2 sets out related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS and the Companies Act, 2013 as enclosed as **Annexure V.**

ANNUAL RETURN:

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Extract of the Annual Return for the period ended as at March 31, 2021, is available on the Company's website on https://www.gmrairports.com/investor.aspx?sec=3.

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 enclosed as **Annexure – VI**.

The disclosure as required in terms of sub-section 12 of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 for fiscal 2021 is enclosed as **Annexure VII.**

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO:

The particulars relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption as required to be disclosed under the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable on Company, as the Company is involved in activity of financial services therefore, NIL disclosures is given under **Annexure VIII** to the Report.

Further, details regarding to 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, 2021, 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, 2021 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, 2021 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 FY 2020-21:

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.

Also, the Company has put in place policy and processes to ensure adherence to the requirement of Fair Practices Code, Know Your Customers (KYC) and Anti Money Laundering (AML) norms as per the regulatory guidelines.

GMR Airports Limited

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

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Place: New Delhi
Date: August 27, 2021

Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN : 00574243

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

Forward-looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements based on the currently held beliefs and assumptions of the management of GMR Airports Limited, which are expressed in good faith, and in its opinion and judgment, are fairly reasonable. For this purpose, forward- looking statements mean statements, remarks or forecasts that address activities, events, conditions or developments that the Company expects or anticipates which may occur in the future. Because of the inherent risks and uncertainties in the social and economic scenarios, the actual events, results or performance can differ materially and substantially from those indicated by these statements. GMR Airports Limited disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments.

Macroeconomic Indicators

FY 2021 may very well be called the COVID year. The Pandemic prevailed throughout the year disrupting global economy at a macro level and impacting human life on an individual level. The period was marked with stringent lockdowns across the globe, loss of employment, struggle of inadequate healthcare infrastructure and finally much sought after roll out of vaccinations. All this while countries came up with various fiscal initiatives to support their dwindling economies.

As a result of pandemic related disruptions, the global economic growth for 2020 as estimated by IMF came in at -3.2% as compared to 2.9% in 2019 and 3.6% in 2018.

While the world continues to reel under the effects of the pandemic, economies have started to cautiously open up after initial stringent lockdowns. Rapid vaccination across the globe coupled with pent up demand from last year is expected to support the global economic growth in 2021. As a result, the global economy is expected to grow 6.0% in 2021 and then moderate to 4.9% in 2022 (IMF). However, these estimates are subject to severity of successive COVID waves we might encounter in future and progress made on vaccination coverage.

With the onset of pandemic, in order to protect human life and limit stress on medical infrastructure, India implemented one of the most stringent lockdowns in the world which significantly impacted economic activity. Accordingly, India recorded its worst ever GDP growth numbers due to the pandemic related lockdown. Even before the pandemic, India had been heading towards an economic slowdown owing to demand contraction. Overall FY20 GDP was recorded at 4.0%.

Due to pandemic induced lockdown, April-June 2020 saw a GDP de-growth of 24.4% versus same period of last year. India's manufacturing and service PMI (Purchasing manager's index) also reduced drastically from 51.8 and 49.3 in March 2020 to 27.4 and 5.4 in June 2020 respectively. Similarly, IIP (index of industrial production) fell by 57% YoY in April 2020.

Meanwhile, Government announced various economic packages to stem the economic downfall, supported by Reserve Bank of India, which reduced interest rates (policy repo rate cut from 5.15% in February 2020 to 4% in May 2020) and supplied liquidity to fuel growth. Finally, India came out of lockdown in June 2020, and the economy reopened in a phased manner. Most restrictions were removed, and macro-economic indicator trends turned positive. IIP growth climbed back in positive territory and reached pre-COVID levels by September2020. India's manufacturing and service PMI also recovered sharply from 27.4 and 5.4 in June 2020 to 55.4 and 54.6 in March 2021 respectively. Post reopen, India's GDP fall softened to -7.4% in Q2 FY21 and climbed into positive territory in Q3 FY21 to +0.5% and further improved to +1.6% in Q4 FY21.

However, this exuberance was short-lived and another wave of pandemic hit the country. The 2nd wave was far more devastating that the initial outbreak and restrictions were re-imposed. The V-shaped recovery took a significant hit as economic activities were impacted by state specific restrictions. The wave peaked in first week of May 2021, and since then has moderated, once again paving path for the economy to recover. As per various estimates, India's GDP growth for FY22 is expected to be in the range of 9.5% - 10.0%. However, such estimates may change significantly, if the country is hit by a major third COVID wave.

On the forex front, Indian rupee has remained within a range of ~ INR 72 to 75 per USD during H2 FY21. India's forex reserves touched an all-time high of over USD 605 billion by 2nd week June 2021. Reserve Bank of India, in a bid to support economic growth, continues to hold repo rate to 4.0% with accommodative stance.

Even during a pandemic year, India remained an attractive investment destination. During FY21, India managed to attract highest ever FDI inflow of ~USD 81.7 Bn; a 10% rise over the previous financial year.

However, strong economic recovery during H2 FY21 and overall global boom in commodities led to steep rise in wholesale price index (WPI), a measure of inflation from close to zero in June-July 2020 to ~12% in June 2021.

On the COVID-19 front, India begun its massive vaccination drive in 2nd week of January 2021. Vaccination rate has been increasing since then as manufacturers continue to enhance their capacity. By July 2021, more than 25% of the population has been covered during this vaccination drive and received at least one dose. Government of India has set an ambitious target of vaccinating almost the entire eligible population by December 2021.

COVID impact was also felt in other countries where our Group operates. Philippines, home to Mactan-CEBU International airport, instituted one of the longest and most stringent community lockdowns globally in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. These measures resulted in GDP contraction by ~9.5% in 2020. Further, growth outlook remains relatively downbeat with authorities recently tightening partial lockdown measures further in April 2021 as COVID-19 infections spiked.

Industry Structure and Developments

The global aviation sector was among the worst affected due to COVID pandemic. Air travel came to a standstill amid COVID induced lockdowns imposed by majority of nations. While some recovery is visible on domestic front, International travel continues to see little growth on account of travel restrictions imposed by various countries.

Such challenging times have tested our teams not only in terms of operational flexibility, but also in terms of financial resilience. In order to counter the effect of revenue loss due to low traffic, our airport took up various measures to ensure optimal use of capital. These include terminal usage optimization, deferment/ avoidance of non-essential operational expenditure, renegotiation of major expenditure contracts, manpower expense optimization and so on.

As a result of such measures, we have on one hand, sustained the operational aspects of the airport and maintained safe and efficient operating conditions while, on the other hand, ensured financial sustainability of the airport.

Even in a pandemic hit world, we believe that aviation market sector in India remains attractive. Government has already announced that 100 new airports are to be developed by 2024 under UDAN scheme. Further, as government continues with privatization of existing airports, investment opportunities in Indian aviation sector are immense. The UDAN – regional connectivity scheme has been very effective in connecting more cities and thus tapping the largely untapped aviation market in India. We believe, that this scheme will be a major driver towards increasing India's air traffic. Further, Government also launched a development program for water aerodromes under UDAN 3.0. Even airlines seem upbeat on the future growth prospects and continue to add more aircrafts to their fleets. Further, with sale of Jet Airways and prospective addition of new airlines, aviation sector in India is expected to grow in future.

Key developments at GMR Airports

During the first half of this financial year, GMR Group successfully completed the final leg of strategic partnership transaction for our airport business with Groupe ADP, France based Global Airport Operator, which is a testament to the inherent strength of our Airport portfolio and also to the Group's credibility and ability to reinvent itself during difficult times. GMR Airports Limited is now jointly owned by GMR Infrastructure Limited (51%) and Groupe ADP (49%), with GIL retaining Management Control The money received from the deal has primarily been used for reducing debt and to improve overall liquidity at the Group level.

Groupe ADP, formerly Aéroports de Paris or ADP (Paris Airports), is an international airport operator based in Paris (France). Groupe ADP owns and manages Parisian international airports Charles de Gaulle Airport, Orly Airport and Le Bourget Airport, all gathered under the brand Paris Aéroport since 2016. Overall, the group managed 24 airports and 234.1 million passengers in 2019.

According to terms of the deal, GMR will retain management control over the airport business with Groupe ADP having board representation at GAL and its key subsidiaries. The strategic partnership is built on two-way exchange of expertise, personnel, knowledge and market access. Passengers and other stakeholders will also benefit immensely and thereby setting newer industry-defining benchmarks.

While ESG has been core to the ethos at GMR, we have renewed our efforts even during the Covid Period to make sure that we continue to strive towards excellence. In particular, our flagship Delhi Airport is setting new standards on the front of environment safety and sustainability. Delhi Airport has now become Asia Pacific's first Level 4+ (Transition) accredited airport announced by ACI Europe Annual

Assembly & Congress. Our focus on sustainability has won us accolades and awards for almost all our operating assets across all business segments.

Leveraging its sustainability focus, DIAL also raised 450 Mn US$ Green Bond to finance its' expansion plans and refinance dollar bonds maturing in February 2022. DIAL was able to do so as it was able to demonstrate the environment friendly nature of its terminal expansion as also the carbon savings it will be able to achieve with the construction of the Eastern Cross Taxiway (which is part of phase 3A expansion project).

Further GMR has accelerated its innovation activities also, and has formally launched GMR Innovex, a new platform for Innovation. GMR Innovex will create a structured mechanism to build creative ideas, nurture and foster them, and build a Go-To-Market strategy for all successful initiatives. It will facilitate startups with various kinds of assistance like mentoring, access to resources, POC opportunities, help with filing patents among others. The collaborators will have access to internal resources, subject matter experts among others in an informal yet aesthetically set ambience that unleashes creativity. The advantage that this exchange brings in is that collaborators can also try their products/services at GMR Innovex across a very large landscape of businesses like Airports, MRO, Cargo, Logistics, Infrastructure etc. With a major focus on airports and with a broad array of industries under its span, GMR Innovation Hub is interested in multitude of technologies like Video Analytics, Machine-Vision, Blockchain, Drone-Tech, Smart Tagging, Contactless Technology, RPA, EV, Autonomous, AR/VR, IoT and others.

Accelerated Digitalization – With the onset of COVID pandemic, safety of the passengers travelling through our airports became of paramount importance. Introduction of new concepts, initiatives, trials and technologies designed to enhance the passengers' safety took center stage. Accordingly, our airports introduced a number of technology innovations / solutions addressed towards enhancing passenger safety including surface sanitation and measuring systems, UV disinfectants, air filtrations systems, passenger tracking systems, etc. Our airports launched HOI, a dedicated AI-enabled app, which will help passengers on multiple fronts including tracking their upcoming flights, getting real-time alerts about gate changes, weather forecast at the destination, Indoor Navigation with Voice Guidance, Contactless ordering and Gate delivery of foods and beverages, contactless shopping solution, etc. The HOI App is available in multiple form factors such as a mobile app for Android & IOS, Web app and Digital Self Order Kiosks at airports. By providing contact-less solution at the airport, it helps reduce human interface and overcrowding at the airport.

In lieu of travel restrictions and rules for all international passengers flying into India, our Delhi Airport developed and deployed the Air Suvidha Portal, which facilitated the process for all International Passengers coming to India to share relevant information including their Testing and Vaccination details as required. This information formed the basis for the pre-clearance given to passengers to facilitate their entry into the country and reduce passenger waiting times at all Indian airports. Further all our operating airports at Cebu, Delhi and Hyderabad took the lead in establishing RTPCR testing facilities and delivering results in a matter of hours, thereby providing great convenience to all passengers.

In Philippines at our CEBU airport, as a result of tight travel restrictions imposed by the government and CEBU pre-dominantly being a tourist destination, recovery of air traffic has been relatively slow. We expect traffic to pick up at CEBU with progress in global vaccination drive and gradual unlocking by the local government.

At GMR Airports, our commitment to the cause of Nation building is through creation of quality assets. We are proud to have been associated with land mark infrastructure projects in India like Delhi and Hyderabad Airport. We will strive to continue developing more such marquee infrastructure assets in service of the nation.

Risks and Concerns for the Company:

The aviation industry across the globe is facing an unprecedented situation due to the COVID-19 outbreak. In India, a total shut down of all domestic and international air travel was implemented since March 24, 2020 until May 25, 2020 when scheduled domestic operations resumed. This resulted in near wipe out of passenger traffic across airports in India. Domestic operations started with a cap of 30% of capacity while international travel was restricted to special evacuation flights under the Vande Bharat Mission of government of India. International traffic then took a gradual route to recovery till March 2021 reaching to about 30% to 35% of pre-COVID level, while domestic traffic reached about 70% to 75% of pre-COVID levels.

The resurgence of COVID-19 in April 2021 led to the reset of traffic to the minimum level. Cargo volume recovery has been much stronger by comparison to pre-COVID levels in FY 21 and the second wave has not made a significant impact. Based on the estimates of various established agencies and looking at the current growth, the next few months will continue to witness a gradual recovery in passenger traffic levels unless we are hit with further waves of COVID-19. As per a recent estimate by IATA, global passenger traffic level for the year 2021 could be nearly 48% lower than the 2019 level. However, further recovery of traffic may get affected with the resurgence of COVID through additional waves.

Given that India has been a large domestic market, its’ recovery has been relatively stronger as international travel has struggled across the world given restrictions imposed by various governments. Further, given that air travel was established as a safe mode of travel, it appeared to encourage many first time travelers to travel by air. Further, despite the constrained capacity available, at both our airports we were able to expand the network to cover destinations that were not covered earlier. This is likely to further accelerate growth trends post recovery as new destinations and flyers join the system.

The rapidly-evolving situation related to COVID-19 required a robust response by airport operators to ensure the safety of passengers, staff, and operations at airports. GMR is proud to mention that it has done exceedingly well in the current situation and has proactively implemented contingency plans and adapted wherever needed by developing new ones.

At GMR, we have looked at business continuity in the context of sustaining operations (aircraft movements and passenger management), maintaining safe operating conditions, and managing the financial sustainability of the airport with respect to business resilience and crisis management for addressing a prolonged crisis. We have considered the following four points regarding business continuity from an airport system perspective:

- Operational continuity – Our Airport teams have worked ceaselessly during the entire lockdown period to systematically prepare for a Safe and Reliable experience post-lockdown with strong focus on health and sanitation across passenger, partner and employee journey through the airport.
- Employee Safety – During this period, employee safety has been the utmost priority to us and we have worked 24*7 with a dedicated team to cater to employee's needs related to but not limited to COVID testing, providing medicines, travel support, hospitalization etc. We have provided free vaccination for our employees and facilitated vaccination for all the aviation stakeholders at our airports premises.
- Financial sustainability – Our Teams have been focused on cash conservation and cost reduction through various interventions in our capital and operating expenditure. An important part of the effort for long term sustainability has involved stakeholder management with the various partners of our airport business and policy advocacy to various Government agencies through industry bodies.
- Organizational resilience – During this period of crisis, our teams have worked seamlessly to introduce new systems and processes to ensure that the organization continues to perform optimally while ensuring safety and well-being of the employees and other partners of the organization. In particular, a new work-from-home policy was introduced, while a number of measures were taken at the work place to ensure continued safety and sanitation. Accordingly, IT infrastructure and systems were strengthened to ensure protection of data in these changed circumstances.

We have focused all our efforts towards facilitating a safe and reliable journey for our passengers and are hopeful of a fast recovery of air traffic.

<u>Opportunities and Threats:</u>

We look forward to a COVID free world, where the opportunities for aviation sector will be immense. Given the fact that air travel penetration in India is still quite low, we believe that aviation sector in India remains attractive. Government has already announced that 100 new airports are to be developed by 2024 under UDAN scheme. Addition of these new airports will result in development of new routes and in turn increase in air traffic. Our airports, being in metro cities will be in a great position to capitalize on this new air traffic. Also, our airports at Delhi and Hyderabad are in process of major capacity expansion, which will enable them to host this additional air traffic. In addition, as government continues with privatization of existing airports, investment opportunities in Indian aviation sector are immense. This has resulted in entry of new players in the airport sector. However, given our extensive experience in operating airports, we are well placed to judiciously capitalize on such investment opportunities.

Further, on account of its strategic location in the cities, the real estate, available as part of the concessions for our airports, continue to hold tremendous potential. We intend to progressively realize value in our real estate asset portfolio by diversifying the monetization models as well as the end use formats for development of these assets to capture demand for a wide range of developments.

GMR Airport's business is conceptualized as a platform with airport concessions being the core and a range of adjacent businesses built around the same. The rich experience over the past decade of operating in diverse markets world has given us a unique understanding of business drivers and its various business adjacencies. We have identified five key strategic business segments for GMR Airports - Duty-Free, Cargo, Carpark, Service business and EPC / PMC business. As part of strategy, it is planned to leverage not only the existing airports but also to expand into these segments in external airports.

While growth opportunities for us are immense in a COVID free world, but the impact of pandemic still looms. Till the time the pandemic fully dissipates, threat to air traffic continues on account of lockdowns, travel restrictions, drop in travel confidence and so on. However, given the long-term nature of the Airport concessions, we are confident of strong growth post pandemic. The relatively stronger recovery after the first wave as compared to many geographies has demonstrated the intrinsic resilience of the Indian market.

<u>Segment - wise performance:</u>

Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI) – Delhi Airport operated by DIAL

With the COVID-19 impacting the aviation sector, in FY 20-21 IGI handled 22.6 Mn passengers and 0.74 MMT of cargo with substantial de-growth over last year. In FY21, IGI Airport has expanded its International market share from 27% to 32% amongst Indian airports. IGI Airport would continue to be the leading Airport among all Indian airports in both passenger traffic and cargo handled. DIAL was once again recognized as the Best Airport for service quality in the region by ACI and 'Best Airport in India and Central Asia' by Skytrax.

DIAL's traffic has been heavily impacted by the travel restrictions imposed by the central and various state governments and the severe impact of the 2nd wave of COVID cases in India. While the reduced traffic levels will affect DIAL in this fiscal, we are looking forward to a strong recovery in traffic in second half of FY22 and substantial recovery in FY 23. With increased pace of vaccination in India and gradual decline of COVID cases, we feel that both domestic and international traffic will achieve strong recovery. We are already seeing some green shoots of recovery post second wave. It is important to note that there is no fundamental change in the value drivers of the business. The impact from the COVID-19 outbreak on the business is expected to be a short to medium-term blip followed by a good recovery further aided by strong pent-up demand, especially from visiting friends and relatives (VFR) and leisure travel, once the spread is contained. Despite the pandemic, we were able to enhance the domestic connectivity within India by connecting to a number of new destinations, and further our passenger surveys also show that a higher number of first time passengers have started flying over the past year. These developments should accelerate the passenger growth trends post pandemic recovery.

To overcome the crisis, DIAL has been putting efforts towards various fronts such as Safe Flying and Passenger Experience, financial resilience, stakeholder engagement and employee health & safety. DIAL has been continuously engaging with the state and regulatory authority for several support measures and policy interventions and we look forward to their consideration of these requests.

To repose faith in flying for passengers, DIAL has taken every necessary action and will continue to do so. A recent survey at Delhi Airport tells that all the passengers traveling to or from Delhi Airport, felt 'absolutely safe' to travel. This may be substantiated with domestic recovery where IGIA had reached to around 70% of pre-Covid level towards the end of FY21.

DIAL will continue with the necessary parts of expansion of its airside infrastructure and terminal capacity as per the approved Master Development Plan in order to cater to the future growth in passenger and air traffic. The Phase 3A expansion, which includes, among others, expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3, construction of a fourth runway along with enhancement of airfields and construction of taxiways, will expand IGIA capacity to around 100 Mn passengers annually.

DIAL continues to work with all stakeholders including the airlines to further establish IGI Airport as an international hub airport for passengers and cargo. In line with this goal, DIAL will continue to work for reopening key international destinations gradually in accordance with the uplifting of international border restrictions. We will also continue to work with international carriers to boost long haul flights as well as dedicated freighters coming into Delhi.

DIAL has also made significant progress in achieving all approvals necessary for progressing with the commercial real estate transaction with Bharti Realty after securing the requisite approval from Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC). This is an important milestone in the further development of Aerocity as the premier Central Business District (CBD) of the National Capital Region (NCR), and we expect to progress this transaction further in FY 21-22.

With respect to regulatory updates for DIAL, AERA issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period on December 30, 2020 allowing DIAL to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period plus compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges. The regulator has further confirmed the right of DIAL to charge the minimum tariff of BAC+10% for the balance period of the concession when the determined tariff is lower than BAC +10%. DIAL had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) – Hyderabad Airport operated by GHIAL

Focus Areas for FY 2021-22

Despite the pandemic related challenges during the year, in FY 2020-21, RGIA handled 8.1 million passengers, over 86,200 Air Traffic Movements (ATMs), and over 112,700 MT of cargo. With the emergence of new covid-19 variants and 2^{nd} wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in the year FY 2020-21, traffic and revenues have been impacted significantly across the global aviation value chain including India. With the situation yet to return to normalcy, GHIAL will continue to maintain focus on financial resilience and sustainability until traffic recovery through measures for cash preservation and additional cash generation.

Recognizing our focus on sustainability, ACI bestowed us with Asia-Pacific Green Airports Gold Recognition 2021. Further GHIAL was adjudged the 'Best Regional Airport in India and Central Asia' by Skytrax.

During FY 22, GHIAL shall make all efforts to recover the passenger traffic with proactive engagement with airlines, development of both domestic and international routes.

During this period, a key focus area will be ensuring the health and wellbeing of passengers, staff and all airport community stakeholders and to convey a clear message to all that aviation remains the safest mode of transport.

As part of the capital expansion works, GHIAL has already commissioned the 4 Rapid Exit Taxiways, completed the rehabilitation works of Main Runway in Q1 FY22. In the balance part of the year, GHIAL intends to complete the construction of East Pier straight portion and North East Apron. GHIAL would ensure seamless integration of expansion with existing operations by following due procedures.

Given the strong business fundamentals, strategic and competitive advantages, and initiatives to sustain and grow the business, GHIAL is well-positioned to return to the growth path as soon as the situation resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic returns to normalcy.

AERA, in case of Hyderabad Airport, issued consultation paper no 11/2021-22 on 2nd July'2021 for third control period (FY'22 –FY'26). The order on the subject matter is expected by September 2021.

GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a considerable impact on Mactan-Cebu International Airport with annual traffic dropping significantly in CY 2020. The passenger footfall for CY 2020 was recorded at ~2.7 Mn, constituting of ~1.9 Mn Domestic passengers and ~0.8 Mn International passengers, thereby witnessing a 78% decline in overall traffic from CY 2019. COVID-19 has acted as a major deterrent towards travel especially since ~2.4 Mn passenger footfall (~90% of the total CY 2020 footfall) was recorded in the first quarter in 2020.

Scheduled domestic services resumed in June, with traffic ramping up as travel restrictions across the Philippines continue to be eased. MCIA has witnessed a sequential increase in traffic, with the traffic recovery being led by domestic travel. While in June 2020, MCIA was capturing ~3% of the monthly pre-covid traffic levels, in March 2021, it captured ~8% of the monthly pre-covid traffic.

The airport handled several international repatriation and utility flights, working closely with government stakeholders to ensure safe passage for Filipinos and foreigners alike. Following the ban on scheduled international services since March 2020, the airport welcomed its first batch of overseas travelers in mid-July – a feat made possible only by the establishment of a COVID-19 testing laboratory at the airport, which is the first dedicated, airport-centric testing facility in the world. The lab has a capacity of handling 3,000 RT-PCR tests a day, and till March 2021, the lab successfully handled 41,300 returning Filipinos, with an average testing time of 15.6 hours, which is the fastest in the country.

With the loss of traffic, GMCAC undertook a debt restructuring exercise to avoid stress on its cash flows. Along with this, GMCAC successfully rightsized the organization by affecting a significant rationalization in outsourced and manpower expenses. The combined demand for international (departure) and domestic (both departure and arrival) travel at MCIA is being fulfilled from Terminal 1 starting November 2020 leading to savings of $0.07 Mn per month. Also, specific initiatives were undertaken to reduce power, and water consumption leading to additional savings.

With domestic traffic on a sequential rise, coupled with on-going vaccinations and an upcoming national election, and with Cebu's international markets well on their way to recovery, the Management is confident that traffic shall rebound sooner than in other tourist-centric destinations. In addition to working with government stakeholders to resume operations and drive tourism revival in Cebu, the focus of the Management this year is to address COVID-related concerns i.e., building passenger confidence and aid recovery, make the business leaner and more efficient through zero-based costing and reducing operating costs, and ensure that the airport is ready to embrace the new normal. GMCAC is also working with government to establish policy framework to boost travel.

Crete International Airport

The consortium of GMR Airports and TERNA attained the concession commencement date for the design, construction, financing, operation, maintenance of the new international airport of Heraklion at Crete in Greece on February 6, 2020. The concession period is 35 years including the design and construction phase of five years.

Having attained the concession commencement, the design and construction activities of the project are underway. Company has received significant portion of land and also the entire state grant of Euro 180 million as envisaged under the concession agreement. Contractor has mobilized requisite manpower and equipment. Development and investigation studies are nearing completion. Site office and warehouse has been constructed. Earthworks for the Airport Airside and connecting Road networks have progressed well. All the works are being carried out with strict adherence to CoVID-19 protocols and other safety measures. The Airport Company has also received ISO 9001 certification in this year.

Overall EPC construction is progressing well and focus for the next year would be on civil works and substantial construction of road network.

GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GGIAL)

At Goa Airport, Construction and Development works resumed at site in Feb 2020 post the reaffirmation of Environmental Clearance to the Project by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The project has achieved Milestone III in terms of both financial and physical progress within the agreed timelines as defined in Concession Agreement and have achieved physical progress of 28.26% as of 31st March 2021.
As a result of delays due to COVID, the project COD has been further extended to August 2022.

GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL)

We signed the concession agreement in June 2020 for Bhogapuram International Airport in Andhra Pradesh. Preparatory works such as Aerial LiDAR survey and soil investigation have been completed since then. Developmental activities including detailed design of the Airport are also currently in progress. Land acquisition by the authority is in process. Construction works will commence after the Authority gives the Right of way for entire land area.

Airport Land Development

On account of its strategic location in the cities, the real estate, available as part of the concessions for our airports, continue to hold tremendous potential. At Delhi, Aerocity is being developed as a Hospitality and Office led Global Business District providing word-class social infrastructure and services to its users in a safe and sustainable environment. Addition of new asset classes, continuous improvement of infrastructure services and technology driven operational excellence remain key focus areas in the future.

At our Hyderabad Airport City, the office leasing which saw a dip on account of Covid seems to be picking up and more leasing is expected in the forthcoming year. The Master Plan refresh at Hyderabad is expected to open up areas for development in a strategic manner and monetization is likely to accelerate in the years ahead. In addition to commercial office space, industrial and warehousing, hospitality, we intend to open up new initiatives in the social infrastructure such as education, healthcare, co-living, senior living, Innovation Hubs, Training facilities, etc.

We intend to progressively realize value in our real estate asset portfolio by diversifying the monetization models as well as the end use formats for development of these assets to capture demand for a wide range of developments. We intend to use a combination of lease, self-development and joint development models targeting developers and end-use customers respectively. Further, given the long term economic growth prospects of India, we believe that with dissipation of COVID impact and people rejoining offices, there will be an increase in demand for Grade A office spaces. Similar trend may play out for other real estate asset classes. Our airport real estate should definitely benefit in line with above macro trend.

Growth Outlook – New Opportunities

Though aviation sector has been going through unprecedented challenges this year due to pandemic, however, at GMR Airports we have strategized to convert these challenges into opportunities. Group’s resilience and agile strategies have been helpful in navigating through the current pandemic and at the same time charter the new growth territories.

In line with our larger strategy for airports business, we believe that Airport business has huge underlying strength and it will continue to be the growth engine for the Group. Now with combined expertise and reach of both GMR and ADP, we are strategically much better placed to further scale up the airports business in Indian and new foreign territories.

Domestically, GMR is actively pursuing opportunities for new airports as and when they arise. In our immediate sight is the opportunity of next round of regional airports privatization. Out of India, the Group is strategically focusing in promising geographies of South Asia, South East Asia, Middle East, Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America. We are actively evaluating and participating in multiple airports privatization opportunities in these geographies.

GMR Airports Business is conceptualized as a platform with airport concessions being the core and a range of adjacent businesses built around the same. Our rich experience over the past decade of operating in diverse markets in the developing world has given us a unique understanding of drivers and a rich understanding of the various adjacency businesses.

As a result, we pushed forward with Group's vision to diversify and expand in the airport adjacency space. We are currently evaluating multiple opportunities in the cargo, duty free and services business across the geographies and believe that in the short to medium term we will have more adjacency businesses to add to our overall portfolio. We have created a richly experienced team at GMR Airports to drive our vision for airport adjacencies.

We broke ground in this direction with launch of Kannur Duty Free operations in February 2021, notwithstanding challenges due to the COVID pandemic. We also evaluated duty free opportunities in Mumbai, Indonesia, South Korea, and other geographies and this has enhanced the group's understanding of international duty free space.

At the same time, Group is also looking to unlock value from its existing non-aero commercial businesses. This year, we launched a range of initiatives to enhance the value creation in our non-aero businesses. As a first step, we have launched non-aero Centre for Excellence (CoE) for duty-free and cargo businesses. Under the CoE initiative, we are going to channel the collective non-aero wisdom of the group to achieve commercial excellence.

As we look forward into post -COVID future, we have a robust pipeline of airports and five strategic business units of adjacency opportunities and we believe that they will add significant value to the Group and all stakeholders

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions And Operational Performance

The standalone financial position as at March 31, 2021 and performance of the Company the financial year ended on that date are discussed hereunder:

1. **NON FINANCIAL ASSETS**

1.1. Property Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE has slightly decreased from Rs 2.27 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 1.71 crores as at March 31, 2021 primarily due to depreciation / amortization charge for the year.

1.2. Right of use asset

Right of use asset decreased from Rs 2.69 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 1.97 crores due to depreciation / amortization charge for the year

1.3. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress was Rs.0.84 crores as at March 31, 2020 which becomes NIL as at March 31, 2021 due to transfer of business to GMR Kannur Duty Free Services entity.

1.4. Current Tax Assets (Net)

Current Tax assets slightly increased from Rs. 28.82 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs. 28.91 crores as at March 31, 2021.

1.5 Other Non – financial Assets

Other non – financial assets increased from Rs. 14.12 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs. 31.99 crores as at March 31, 2021.

1.6 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Other non – financial assets increased from Rs. 62.59 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs. 105.96 crores as at March 31, 2021 on account of creation of deferred tax on business losses

2. <u>FINANCIAL ASSETS</u>

2.1. Financial assets – Investments

Investments have decreased from Rs 22,959.08 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 21,988.16 crores as at March 31, 2021 primarily on account of loss of fair valuation of equity investment and forex loss on OCD restatement. There was an additional infusion of equity of Rs. 214.01 crores in subsidiaries and addition in OCD's of Rs. 110.22 crores s (net of forex loss)

2.2. Financial assets – Trade receivables

Trade receivables has decreased from Rs. 59.66 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 50.90 crores as at March 31, 2021.

2.3. Financial assets – Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents have increased from Rs 1.43 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 12.42 crores as at March 31, 2021.

2.4. Financial assets – Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents increased from Rs 7.58 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 98.27 crores as at March 31, 2021 primarily due to placement of fixed deposit as margin against guarantee issued for Crete airport and for other airports bids.

2.5 Loans

Loans have increased from Rs 430.25 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 441.04 crores as at March 31, 2021.

2.6. Other financial assets

Other financial assets have decreased from Rs.32.05 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 10.83 crores as at March 31, 2021.

3. EQUITY

Total equity has increased from Rs 1328.39 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 1406.67 crores as at March 31, 2021 primarily on account of issuance of additional equity shares.

Other equity has decreased from Rs. 14,780.05 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs. 14,184.90 crores as at March 31, 2021 primarily due to loss during the period (Rs. 257.74 crores), loss on fair valuation of equity investments (Rs. 987.97 crores) and issue of Bonus CCPS B, C & D (Rs. 169.34 crores) and restatement of CCPS A (91.52 crores). Other equity was increased by security premium of Rs, 921.72 crores received during the year on additional equity shares issued.

4. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

4.1. Debt Securities

Debt Securities has decreased from Rs 3,276.86 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 3,060.43 crores as at March 31, 2021, primarily due to repayment of NCDs including accrued interest and NCB issued during the year.

4.2. Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities have slightly decreased from Rs 2.81 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs. 2.08 crores as at March 31,2021 .

4.3. Trade Payables

Trade payables have increased from Rs 21.69 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 42.01 crores as at March 31, 2021 mainly due to provision of VPP & Special Variable pay.

4.4. Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities have increased from Rs.183.31 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 444.79 crores as at March 31, 2021, mainly due to issuance of Bonus CCPS Class B, C & D and restatement of Bonus CCPS A.

5. NON - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

5.1. Provisions

Provisions have slightly decreased from Rs. 20.87 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs. 20 crores as at March 31, 2021 in the normal course of business.

5.2. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Deferred tax liability is Rs 3,599.21 crores as at March 31, 2021 (Rs. 3,944.72 crores as at March 31, 2020) decrease in deferred tax liabilities is primarily due to decrease in fair value of equity investments.

5.3Other non-financial Liabilities

Other non-financial liabilities have decreased from Rs 42.68 crores as at March 31, 2020 to Rs 12.07 crores as at March 31, 2021 primarily due to reduction in statutory liabilities.

6. OVERVIEW OF OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth information with respect to our revenues, expenditure and profits (loss) on a standalone basis:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31.2020
Revenue from Operations		
Interest Income	239.56	195.22
Dividend Income	10.20	95.46
Revenue from contracts with customers	98.78	103.53
Net gain on fair value changes	12.24	4.30
Other income	0.52	185.45
Total Income	**361.30**	583.96
Expenses		
Operating and other administrative expenditure	125.59	48.99
Employee Benefit Expenses	16.88	25.10
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1.54	1.93
Finance costs	520.13	423.37
Total expenses	664.14	499.39
(Loss)/Profit before Tax	**(302.84)**	84.57
Tax expenses/(income)		
Current Tax	(1.68)	-
Deferred Tax Credit	(43.42)	9.65
(Loss)/Profit for the period (A)	**(257.74)**	74.92
Other comprehensive income for the year (B)	(987.81)	2437.56
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)	**1245.55**	**2512.48**

7. INCOME

7.1 Interest Income from Loans and Investments

Interest income increased from Rs 195.22 crores in F.Y. 2020 to Rs. 239.56 crores in F.Y. 2021 mainly due to increase in interest income from loans given to related parties and exchange rate difference in OCDs

7.2 Dividend income

Income from Dividend has decreased from Rs. 95.46 crores in F.Y. 2020 to Rs. 10.20 crores in F.Y. 2021 due to non-receipt of dividend from material subsidiaries.

7.3 Income on revenue contracts with customers

Income on revenue from contracts with customers decreased from Rs.103.53 crores in F.Y. 2020 to Rs. 98.78 crores in F.Y. 2021 primarily due to lower training in aviation academy because of COVID – 19

7.4 Income from Fair value changes

Income from fair value has increased from Rs. 4.30 crores in F.Y. 2020 to Rs. 12.24 crores in F.Y. 2021 due to higher income earned from surplus funds invested in mutual funds.

8. <u>EXPENDITURE</u>

8.1 Finance Cost

Increase in finance cost is mainly for higher interest on NCBs, additional interest on NCDs and upfront & acquisition link fee amortized on NCBs.

8.2 Employee benefits expenses

The decrease in employee benefit costs from Rs.25.10 crores in March 20 to Rs.16.88 crores in March 21 is mainly on cost reduction measures.

8.3 Other expenses

The increase in other expenses from Rs. 48 .99 Crores in March 20 to Rs. 125.59 crores in March 21 is mainly to net exchange differences on restatement of OCD's of Rs. 73.31 crores.

8.4 Tax expenses

Tax expense/ (credit) mainly comprises of current tax expense and deferred tax expense / (credit). There is an increase in tax expenses/(credit) in March 21 of (Rs. 54.74 crores) as compared to (Rs. 9.65 crores) in March 20 mainly due to creation of deferred tax asset on business losses.

9. <u>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</u>

The OCI decreased from Rs.2,437.56 crores in March 20 to (Rs.987.81 crores) primarily on account of loss in fair valuation of equity investments.

<u>Internal control systems and their adequacy:</u>

The Company's internal financial control framework has been established in accordance with the COSO framework to ensure adequacy of design and operating effectiveness of operational, financial and compliance controls. The effectiveness of the internal controls is regularly reviewed and monitored by the Management Assurance Group (MAG) during audits.

The Company has put adequate policies and procedures in place, which play a pivotal role in deployment and monitoring of the internal controls. These controls and processes have been embedded and integrated with SAP and/or other allied IT applications, which have been implemented across all Group companies.

MAG continuously assesses opportunities for improvement in all business processes, policies, systems and controls, provides its recommendations, which add value, and improves overall organization's operations and control effectiveness.

Respective Business/Company CEOs are responsible to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures laid down by the management. As far as possible, emphasis is placed on automation of controls within the process to minimize deviations and exceptions. It helps the organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. Process owners take responsibility for implementation of measures to mitigate risks.

MAG is responsible for undertaking internal audits across the group and they are assisted by outsourced audit firms. The internal audit scope covers inter alia, all processes and functions, as per the annual audit plan reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee in the beginning of every financial year.

In every quarterly Audit Committee of the Board, key audit issues including corrective and preventive action plan along with action taken report on previous issues are presented.

Material Developments in Human Resources:

COVID-19 pandemic has been one of the biggest challenge in recent times impacting human lives and disrupting businesses in equal proportions. The primary focus of the Company during FY 2021 was to ensure the health and wellbeing of the employees and their families while ensuring minimum disruption to the business operations. Utmost care has been taken to ensure that there is a sustained focus on Strengthening HR Operations, Sustain People Processes and Support the overall growth at Airport sector under such challenging times. There was a huge participation of employees across several people initiatives including and not limited to Annual Appraisal, Goal Settings, R&R, Skip Level meetings, Employee communication Town Halls. Some of the key highlights of FY 2021 are given below:

(1) Focus on Covid Management:

While responding to the serious challenges imposed by the Covid Pandemic, health and well-being of each of our employee and their families has been the first priority of the Company. All the efforts taken, the policies making and facilities that added basis every day new learning, is a pure reflection of our values and beliefs. The group exhibited its values in all the actions executed during this sensitive environment. Some employees safety and welfare initiatives at Airport, Project Sites and Offices, are as below:

(a) Introduction of remote working policy ensuring that there is limited number of employees in the office premises thereby reducing the chance of spread of infection and ensuring business continuity.

(b) Proper care was taken to ensure the safety of the employees who are working at offices, site offices and Airports by:
   (i) Disinfection and sanitization of all work spaces, equipment and employee vehicles periodically.
   (ii) Frequent communication to employees on the health and safety measures to be followed and by clear demarcations to ensure physical distancing at work and associated areas.
   (iii) Thermal screening at all entry points of offices to ensure 100% coverage and screenings
   (iv) To safeguard the interest of employees, their families and society at large, company conducted weekly RTPCR exercise as a practice in the company premises for all the employees who are attending regular duties at office premises
(c) Corporate tie-ups are in place for employees and family members who are impacted from COVID, having mild symptoms and are under home isolation for treatment.
(d) 24X7, employee emergency help line is available across locations to cater to any requirements of employees arising out restricted mobility and administrative restrictions or their medical exigency.
(e) Vaccination of the employees and their family members is one of the key priorities of the management. Vaccination drives have been undertaken across locations to ensure maximum vaccination coverage.
(f) To ensure the mental wellbeing of the employees in some cases, experienced counsellor is on board and the helpline number is accessible for employees who are willing to talk and share. Lifestyle, household and office related stress and issues has seen a generic surge during lockdown periods thus the helpline is created to alleviate the mental stress arising out of same.
(g) Frequent employee communication has been another key highlight of the covid management scenario. The senior management via frequent CEO Town Halls, Win Over Worries (Engaging sessions on how the business works) has communicated frequently to the employees about the current business scenario, seek feedback on the response on the crisis and overall addressing of employees apprehensions
(h) We ensured close partnering with Contractors & stakeholders to ensure health, safety & well-being measures for workers in our construction sites.

(2) <u>Strategic Partnership with ADP:</u>

In the middle of the pandemic the Partnership with ADP was solidified. Key activities undertaken by the Company were as under:

(a) Strengthening the Organisation Structure of the and on-boarding of key leaders.

(b) Closely working with ADP Team to ensure seamless experience by supporting in:
    (i) Policy benchmarking
    (ii) Support during expatriation and on-boarding
    (iii) Acculturation within GMR Ecosystem and familiarization with GMR Values & Belief
(c) Working with ADP Team to create a framework to facilitate exchange of talent between two companies which will enable two companies to leverage the capabilities of their talents

(3) <u>Learning & Development:</u>

Learning at GMR Airports Level has been conducted under four umbrellas:

(a) Daksh: These focus on developing foundational work skills
(b) Nipun: Focusing on functional skills development
(c) Saksham: Focusing on Managerial Skills Development
(d) Netritva : Focusing on Leadership development

Over and above these initiatives Multi-Tier Leadership Development has been taken place via Programs like: LEAP (at DIAL), CATAPULT (at GHIAL), introduction of Project Management learning course (Airports Sector Construction) and several knowledge sharing forums aimed to develop next level of leaders. Participants are prepared to take on higher cross-functional responsibilities and drive a high-performance culture in the organization. We continued to build talent pipeline through our flagship cadre based program 'Aarambh', a structured initiative for Management Trainees & Graduate Engineer Trainees.

We continued with the AAAE (American Association of Airport Executives) Certified Member (C.M.) Program which is for individuals at all levels of airport management to enhance their expertise in the field. This gives holistic training and assessment of the individuals in Airport Operations, Maintenance, Finance and Management.

Blue Ocean Strategy Workshop: The Purpose of this program was to focus on creative and innovative mindset, not for just survival through a rapid recovery of revenue, cash-flow and profitability in the short run, but also sustainability in the long run. To aim at identification & creation of Blue Ocean Business opportunities**.** 30 talented participants, in 10 cross-functional teams, went through 6 days of simulation driven sessions working on 10 projects.

'Being GMR' is a frontline training program for our colleagues in Guest Relations & Passenger Experience areas, aimed to create delightful experience for customers.

Apart from the above programs, we continued with 'HARMONY'- a program aimed towards enriching gender diversity & dialogue.

(4) Talent Management & Succession Development:

Talent Management & Succession development has been one of the key focus of GMR Group. Continuing to the tradition, successors had been identified for the identified critical roles across the businesses. In some cases the successors had been elevated for the key roles in the upcoming business unit. This reinforces the GMR Philosophy of promoting and developing its employees.

Benchmarking and improving our Organization Structure efficiencies is a continuous journey aimed to provide the best value for our stakeholders. We continued with this practice evolving newer insights.

(5) Talent Acquisition – (Internal Job Posting)

Talent Acquisition plays a key role in the company's growth and development. We aim to work with the best talents from the industry and to provide career growth opportunities to the existing employees. During Covid crisis, primary focus had been towards promoting the internal talents of the Company. This has an added advantage of motivating the employees over and above reducing the cost of external recruitment. We also on-boarded senior level talent in key areas such as Smart City, Innovation, Passenger Experience etc.

(6) Employee Engagement & Recognition:

Employee engagement is a key focus area for the Group. Annual engagement survey conducted across all the major business units to gauge the employee sentiment during the pandemic. Frequent Town Halls, Skip level meetings were also conducted to ensure continued communication with the management during such challenging times. Appreciation of Frontline Employees via. 'Covid Warrior's award, rewarding Employee of the Year and Star of the Month Award keep employees motivated and optimistic during such challenging times.

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

(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, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	156.00	(148.32)	**240.22**	232.54	9.78	60.20	(21.61)	-	(21.61)	0.20	-	0.20	(21.40)	-	100%
2	GMR Airport Developers Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	10.20	60.09	**157.48**	87.19	14.85	147.21	32.84	8.27	24.57	0.62	0.16	0.47	25.04	-	100%
3	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	378.00	1,755.06	**10,723.85**	8,590.79	972.57	441.23	(230.04)	(78.99)	(151.05)	(80.61)	(43.58)	(37.03)	(188.08)	-	63%
4	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	90.50	(15.92)	**324.94**	250.36	31.46	87.08	(1.27)	1.75	(3.01)	0.14	-	0.14	(2.88)	-	100%
5	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	51.60	(4.61)	**213.48**	166.49	8.45	19.26	0.08	0.45	(0.37)	0.03	-	0.03	(0.34)	-	100%
6	Delhi International Airport Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	2,450.00	104.82	**19,759.06**	17,204.24	1,210.57	2,423.47	(483.14)	(165.73)	(317.41)	199.63	69.86	129.77	(187.64)	-	64%
7	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited ******	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	0.10	(0.16)	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
8	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	81.44	(11.04)	**174.56**	104.16	10.90	48.16	(27.49)	(6.24)	(21.25)	0.08	0.02	0.06	(21.19)	-	90%
9	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited ****	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10	GMR Aero Technic Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	0.10	0.01	**0.65**	0.54	-	0.47	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.32)	-	-	-	(0.32)	-	100%
11	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	473.83	(471.53)	**524.36**	522.06	2.29	325.65	5.62	(0.06)	5.68	0.24	0.06	0.17	5.85	-	100%
12	GMR Airport Singapore Pte Limited (GASPL) (a) #	January 01, 2020 - December 31, 2020	USD	3.14	0.88	**14.94**	10.92	-	0.18	(18.82)	-	(18.82)	0.17	-	0.17	(18.66)	-	100%
13	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (a) *****	January 01, 2020 - December 31, 2020	USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
14	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (a)	January 01, 2020 - December 31, 2020	USD	1.10	(1.08)	**0.06**	0.04	-	-	(3.04)	-	(3.04)	0.09	-	0.09	(2.95)	-	100%
15	GMR Airports Greece Single Member S.A. (b)	January 13, 2020 - December 31, 2020	Euro	0.22	(0.55)	**0.09**	0.42	-	-	(0.52)	-	(0.52)	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	(0.55)	-	100%
16	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited #	May 19, 2020 - March 31, 2020	INR	4.50	4.32	12.36	3.54	4.04	-	(0.18)	-	(0.18)	-	-	-	(0.18)	-	100%
17	GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited #	November 25, 2020 - March 31, 2020	INR	0.10	(0.01)	0.09	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	100%
18	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL) #	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	0.01	(0.03)	0.01	0.03	-	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	100%
19	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFSL)	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	1.00	(0.14)	4.58	3.73	-	0.93	(0.11)	-	(0.11)	-	-	-	(0.11)	-	100%
20	GMR International Airport BV (a)	January 01, 2020 - December 31, 2020	USD	7.31	(319.68)	1,860.74	2,173.11	-	-	(133.47)	-	(133.47)	(2.53)	-	(2.53)	(136.00)	-	100%
21	GMR Goa International Airport Limited #	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	384.50	(15.12)	803.01	433.63	0.56	-	(4.21)	0.01	(4.22)	-	-	-	(4.22)	-	99.99%
22	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	INR	80.00	249.67	540.94	211.27	-	272.23	(39.58)	(9.44)	(30.14)	0.38	0.10	0.28	(29.86)	-	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. **** Dissolution of GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited, WEF March 13, 2021, consequent to striking off of the Company's name by ROC-Telangana..

6. *****Dissolution of GADL (Mauritius) Ltd, WEF December 25, 2020, consequent to striking off of the Company's name by ROC.

7******An application (Form STK-2) was made on August 11, 2020 with the Registrar of Companies (ROC), Delhi seeking its approval for removal of name of the Company (i.e. Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited) from the Register of Companies, being maintained by the ROC

8. 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	74.0717	73.0700
b	84.9275	89.8375

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

10$ Percentage of Shareholding Includes direct holding as well as indirect holding

For and on Behalf of GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Grandhi Kiran Kumar	**G.B.S. Raju**	**G.R.K. Babu**	**Sushil Kumar Dudeja**
Joint Managing Director & CEO	Vice Chairman	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
August 27, 2021	August 27, 2021	August 27, 2021	August 27, 2021

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-21	2.91	29.12	26.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	287.48	23.22	(0.08)
2	Travel Food Services (Delhi T3) Private Limited	31-Mar-21	0.56	5.60	40.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	15.81	(2.22)	0.05
3	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited	31-Mar-21	0.92	9.22	49.90%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	78.03	1.11	0.05
4	DIGI Yatra Foundation	31-Mar-21	0.00	0.00	37.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	(0.65)	-	-
5	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Private Limited #	31-Mar-21	10.83	108.33	20.14%	20% Capital and Agreement	NA	670.45	(0.95)	0.04
6	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	31-Mar-21	1.25	12.50	50.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	45.04	5.66	(0.01)
7	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	31-Mar-21	4.26	42.64	26.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	248.57	(3.23)	(0.00)
8	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited #(Write a note wrt to date of became associate)	31-Mar-21	1.77	17.72	30.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	58.40	(0.01)	-
	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	31-Mar-21	0.98	9.80	49.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	46.63	0.10	0.02
10	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	December 31, 2020	213.38	1,726.66	40.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	1,241.22	(110.45)	(0.02)
11	Heraklioncrete International Airport SA #	December 31, 2020	3.79	235.29	21.64%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	651.99	(0.08)	-
12	Megawide GMR Construction JV(Only agreement has been made, actual stake is not transfer yet)	December 31, 2020	9.00	59.54	50.00%		NA	62.51	-	-
13	Mactan Travel Retail Group Co.	December 31, 2020	7.00	10.50	50.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	15.33	(1.44)	-
14	SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation	December 31, 2020	7.00	10.46	50.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	22.68	(2.34)	-

1. # indicates the names of Joint ventures /Associates which are yet to commence operations
2. ** Disposed off during the year
3. GMR Logistics Park Private Limited became Associate w.e.f. April 16, 2020.

For and on Behalf of GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Grandhi Kiran Kumar	**G.B.S. Raju**	**G.R.K. Babu**	**Sushil Kumar Dudeja**
Joint Managing Director & CEO	Vice Chairman	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
August 27, 2021	August 27, 2021	August 27, 2021	August 27, 2021

Details of Board Meetings Held During FY 2020-21 and attendance of directors:

Annexure - II

Sl. No.	Name of Director	April 30, 2020	June 25, 2020	July 07, 2020	August 21, 2020	November 06, 2020	December 09, 2020	February 05, 2021
1.	Mr. G. M. Rao	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
2.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Mr. Grandhi Kirankumar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Mr. Grandhi Buchisanyasi Raju	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N Bhaskarudu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Mr. K. Narayana Rao	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
12.	Mr. Augustin de Romanet De Beaune*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes
13.	Mr. Philippe Pascal*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes
14.	Mr. Xavier Hurstel*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes

*Appointed w.e.f. February 05, 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00574243

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Annexure-III

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. Owing to the average net losses in the last three years, the Company was not required to spend any amount towards CSR Activities. However, the various subsidiary companies have engaged in various CSR activities.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu	Independent Director (Chairman of the CSR Committee)	One (1)	One (1)
2	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Joint Managing Director(Member of the CSR Committee)	One (1)	Zero (0)
3	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao	Whole time Director (Member of the CSR Committee)	One (1)	One (1)

3. **Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company**: https://www.gmrairports.com/investor.aspx?sec=3

4. **Details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014:** Not Applicable

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any:**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for setoff from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
1.	2020-21	Nil	Nil

6. Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5):

Amount in Rs.

Financial Year	Net Profits/ (Loss)
2017-18	5,27,00,000
2018-19	(2,61,98,00,000)
2019-20	(6,81,00,000)
Total Profit / (Loss) for 3 years	(2,63,52,00,000)
Average Profit / (Loss) per year	(87,84,00,000)

7. In view of the loss incurred by the Company during the financial year 2020-21, 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 2020-21.

However, the various subsidiaries and Associates of GAL were actively engaged in the CSR activities across different locations where the GMR Group operates. The CSR spend of the subsidiaries and Associates of GAL for the financial year 2020-21 was Rs. 24.40 Crore.

8.

a. Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5): NIL
b. Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: NIL
c. Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: NIL
d. Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): NIL

9. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year: Not applicable

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	**Amount Unspent (in Rs.)**				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		**Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).**		
	Amount.	**Date of transfer.**	**Name of the Fund**	**Amount.**	**Date of transfer.**
-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year: Not Applicable

(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**		**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	
Sl. No	**Name of the Project**	**Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act**	**Local area (Yes/No)**	**Location of the project**		**Project duration**	**Amount allocated for the project (in Rs. Lakh)**	**Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs. Lakh)**	**Amount Transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per**	**Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No).**	**Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency**	
				State	**District**						**Name**	**CSR Registration number.**

									Section 135(6) (in Rs. Lakh).			
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**		**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	
Sl. No.	**Name of the Project**	**Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act.**	**Local area (Yes/ No).**	**Location of the project.**		**Amount spent for the project (in Lakh).**	**Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No).**	**Mode of Implementation through implementing agency.**	
				State.	**District.**			**Name.**	**CSR registration Number.**
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads : NIL

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: NIL

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): NIL

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any: NIL

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Amount (in Rs.)**

(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5)	NIL
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	NIL
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	NIL
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NIL

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: Not Applicable

Sl. No.	**Preceding Financial Year.**	**Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)**	**Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).**	**Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.**			**Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)**
				Name of the Fund	**Amount (in Rs).**	**Date of transfer.**	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): Not Applicable

(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**
Sl. No.	**Project ID.**	**Name of the Project.**	**Financial Year in which the project was commenced.**	**Project duration**	**Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs)**	**Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs)**	**Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in Rs.)**	**Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing**

	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details): Not Applicable**: NIL**

Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s):

(a) Amount CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.
(b) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.
(c) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

11. 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

For GMR Airports Limited

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

For GMR Airports Limited

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

Date: May 27, 2021
Place: New Delhi

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2021

[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, 2021** 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, 2021, 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;

ARUN KUMAR GUPTA & ASSOCIATES CP No. 5086 New Delhi Company Secretaries

(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 ;

ARUN KUMAR GUPTA & ASSOCIATES
CP No. 5086
New Delhi
Company Secretaries

(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. Augustin De Romanet De Beaune as an Additional Non-Executive Director of the Company.
   (b) Appointment of Mr. Philippe Pascal as an Additional Non-Executive Director of the Company.
   (c) Appointment of Mr. Xavier Hurstel as an Additional Non-Executive Director of the Company.
   (d) Resignation of Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire from the position of Non-Executive Director of the Company.
   (e) Resignation of Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard from the position of 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.

ARUN KUMAR GUPTA & ASSOCIATES
CP No. 5086
New Delhi
Company Secretaries

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

(a) The Company in its Board meeting held on 24th December, 2020 allotted 1330 listed, rated, redeemable, non-convertible Bonds of face value of Rs. 10,000,000/- each fully paid up on private placement basis.

(b) The Company by way of Circular Resolution passed on July 7, 2020 allotted 50,801,774 Series B, 42,334,812 Series C and 76,202,661 Series D, non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each by way of Bonus issue.

(c) The Company by way of Circular Resolution passed on July 7, 2020 allotted 78,279,463 fully paid equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each by way of Private Placement Basis.

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

(i) **July 07, 2020:** Following are the resolutions:

- Approval for issuance of Series B, Series C and Series D Bonus CCPS.
- Approval for Alteration of Articles of Association of the Company.
- Approval for Issuance of Equity Shares on a Private Placement Basis.

(e) During the financial Year 2020-21, the Company has not made any Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribution, as based on the calculation of average net profits of the Company during the three immediately preceding financial years viz. 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18, the Company is not mandatory required to spent on CSR.

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

ARUN KUMAR GUPTA & ASSOCIATES
CP No. 5086
New Delhi
Company Secretaries

(ARUN KUMAR GUPTA)
Proprietor
Membership No: F5551
Certificate of Practice No: 5086
UDIN: F005551C000748964

Place: Delhi
Date: 06/08/2021

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 28th Annual General Meeting held on September 29, 2020 and the Extra Ordinary General Meetings held during the year and holding of the meeting on those date(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;

ARUN KUMAR GUPTA & ASSOCIATES CP No. 5086 New Delhi Company Secretaries

16. Form of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 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, 2020 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, 2020;
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.

****

Annexure - V

AOC-2

Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties.

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis. All the contracts or arrangements or transactions with the related parties are on arm's length basis. So, the information below is not required.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	NIL
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions'	
f)	Date of approval by the Board	
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis.

SL No.	Name (s) of the related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Date of approval by the Board	Amount paid as advances, if any
I.	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Interest Income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airports International BV	Subsidiary Company	Interest Income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil

	GMR Aero structure Services Limited		Interest Income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Kakinada SEZ Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Interest Income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airports Developers Limited	Subsidiary Company	Interest Income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
II.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Aviation Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airport Developers Limited	Subsidiary Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Associate Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	Associate Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	Associate Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Aero Technic Limited	Subsidiary Company	Aviation academy income	Ongoing basis	May 31, 2021	Nil

III.	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)	Subsidiary Company	Dividend income	Yearly Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Dividend income	Yearly Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Dividend income	Yearly Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary Company	Dividend income	Yearly Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
IV.	GMR Hospitality And Retail Limited (Formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)	Subsidiary Company	Consultancy Income	Ongoing Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Consultancy Income	Ongoing Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Consultancy Income	Ongoing Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Tim Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	Associate Company	Consultancy Income	Ongoing Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Consultancy Income	Ongoing Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airport Developers Limited	Subsidiary Company	Consultancy Income	Ongoing Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
					May 31, 2021	
					May 31, 2021	
V.	GMR Airport Developers Limited	Subsidiary Company	Financial Guarantee	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil

	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Miscellaneous Income	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Security Deposit	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
VI.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport	Subsidiary Company	Manpower & Other Expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Manpower & Other Expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
VII.	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Rent Paid	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Rent Paid	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Business Process And Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Rent Paid	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Rent Paid	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
					May 31, 2021	
VIII.	Raxa Security Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Legal and professional fees	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Legal and professional fees	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Legal and professional fees	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Legal and professional fees	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Hospitality and Retails Limited	Subsidiary Company	Legal and professional fees	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil

IX.	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)	Ultimate Holding Company	Logo fees	As per Agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
X.	GMR Aviation Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Travelling and conveyance	Reimbursement of Expenses	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Travelling and conveyance	Reimbursement of Expenses	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Travelling and conveyance	Reimbursement of Expenses	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	Subsidiary Company	Travelling and conveyance	Reimbursement of Expenses	May 31, 2021	Nil
XI.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Electricity and water charges	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Electricity and water charges	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Electricity and water charges	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
XII.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Communication expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Communication expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil

XIII.	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	Implementation partner for CSR Activity	CSR Expenditure	Yearly Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
					May 31, 2021	
XIV.	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Repair & Maintenance Expenses	Reimbursement of Expenses	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airport Developers Limited	Subsidiary Company	Repair & Maintenance Expenses	Reimbursement of Expenses	May 31, 2021	Nil
					May 31, 2021	
XV.	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Interest on Lease Liability	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Interest on Lease Liability	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
XVI.	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Depreciation (Lease)	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Depreciation (Lease)	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
XVII.	GMR Hospitality and Retails Limited	Subsidiary Company	Miscellaneous Expenses	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	Associate Company	Miscellaneous Expenses	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR League Games Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Miscellaneous Expenses	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Bidding expenses	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
XVIII.	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil

	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	Associate Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Aero Technic Limited	Subsidiary Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	Associates Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Raxa Security Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	Associate Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Wipro Airport IT Services Limited	Associate Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited 0.29 -	Associate Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private	Associate Company	Reimbursement of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
					May 31, 2021	
XIX.	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Recovery of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Associate Company	Recovery of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	Subsidiary Company	Recovery of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil

	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Recovery of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Recovery of expenses	Cost Sharing	May 31, 2021	Nil
XX.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Joint Managing Director & CEO	Managerial Remuneration	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Joint Managing Director	Managerial Remuneration	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao	Whole-Time Director	Managerial Remuneration	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXI.	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	Independent Director	Director Sitting Fee	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	Independent Director	Director Sitting Fee	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa	Independent Director	Director Sitting Fee	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Mr. GBS Raju	Non-Executive Director	Director Sitting Fee	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Mr. GM Rao	Non-Executive Director	Director Sitting Fee	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXII.	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Loan Given	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Aero Structure Services Limited	Subsidiary Company	Loan Given	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airport Developer Limited	Subsidiary Company	Loan Given	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Kakinada SEZ Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Loan Given	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil

XXIII.	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Loan Refund	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Aero Structure Services Limited	Subsidiary Company	Loan Refund	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airport Developer Limited	Subsidiary Company	Loan Refund	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Kakinada SEZ Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Loan Refund	As per agreement	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXIV.	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Security Deposit	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXV.	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Non-current investment in subsidiary company	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Airport International B.V	Subsidiary Company	Non-current investment in subsidiary company	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Non-current investment in subsidiary company	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Non-current investment in subsidiary company	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	Subsidiary Company	Non-current investment in subsidiary company	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXVI.	GMR Airports International BV	Subsidiary Company	Investment in Optionally convertible debentures	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXVII.	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Investment in Share Application Money	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil

	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	Subsidiary Company	Investment in Share Application Money	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Investment in Share Application Money	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXVIII.	International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	Joint Venture	Non-current investment in joint venture company	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXIX.	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Issue of class A,B, C & D Bonus CCPS	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Infra Developer Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Issue of class A,B, C & D Bonus CCPS	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXX.	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Issue of class A Bonus CCPS	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary	Issue of class A Bonus CCPS	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Issue of class A Bonus CCPS	As per Board Resolution	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXXI.	Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Provision for doubtful debts (including non-trade receivables)	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Provision for doubtful debts (including non-trade receivables)	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil

	GMR Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	Provision for doubtful debts (including non-trade receivables)	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	Subsidiary Company	Provision for doubtful debts (including non-trade receivables)	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	Associate Company	Provision for doubtful debts (including non-trade receivables)	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXXII.	Kakinada SEZ Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Provision for doubtful advances	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Provision for doubtful advances	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil
XXXIII.	GMR Airports International B.V	Subsidiary Company	Provision on Optionally Convertible Debentures	Need Basis	May 31, 2021	Nil

For GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00574243
August 27, 2021

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Annexure - VI

Disclosure of Managerial Remuneration for Financial Year ended March 31, 2021

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	0.02
Mr. G.B.S Raju – Vice Chairman	0.05
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar - Managing Director & CEO	8.59
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Joint Managing Director	8.39
Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao	3.26
Mr. K. Narayana Rao	N.A
Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran - Independent Director*	0.19
Mr. R. S. S. L. N. Bhaskarudu - Independent Director	0.20
Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director	0.19
Mr. Augustin de Romanet De Beaune	N.A.
Mr. Philippe Pascal	N.A.
Mr. Xavier Hurstel	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	10%
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Joint	10%

Managing Director	
Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao$	-
Mr. K. Narayana Rao	N.A.
Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran - Independent Director*	-
Mr. R. S. S. L. N. Bhaskarudu - Independent Director*	-
Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director*	-
Mr. Augustin de Romanet De Beaune	N.A.
Mr. Philippe Pascal	N.A.
Mr. Xavier Hurstel	N.A.
G.R.K. Babu - Chief Financial Officer$	-
Deepanjali Gulati - Company Secretary **	-
Saurabh Jain – Company Secretary***	-

**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.*

****Mr. Saurabh Jain was appointed as the Company Secretary of the Company who had also resigned w.e.f. close of working hours of February 26, 2021.*

$ There is no change in the remuneration for FY 2020-21.

b) The percentage increase/(decrease) in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: **8.04%**

c) The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the company as on March 31, 2021: **81 employees**

d) 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 **0.2%**

Average percentile/percentage increase already made in the salaries of the Managing Director/Executive Director of the Company in the last financial year was. **10%.**

Note: Salary of Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Joint Managing Director & CEO and Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Joint Managing Director of the Company was increased during the FY 2020-21 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.

e) 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

Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00574243

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

ANNEXURE - VII

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, 2021

TOP TEN EMPLOYEES IN TERMS OF REMUNERATION DRAWN									
Sl No.	**Name**	**Age**	**Designation**	**Date of Commencement of Employment with the Group**	**Remuneration received**	**Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise**	**Qualifications**	**Experience (More than)**	**Name of Previous Employer**
		(Yrs.)			**(Rs.)**			**(Yrs.)**	
1	Mr. G Kiran Kumar	45	Joint Managing Director & CEO	27-Jul-1999	4,30,20,035	Permanent	Graduate	23	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
2	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	58	Joint Managing Director	01-Apr-2010	4,20,88,863	Permanent	Graduate	37	Delhi International Airport Limited, Managing Director
3	Mr. Subba Rao G	69	Deputy Managing Director - Corporate Affairs	19-Aug-2000	3,26,95,057	Permanent	CA	46	Vysya Bank
4	Mr. Gadi Radha Krishna Babu	61	CFO - Airports	31-Oct-2007	1,83,71,463	Permanent	CA	40	ICOMN Tele Ltd
5	Mr. Rajesh Arora	52	CEO – Business Development, Joint Ventures and Adjacencies	17-Dec-2007	1,50,05,827	Permanent	CMA	17	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
6	Mr. Bhaskar Chandran	58	General Counsel	01-Aug-2016	2,08,28,697	Permanent	BL	33	SJK Steel Corp
7	Mr. Aman Kapoor	53	CEO - Airports Land Devel	14-Sep-2016	2,20,52,844	Permanent	MBA	27	IPC US REIT
8	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	62	Executive Director	01-Jun-2018	1,10,62,392	Permanent	B.E, M.E	36	CEO Delhi International Airport Limited

9	Mr. Sunil Jain	53	Chief IT Officer	24-Apr-2018	1,46,04,958	Permanent	MBA	28	Vedanta Ltd
10	Mr. Amitabh Hajela	52	President - HR & FMS	19-Feb-2019	2,02,14,964	Permanent	PGDBM	28	EXL

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

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

3.As on March 31, 2021, 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 and Mr. Srinivas Bommidala who is the Joint Managing Director of Company and he is related to Mr. G.M. Rao.

4. None of the above stated employees own more than 2% of the outstanding shares of the Company as on March 31, 2021.

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 with the Group	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications	Experience	Name of Previous Employer
1	Mr. G Kiran Kumar	45	Joint Managing Director & CEO	27-Jul-1999	4,30,20,035	Permanent	Graduate	23	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
2	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	58	Joint Managing Director	01-Apr-2010	4,20,88,863	Permanent	Graduate	37	Delhi International Airport Limited, Managing Director
3	Mr. Subba Rao G	69	Deputy Managing Director - Corporate Affairs	19-Aug-2000	3,26,95,057	Permanent	CA	46	Vysya Bank
4	Mr. Gadi Radha Krishna Babu	61	CFO - Airports	31-Oct-2007	1,83,71,463	Permanent	CA	40	ICOMN Tele Ltd

5	Mr. Bhaskar Chandran	58	General Counsel	01-Aug-2016	2,08,28,697	Permanent	BL	36	SJK Steel Corp
6	Mr. Aman Kapoor	53	CEO - Airports Land Devel	14-Sep-2016	2,20,52,844	Permanent	MBA	33	IPC US REIT
5	Mr. Rajesh Arora	52	CEO – Business Development, Joint Ventures and Adjacencies	17-Dec-2007	1,50,05,827	Permanent	CMA	17	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
8	Mr. Sunil Jain	53	Chief IT Officer	24-Apr-2018	1,46,04,958	Permanent	MBA	20	Vedanta Ltd
9	Mr. Amitabh Hajela	53	President - HR & FMS	19-Feb-2019	2,02,14,964	Permanent	PGDBM	28	EXL
10	Mr. I.Prabhakara Rao	62	Executive Director	01-Jun-2018	1,10,62,392	Permanent	B.E, M.E	36	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 with the Group	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications	Experience	Name of Previous Employer
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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 with the Group	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications	Experience	Name of Previous Employer
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

For GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00574243
August 27,2021

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Annexure – VIII

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

(C) 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, 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN : 00574243

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Airports Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified 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 2021, 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

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, 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 of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and its profit(including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. As detailed in note 49 to the Standalone financial statements, the Company has issued Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D (hereinafter together referred as "Bonus CCPS") to shareholders of the Company pursuant to the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement entered between the shareholders of the Company, the Company and Aéroports de Paris S.A which are being carried at face value. In our opinion, basis the terms of such Bonus CCPS, the accounting treatment is not in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, as the liability towards these Bonus CCPS should be recognised at their fair value. Had the Company applied the appropriate accounting treatment for these Bonus CCPS, 'Other equity' would have been lower by Rs. 1,271.34 crores, and 'Other financial liability' would have been higher by Rs. 1,271.34 crores as at 31 March 2021.

4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matter

5. 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.

6. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Fair value measurement of investments in equity shares and estimation of provision on optionally convertible debentures (Refer note 4.1 (b), note 4.1 (e) and note 4.1 (f) for the accounting policy and note 11 and note 42 for the related disclosures)</td></tr>
<tr><td>As at 31 March 2021, the Company has investments in unquoted equity shares of its subsidiaries and joint venture amounting to INR 19,660.72 crores which are carried at fair value and investments in optionally convertible debentures ('OCD') of one of the subsidiary amounting to INR 2,166.65 crores which are carried at amortised cost.

Determining the fair value of such unquoted investments and the provision as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' on the OCDs is determined by applying valuation techniques which has been performed by independent valuation experts, applying applicable valuation methodologies.

The determination of fair values/ provision on OCDs involves significant management assumptions, judgements and estimates which include unobservable inputs such as future cash flows and judgments with respect to estimation of passenger traffic Air traffic movement and rates, future outcomes of ongoing litigations as detailed in note 59(b) of the accompanying standalone financial statements.

The valuation of these investments and determining requisite provision for OCDs was considered to be the area which required significant auditor attention and was of most significance in the audit of standalone financial statements due to the materiality of these investments to the standalone financial statements and complexity involved in the valuation of these investments and hence we have determined this as a key audit matter for current year audit.

We draw attention to note 59(a) of the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of its impact on the assumptions underlying the valuation of investments in the airport sector which are carried at fair value in the Standalone Financial Statements as at the balance sheet date. Further, we also draw attention to note 59(b) in relation to carrying value of investments in the subsidiaries as mentioned in the aforesaid note, which are dependent on the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the ongoing matters as further described in the aforesaid note.</td><td>Our audit procedures to assess the reasonableness of fair valuation of equity investments/ and provision on OCDs included the following:
• Obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls for determining the fair value and provision and tested the design and operating effectiveness of such controls;
• Carried out assessment of forecasts of future cash flows prepared by the management, evaluating the assumptions and estimates used in such forecasts including economic and financial data;
• Evaluated the Company's valuation methodology in determining the fair value of the investment. In making this assessment, we also assessed the professional competence, objectivity and capabilities of the valuation expert engaged by the management;
• 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;
• Compared the carrying value of OCDs with the fair value and assessed the adequacy of provision made for the OCDs;
• Obtained appropriate management representations with respect to the underlying valuation report.
• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.</td></tr>
</table>

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

7. 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 standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

8. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. 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 financial position, 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.

9. 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

11. 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.

12. 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

17. 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.

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

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

    b) except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, 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) except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) the matter described in paragraph 3 under the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

f) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

g) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 31 May 2021 as per Annexure B expressed modified opinion; and

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

i. except for the effect of the matter described in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the standalone financial statements, as detailed in Note 38(ii), disclose the impact of pending litigations on the standalone financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021;

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 2021;

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 2021;

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: 21062191AAAAIH6896

Place: Gurugram
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 2021

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 to 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 not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(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.

(vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing 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, to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become 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:

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 2021

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹)(in Crores)	Amount paid under Protest (₹)(in Crores)	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
Name of the statute	**Nature of dues**	**Amount (₹)(in Crores)**	**Amount paid under Protest (₹)(in Crores)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	25.23	20.52	Assessment year 2017-18	Commissioner Income-tax Appeals
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	4.19	-	April 2014 – July 2017	The Commissioner

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of debentures during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution or government 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 made private placement of shares. In respect of the same, in our opinion, the company has complied with the requirement of Section 42 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. Further, in our opinion, the amounts so raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised. During the year, the company did not make preferential allotment/ private placement of fully/partly convertible debentures.

(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.

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 2021

(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: Delhi
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure II

Annexure II 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 2021

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 standalone financial statements of GMR Airports Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure II 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 2021

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.

Qualified opinion

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been observed in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2021:

The Company's internal financial control system over fair value measurement of its liability relating to Bonus Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D (together hereinafter referred as 'Bonus CCPS'), as fully explained in note 49 to the standalone financial statements, were not operating effectively, which has resulted in such Bonus CCPS not being measured at their fair value in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, and its consequential impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

9. A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

10. In our opinion, the Company have maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI, and except for the effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure II 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 2021

11. We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, and the material weakness have affected our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company and we have issued a modified opinion on the standalone financial statements.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
UDIN: 21062191AAAAIH6896
Place: Gurugram
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	12.42	1.43
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	8	98.27	7.58
Trade Receivables	9	50.90	59.66
Loans	10	441.04	430.25
Investments	11	21,988.16	22,959.08
Other financial assets	12	10.83	32.05
Non- financal assets			
Current tax assets (net)		28.91	28.82
Deferred tax assets (net)	15	105.96	62.59
Property, plant and equipment	14A	1.71	2.27
Right of Use - Assets	14B	1.97	2.69
Capital work in progress	14C	-	0.84
Other non- financial assets	13	31.99	14.12
Total Assets		22,772.16	23,601.38
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	16		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.78	0.09
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	39.23	21.60
Debt Securities	17	3,060.43	3,276.86
Lease liabilities	19	2.08	2.81
Other financial liabilities	18	444.79	183.31
Non financial liabilities			
Provisions	20	20.00	20.87
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15a	3,599.21	3,944.72
Other Non-financial Liabitilies	21	12.07	42.68
Total Liabilities		7,180.59	7,492.94
Equity			
Equity share capital	22	1,406.67	1,328.39
Other equity	23	14,184.90	14,780.05
Total Equity		15,591.57	16,108.44
Total Liabilities and Equity		22,772.16	23,601.38

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 4)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
For 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

GMR Airports Limited
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	24	239.56	195.22
Dividend income	25	10.20	95.46
Revenue from contracts with customers	26	98.78	103.53
Net gain on fair value changes	27	12.24	4.30
Total revenue from operations		360.78	398.51
Other Income	28	0.52	185.45
Total Income		361.30	583.96
Expenses			
Finance Costs	29	520.13	423.37
Employee benefits expenses	30	16.88	25.10
Depreciation expense	31	1.54	1.93
Other expenses	32	125.59	48.99
Total Expenses		664.14	499.39
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(302.84)	84.57
Tax Expense:	33		
(1) Current Tax		(1.68)	-
(2) Deferred Tax credit		(43.42)	9.65
(Loss)/Profit for the period		(257.74)	74.92
Other Comprehensive Income	34		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans		0.21	(0.24)
Income tax impact		(0.05)	0.06
(Loss) on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year (net)		(1,333.48)	3,144.83
Income tax impact		345.51	(707.09)
Other Comprehensive Income		(987.81)	2,437.56
Total Comprehensive income		(1,245.55)	2,512.48
(Loss) per equity share	35		
Basic (Rs.)		(1.86)	0.56
Diluted (Rs.)		(1.86)	0.56
Nominal value per share (Rs.)		10.00	10.00

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 4)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
For 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	**(302.84)**	84.57
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization	**1.54**	1.93
Gain on sale of current investment	**(11.44)**	(3.75)
Exchange differences (net)	**73.32**	(175.12)
Contingent provision against standard assets	**0.48**	3.12
Provision for doubtful debts and loans (net)	**2.35**	(4.87)
Deferred income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**(0.19)**	(0.40)
Fair value gain/ (loss) on financial instruments carried at fair value through profit & loss	**(0.80)**	(0.55)
Interest income	**(239.56)**	(195.22)
Interest on term loan	**520.13**	423.37
Operating profit before working capital changes	**42.99**	133.08
Working capital changes:		
Decrease /(Increase) in trade/other receivables	**6.41**	(56.94)
Decrease /(Increase) in loans	**(1.83)**	(0.15)
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	**19.26**	1.51
Decrease/(Increase) in other non financial assets	**(28.33)**	(6.18)
(Decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	**(30.61)**	8.37
Increase in other financial liabilities	**0.70**	(0.88)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	**(1.15)**	1.89
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	**20.36**	(10.99)
Cash generated from operations	**27.80**	69.71
Direct taxes (paid)/refunds (net)	**1.58**	30.70
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**29.38**	100.41
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (net of sale of capital work-in-progress)	**0.73**	(0.28)
Additional investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures	**(208.52)**	(299.58)
Sale of current investments	**2,402.47**	1,264.07
Purchase of current investments	**(2,427.51)**	(1,296.96)
Investment in share application money	**(4.50)**	10.85
Purchase of optionally convertible debentures	**-**	(58.78)
Loan given to related parties (Net of repayment received)	**(11.00)**	(392.18)
Interest income	**58.02**	39.37
(Decrease) in other Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	**(90.51)**	4.56
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(280.82)**	(728.93)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Equity (including security premium)	**1,000.00**	-
Repayment of Non-convertible Debentures	**(1,306.14)**	(743.86)
Proceeds from Non-convertible bonds	**1,330.00**	1,670.00
Upfront fee on loan processing	**(68.95)**	(69.28)
Finance cost paid	**(691.47)**	(227.75)
Repayment of Lease liability principal	**(0.87)**	(0.74)
Repayment of Lease liability interest	**(0.14)**	(0.09)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**262.43**	628.28
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**10.99**	(0.24)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**1.43**	1.67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**12.42**	1.43
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	**-**	0.00
With banks		
- on current account	**12.42**	1.43
Total cash and cash equivalents	**12.42**	1.43

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Explanatory notes to statement of cash flows

1.The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the Standalone Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 and the related Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended on that date.

2. Net Debt reconciliation

Particulars	Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Borrowings		
As at 1 April 2020	3,276.86	2,225.22
Cash flows		
Repayment of Non-convertible Debentures	(1,306.14)	(743.86)
Proceeds from Non-convertible bonds	1,330.00	1,670.00
Upfront fee on loan processing	(68.95)	(69.28)
Finance cost paid	(691.47)	(228.59)
Non-cash changes		
Finance cost	520.13	423.37
As at 31 March 2021	3,060.43	3,276.86

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
For 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone statement of change in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Comprehensive Income	Reserve & Surplus				Total Other equity
		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	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	1,328.39	13,985.56	318.28	0.23	81.05	394.93	14,780.05
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(257.74)	(257.74)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(987.97)	-	-	-	0.16	(987.81)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(987.97)	-	-	-	(257.58)	(1,245.55)
Issue of Equity shares	78.28	-	921.72	-	-	-	921.72
Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	-	(260.86)	-	-	-	(260.86)
Adjustment of Fund raising expenses	-	-	(10.46)	-	-	-	(10.46)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,406.67	12,997.59	968.68	0.23	81.05	137.35	14,184.90
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 period	-	2,437.74	-	-	-	74.74	2,512.48
Issue of Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (Class A)	-	-	(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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
For 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

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 / 08.0l.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 31 May 2021.

2. Basis of preparation

These Standalone Financial Statements comprises of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, 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 2021 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 2020.

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1. 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 4.1 (b)(i)(I) and 4.1 (b)(i)(II) Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 4.1 (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 4.1 (b)(i)
- FVOCI (Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income), as explained in Note 4.1 (b)(ii)
- FVTPL (Fair value through profit and loss) in Note 4.1 (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

- 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 4.1 (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 2021 and in 2019-20.

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:

- 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

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 instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 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 4.1 (b)(i)(I) and 4.1 (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 4.1 (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 2020. From period starting from 1 April 2020; management has considered revised incremental borrowing rate of airport sector for all the deposits given/received post 31 March 2020; and the impact has been duly accounted in standalone financial statements.

5.4. Effective Interest Rate Method (EIR)

The Company's EIR methodology, as explained in Note 4.1 (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.

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 4.1 (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).

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).

(The space has been intentionally left blank)

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

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance with banks		
In Current accounts	**12.42**	1.43
Cash on hand	**-**	0.00
Total	**12.42**	1.43

Note 8: Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money/pledged with bank (Refer note 38)	**98.27**	7.58
Total	**98.27**	7.58

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

Note 9: Trade Recievables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured considered good	**50.94**	59.73
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	**-**	-
Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
	50.94	59.73
Provision for impairment for :		
Unsecured considered good [Refer note 48(b)]	**(0.04)**	(0.07)
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	**-**	-
Receivables – credit impaired	**-**	-
Total	**50.90**	59.66

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

Name of the entity	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	**1.03**	0.85
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.19**	0.17
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.60**	0.17
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**-**	8.85
Gmr Air Cargo And Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	**0.67**	1.41
Tim Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited	**3.13**	4.59
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	**0.13**	-
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**1.95**	1.77
	7.70	17.81

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured Loan repayable on demand (Refer note 39)	**436.00**	427.18
Security deposits (Refer note 39)	**5.04**	3.07
Total Gross	**441.04**	430.25
Less: Impairment loss allowance	**-**	-
Total Net	**441.04**	430.25
Loans in India		
Others	**441.04**	430.25
Total Gross	**441.04**	430.25
Less: Impairment loss allowance	**-**	-
Total Net	**441.04**	430.25

Note 11: Investments

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Amortised Cost	At fair value: Through other comprehensive income	At fair value: Through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
A) In India					
Equity Instruments*	-	19,660.72	-	19,660.72	19,660.72
Mutual funds**	-	-	158.79	158.79	158.79
Commerical papers**	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross (A)	-	19,660.72	158.79	19,819.51	19,819.51
B) Overseas					
Debt Securities# (Refer note 53)	2,168.65	-	-	-	2,168.65
Total gross (B)	2,168.65	-	-	-	2,168.65
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss **(C)**	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net D = (A)+ (B) - (C)	2,168.65	19,660.72	158.79	19,819.51	21,988.16

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Amortised Cost	At fair value: Through other comprehensive income	At fair value: Through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
In India					
A) Equity Instruments*	-	20,779.15	-	20,779.15	20,779.15
Mutual funds	-	-	97.09	97.09	97.09
Commerical 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

*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 (in Crores): As at 31 March 2021	Number of shares (in Crores): As at 31 March 2020	Amount: As at 31 March 2021	Amount: As at 31 March 2020
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	297.39	278.79
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	23.81	23.81	6,809.80	6,623.20
Delhi International Airport Limited	156.80	156.80	10,781.00	11,958.65
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	38.45	18.90	533.90	471.96
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	0.02	0.02	0.90	0.92
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	3.26	3.26	223.60	257.71
GMR Airports International B.V	0.10	0.10	8.20	25.57
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
GMR Kannur International Airport Limited	0.10	-	1.00	-
GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited	0.45	-	4.50	-
Total	**224.01**	**203.91**	**18,660.30**	**19,616.81**
Investment in joint venture				
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	1.61	1.52	221.30	221.25
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	1.36	1.36	778.10	940.07
	2.97	**2.88**	**999.40**	**1,161.32**
Other investment				
Investment in GMR Airport Developers Limited on account of fair valuation of financial guarantee	-	-	1.02	1.02
	-	**-**	**1.02**	**1.02**
	226.98	206.79	**19,660.72**	20,779.15

a. During the year ended on 31 March 2021, the Company has made an equity investments in GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited, incorporated on 19 May 2020, Rs.9.00 crore including Rs.4.50 crore towards share application money (31 March 2020: NIL) in order to cater to the financial requirement of the subsidiary {Refer note 36}

b. During the year ended on 31 March 2021, the Company has made an equity investments in GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited, incorporated on 20 November 2019, Rs.0.99 crore (31 March 2020: 0.01 crore represents share application money) in order to cater to the financial requirement of the subsidiary.{Refer note 36}

c. During the year ended on 31 March 2021, the Company has made an equity investments in GMR Airports International B.V, incorporated on 28 May 2018, Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs.7.36 crore) in order to cater to the financial requirement of the subsidiary.{Refer Note 36}

d. During the year ended on 31 March 2021, the Company has made an equity investments in GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited, incorporated on 22 August 2019, Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs.0.01 crore) in order to cater to the financial requirement of the subsidiary.{Refer note 36}

e. During the year ended on 31 March 2021, the Company has made an equity International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA , incorporated on 12 February 2019, Rs. 14.04 crore (31 March 2020: 217.22 crore) in order to cater to the financial requirement of the joint venture as per the concession agreement. {Refer note 36 and 38(i)(b)(iv)}.

f. During the year ended on 31 March 2021, the Company has made an equity GMR Goa International Airport Limited, incorporated on 14 October 2016, Rs.189.00 crore (31 March 2020: Rs.81.50 crore including Rs.6.50 crore towards share application money) in order to cater to the financial requirement of the subsidiary as per the sponsor support agreement. {Refer note 36 and 38(i)(b)(v)}.

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

Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (Units)	As at 31 March 2020 (Units)	Face value (Rs.)	Amount	
				As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss					
a) Investments in mutual funds (unquoted)					
ICICI Prudential Liquid - Plan Growth	-	1,229,663.93	100.00	-	35.97
Tata Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	**233,020.77**	-	1,000.00	**25.31**	-
UTI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	**75,818.73**	-	1,000.00	**21.37**	-
UTI Liquid Cash Fund-Direct Growth Plan	-	61,537.85	1,000.00	-	20.00
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth Direct Plan	**164,217.94**	626,400.39	100.00	**18.27**	20.02
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth Regular Plan	-	293,272.91	100.00	-	9.32
Axis Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	**58,313.33**	-	1,000.00	**6.34**	-
Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth Plan	-	23,909.84	1,000.00	-	5.27
Axis Liquid Fund -Regular Growth Plan	-	25,372.76	1,000.00	-	5.57
Kotak Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	**450,747.23**	-	1,000.00	**49.49**	-
L&T Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	**10,016.23**	-	1,000.00	**1.61**	-
SBI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	**108,605.03**	-	1,000.00	**36.40**	-
Baroda Liquid Fund - Plan A Growth	-	4,145.64	1,000.00	-	0.94
	1,100,739.26	2,264,303.32		**158.79**	97.09
b) Investments in commercial papers (Unquoted) at Amortised cost					
SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited	-	500.00	500,000.00	-	24.41
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	**1,100,739.26**	**2,264,803.32**		**158.79**	121.50

#Financial Assets- Investment in debt securities

Investments carried at amortised cost

Particulars	Amount	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investments in Optionally convertible debenture		
240,850 (31 March 2020: 240,850) OCD of USD 1,000 each fully paid up in GMR Airports International B.V (Netherlands) IRR- 9%	**2,168.65**	2,058.43
Total investments in Optionally convertible debenture	**2,168.65**	**2,058.43**

During the year ended on 31 March 2021, the Company has made an investments in optional covertible debenture of GMR Airports International B.V, incorporated on 28 May 2018, Rs.NIL (31 March 2020: 58.78 crore) {Refer note 53}

Note 12: Other financial assets

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Non Trade Receivables- Considered good [net of provision for doubtful debts [31 March 2021: Rs. 2.31 crores (31 March 2020: Rs. 0.25 crores)] (Refer note 39)	**0.72**	25.54
Investment in share application money#	**4.50**	6.51
Unbilled Revenue	**5.61**	-
Total	**10.83**	32.05

Includes :-

Application Money paid to the GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited for which shares alloted on 26 April 2021. (In FY 2020, Application Money paid to the GMR Goa International Airport Limited amounted to Rs. 6.50 Crore and application money paid to the GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited amounted to Rs. 0.01 Crore for which shares alloted in FY 2021.)

Note 13: Other non financial assets

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Prepaid Expenses	**1.36**	0.74
Advance other than Capital Advance:		
Advance to employees	**5.27**	0.94
Advance to suppliers:		
Others	**0.31**	0.08
Other Recoverable:		
Others	**-**	12.36
Related parties (Refer note 39)	**17.86**	-
Balance with government authorities	**7.19**	-
Total	**31.99**	14.12

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

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 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**
Additions	**0.00**	**0.06**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**	-	**0.11**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	**0.01**	**0.59**	**0.19**	**1.09**	**3.03**	**6.75**	**11.66**
Depreciation							
At 1 April 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**
Charge for the period	**0.00**	**0.20**	**0.03**	**0.14**	**0.30**	**-**	**0.67**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31 March 2021	**0.00**	**0.39**	**0.09**	**0.54**	**2.18**	**6.75**	**9.95**
Net Block							
At 31 March 2020	0.01	0.34	0.13	0.69	1.10	0.00	2.27
At 31 March 2021	**0.01**	**0.20**	**0.10**	**0.55**	**0.85**	**0.00**	**1.71**

* 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.

Note 14B. Right of use Asset

	Buildings	Office Equipments incl Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost				
As at 1 April 2019 [Refer note 58c)]	5.46	0.02	0.10	5.58
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 01 April 2020	**5.46**	**0.02**	**0.10**	**5.58**
Additions	**2.30**	-	-	**2.30**
Disposals	**0.87**	-	-	**0.87**
At 31 March 2021	**6.89**	**0.02**	**0.10**	**7.01**
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2019 [Refer note 58c)]	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	2.85	0.01	0.03	2.89
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 01 April 2020	**2.85**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**2.89**
Charge for the year	**2.56**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**2.60**
Disposals	**0.45**	**-**	**-**	**0.45**
At 31 March 2021	**4.96**	**0.02**	**0.06**	**5.04**
Net Book value				
At 31 March 2020	**2.61**	**0.01**	**0.07**	**2.69**
At 31 March 2021	**1.93**	**0.00**	**0.04**	**1.97**

Note 14C. Capital Work in Progress

	CWIP
Cost	
As at 1 April 2019	-
Additions	0.00
Disposals	-
At 31 March 2020	**0.84**
Additions	1.66
Transferred to Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	2.50
At 31 March 2021	**-**

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

Note 15: Deferred tax:

		Balance sheet		Profit & Loss	
		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Deferred tax liability					
on account of fair valuation of investments		**0.35**	0.15	**0.20**	0.13
on account of disallowance u/s 43B		**0.05**	(0.06)	**0.11**	0.10
Ind-AS adjustments of Borrowing cost		**-**	12.41	**(12.41)**	12.41
Gross deferred tax liability	**(A)**	**0.40**	12.50	**(12.10)**	12.64
Deferred tax asset					
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting		**(0.02)**	(0.24)	**0.22**	(0.50)
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis		**2.19**	2.41	**(0.22)**	0.26
Provision for standard asset		**2.62**	2.50	**0.12**	0.52
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		**-**	-	**-**	(1.70)
Provision on business loss		**101.57**	70.42	**31.15**	4.47
Gross deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**106.36**	75.09	**31.27**	3.05
Net deferred tax asset(liability)	**(B-A)**	**105.96**	62.59	**43.37**	(9.59)

Reconciliations of deferred tax liabilities/assets(net)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	**62.59**	72.18
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in statement of profit or loss	**43.42**	(9.65)
Tax expense during the year recognised in OCI	**(0.05)**	0.06
Closing balance	**105.96**	62.59

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	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Deferred tax liability				
on account of fair valuation of investments	**3,599.21**	3,944.72	**(345.51)**	707.09
Gross deferred tax liability	**3,599.21**	3,944.72	**(345.51)**	707.09

Reconciliations of deferred tax liabilities/assets(net)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	**3,944.72**	3,237.62
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in statement of profit or loss	**(345.51)**	707.09
Closing balance	**3,599.21**	3,944.72

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

Note 16: Trade Payable

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Trade Payable		
Due to Micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 45)	**2.78**	0.09
Trade Payable-Related Party (Refer note 39)	**4.78**	4.20
Others	**34.45**	17.40
Total	**42.01**	21.69

Note17: Debt Securities at Amortised cost

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
(Refer note 43 & 56 for maturity profile and note 36B)		
Secured		
Non convertible debentures* (NCD)- Nil debentures of Rs 100,000 each at IRR 15% (31 March 2020: 130,614)	**-**	1,541.80
Non convertible bonds** (NCB)- 1,670 bond of Rs 10,000,000 each (31 March 2020: 1,670)	**-**	1,735.06
UnSecured		
Non convertible bonds** (NCB)- 1,670 bond of Rs 10,000,000 each (31 March 2020: 1,670)	**1,702.30**	-
Non convertible bonds*** (NCB)- 1,330 bond of Rs 10,000,000 each (31 March 2020: Nil)	**1,358.13**	-
Total gross (A)	**3,060.43**	3,276.86
Debt securities in India	**3,060.43**	3,276.86
Debt securities outside India	**-**	-
Total (B)	**3,060.43**	3,276.86

*During previous year, Non convertible debentures are secured by Hypothecation of assets of the Company. Further, on 11 June 2020 the Non convertible debentures were secured by creation of pledge on certain shares of Delhi International Airport Limited ("DIAL") and GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL") held by the Company.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, Non-Convertible debentures were fully repaid and accordingly hypothecation of assets of the Company and pledge created on shares of DIAL and GHIAL were released.

**The company has amended the terms of existing Non convertible bonds ("NCBs") of Rs. 1,670 Crores (raised during the year ended 31 March 2020 in multiple tranches) vide Board approval date 9 December 2020 and has extended the tenure of bonds by another 36 months which are now repayable as on 28 Deceember 2023.

Out of this, (a) on Rs. 1,450 Crores, running coupon will be 6% p.a payable half yearly and redemption premium will be 6% p.a. for first year, 7% p.a. for second year and 7.2875% p.a. for third year and
(b) On Rs. 220 Crores, running coupon was payable at 8% p.a and redemption premium at 5.45% p.a till 30 January 2021. Thereafter, from 31 January 2021, running coupon will be 6% p.a. and redemption premium will be 6% p.a. for first year, 7% p.a. for second year and third year.

During previous year, Non convertible bonds were secured by Hypothecation of assets of the Company. Further, on 18 June 2020 these Non convertible bonds were 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"). The Hypothecation of assets of the Company and pledge created on shares of DIAL and GHIAL in favour of NCB holders were released at the time of extension of tenure of NCB facility in Dec’2020.

Rating of the above mentioned Non-Convertible Bonds of Rs. 1,670 Crores is CARE A-, negative (Single A Minus; Outlook: Negative) assigned by CARE Ratings Limited vide thier report dated 10 March 2021
***During the year ended 31 March 2021, the company has raised money by issue of unsecured, redeemable, Listed non-convertible Bonds (NCBs) amounting to Rs. 1,330 crores which were initially subscribed by DB International (Asia) Limited (Rs. 665 Crores) and Varde holdings Pte Limited (Rs. 665 Crores) in single tranche vide Board approval date 9 December 2020 for 18 months which are repayable as on 24 June 2022.

On entire Rs. 1,330 Crores, running coupon will be 6% p.a and 5.90% p.a. will be paid as redemption premium at the time of maturity.

Rating of the above mentioned Non-Convertible Bonds of Rs. 1,330 Crores is CARE A-, negative (Single A Minus; Outlook: Negative) assigned by CARE Ratings Limited vide thier report dated 10 March 2021.

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

Note 18: Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Liability component of CCPS (Refer note 49)	**442.86**	182.00
Financial guarantee (Refer note 39)	**-**	0.07
Non Trade Payables	**1.93**	1.24
Total	**444.79**	183.31

Note 19: Lease liabilities (Refer Note 58c)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Lease liability - ROU Building	**2.03**	2.72
Lease liability - ROU Office Equipments Incl Computers	**0.00**	0.01
Lease liability - ROU Vehicles	**0.05**	0.08
Total	**2.08**	**2.81**

Note 20: Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave encashment	**8.11**	9.70
Gratuity [Refer note 37(ii)]	**1.38**	1.13
Superannuation	**0.09**	0.11
Provision for Contingent assets [Refer note 48(a)]	**10.42**	9.93
Total	**20.00**	20.87

Note 21: Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Statutory Dues Payable		
Goods and Services Tax Payable	**-**	9.29
Withholding Tax Payable	**11.59**	32.69
Provident Fund Payable	**0.36**	0.36
Others	**0.00**	0.00
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred / unearned revenue*	**0.12**	0.34
Total	**12.07**	42.68

*Deferred/unearned revenue as at 31 March 2021 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of Ind AS 115.

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, 2019	**1,400,000,000**	**1,400.00**	**16,000,000**	**1,600.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	100,000,000	100.00	(1,000,000.00)	(100.00)
At 31 March, 2020	**1,500,000,000**	**1,500.00**	**15,000,000**	**1,500.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the period	-	-	-	-
At 31 March, 2021	**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) The reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	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**	1,328,390,007	1,328.39
Add:				
Equity Share allotted during the year	**78,279,463**	**78.28**	-	-
Equity share at the end of year	**1,406,669,470**	**1,406.67**	1,328,390,007	1,328.39

c) Shares held by holding Company and their subsidiaries

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	**% of holding**	**No. of shares**	**% of holding**
GMR Infrastructure Limited, Holding Company (GIL)				
54,86,01,089 (31 March 2020 : 98,94,35,414) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	**548,601,089**	**39.00%**	989,435,414	74.48%
GMR Infra Developers Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)				
16,88,00,336 (31 March 2020 : Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	**168,800,336**	**12.00%**	-	0.00%
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)				
Nil (31 March 2020: 6,989,926) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	**-**	**-**	6,989,926	0.53%
Total Equity shareholding	**717,401,425**	**51.00%**	996,425,340	75.01%

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	**% of holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% of holding in the class**
GMR Infrastructure Limited; Holding Company	**548,601,089**	**39.00%**	989,435,414	74.48%
GMR Infra Developers Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)	**168,800,336**	**12.00%**	-	0.00%
AEROPORTS DE PARIS	**353,783,144**	**25.15%**	-	0.00%
GMR Infra Services Private Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra	**335,484,897**	**23.85%**	331,964,667	24.99%
Total	**1,406,669,466**	**100.00%**	1,321,400,081	99.47%

Shareholding of GISL has been transferred during the previous year to ADP (Note. 50)

e) 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.

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

23: Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
i) Security Premium reserve		
Opening balance	**318.28**	500.28
Issue of Equity shares (Refer note 50a)	921.72	-
Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (Refer note 18)	(260.86)	(182.00)
Adjustment of Fund raising expenses (Refer note 58a)	(10.46)	-
Net Balance as at year end	**968.68**	318.28
ii) Special Reserve U/s 45-1C of RBI		
Opening balance	**81.05**	66.07
Amount transferred during the year	**-**	14.98
Net Balance as at year end	**81.05**	81.05
iii) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	**0.23**	0.23
Amount transferred during the year	**-**	-
Net Balance as at year end	**0.23**	0.23
iv) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	**394.93**	335.17
Add: Net (loss)/profit for the year	**(257.74)**	74.92
Add: Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	**0.16**	(0.18)
Less: Transfer to special reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act	**-**	(14.98)
Net balance of Retained earnings	**137.35**	394.93
v) Other Comprehensive Income		
(Loss)/Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the period (net)		
Opening balance	**13,985.56**	11,547.82
Movement during the year	**(1,333.48)**	3,144.83
Income tax impact	**345.51**	(707.09)
Total	**12,997.59**	13,985.56
Total reserve and surplus (i+ii+iii+iv+v)	**14,184.90**	14,780.05

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.

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

Revenue from Operations

Note 24: Interest Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021 On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	Year ended 31 March 2020 On financial assets measured at Amortised cost
Interest on loan to related parties (Refer note 39)	**55.34**	35.84
Interest income from Investments		
Optionally convertible debentures (Refer note 39)	**183.53**	155.87
Interest on deposits with Banks	**0.69**	3.51
Total	**239.56**	195.22

Note 25: Dividend Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Dividend from group companies (Refer note 39)	**10.20**	95.46
Total	**10.20**	95.46

Note 26: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Consultancy revenue	**96.56**	95.92
Aviation Academy revenue	**2.22**	7.61
Total	**98.78**	103.53

Note:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
(i) Company earns revenue from customer contracts		
Within India	**98.78**	102.73
Outside India	**-**	0.80
	98.78	103.53
(ii) Timing of rendering of services:		
service rendered at a point in time	-	-
service rendered over a point of time	**98.78**	103.53
	98.78	103.53
(iii) Set below is the revenue recognised from:		
Amount included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the period	**0.34**	0.48
Performance obligation satisified in previous period	-	-
	0.34	0.48

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

(iv) Contract Balances		
Receivables		
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	50.18	59.81
- Loss Allowance (Non Current)	-	-
- Loss Allowance (Current)	-	-
	50.18	**59.81**
Contract Assets		
Unbilled Revenue		
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	5.61	-
- Loss Allowance (Current)	-	-
	5.61	**-**
Contract Liabilities		
Advance Received from Customers	-	-
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	0.12	0.34
	0.12	**0.34**

Increase/ Decrease in net contract balances is primarily due:
The movement in receivables and in contract assets is on account of invoicing and collection.

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain on sale of mutual funds (including fair valuation change)	**12.24**	4.30
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	**12.24**	4.30
Fair Value changes:		
-Realised	**11.44**	3.75
-Unrealised	**0.80**	0.55
Total Net (loss)/ gain on fair value changes	**12.24**	4.30

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

Note 28: Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Exchange difference (net)	**-**	175.12
Miscellaneous income	**0.32**	9.92
Interest income on financial asset measured at amortised cost		
Financial guarantee	**0.07**	0.15
Security deposit	**0.13**	0.26
Total	**0.52**	185.45

Note 29: Finance Costs*

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021 On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	Year ended 31 March 2020 On financial assets measured at Amortised cost
Debt Securities	**415.97**	387.78
Brokerage fees	**90.45**	35.27
Bank Charges	**12.05**	0.09
Others	**1.66**	0.23
Total	**520.13**	**423.37**

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

Note 30: Employee Benefits Expenses *

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Salaries and wages	**14.78**	22.75
Contribution to provident and other funds	**1.73**	1.47
Gratuity	**(0.09)**	0.16
Staff welfare expenses	**0.46**	0.72
Total	**16.88**	25.10

Note 31: Depreciation expense *

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [Refer note 14 (a)]	**0.67**	3.34
Depreciation on Right of Use Asset [Refer note 14 (b)]	**2.60**	2.89
Less: Transfer/ Allocation to subsidiaries	**(1.73)**	(4.30)
Total	**1.54**	1.93

Note 32: Other expenses*

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Legal and professional fees	**35.05**	25.65
Travelling and conveyance	**1.13**	8.23
Lease Rent	**2.41**	1.75
Bidding Expenses	**0.45**	0.00
Repair & Maintenance others	**1.09**	0.22
Rates and taxes	**3.32**	1.42
Communication cost	**0.61**	0.06
Charities & Donations	**-**	0.03
CSR Expenditure (Refer note B)	**-**	0.61
Remuneration to auditor (Refer note A)	**0.90**	1.12
Directors sitting fees	**0.22**	0.25
Training Expenses	**1.71**	2.32
Contingent provision against standard assets	**0.48**	3.12
Provision for doubtful debts and loans	**2.35**	0.32
Bad debts written off	**-**	0.06
Exchange differences (net)	**73.32**	-
Logo fees	**1.05**	1.46
Electricity and water charges	**0.00**	0.11
Miscellaneous expenses	**1.50**	2.26
Total	**125.59**	48.99

* Above expenses are net of allocation/ recovery done

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

Note A: Remuneration to Auditor

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
As auditor		
Statutory audit of Company	**0.08**	0.08
Limited Reviews	**0.12**	0.09
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification charges)	**0.65**	0.87
Reimbursement of expenses	**0.04**	0.08
	0.89	1.12

Note B: Details of CSR expenditure:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	**Nil**	0.61
Particulars	**In Cash**	**Yet to be paid in cash**
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March, 2021:		In cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	**-**	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	**-**	0.61
c) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2020:		In cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	0.61

(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 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current income tax:		
Previous Year- Income tax charge	(1.68)	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous period	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(43.42)	9.65
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(45.10)**	9.65

OCI Section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the period:	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Re-measurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans	0.05	(0.06)
(Loss)/Gain on equity instrument designated at FVOCI for the period (net)	(345.51)	707.09
Income tax charged to OCI	(345.46)	707.03

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Accounting profit before tax	**(302.84)**	84.57
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2020 : 25.17%)	**(76.22)**	21.29
<u>Tax effect of income that are not taxable in determining taxable profit:</u>		
Income exempt under Income tax	**-**	24.03
Change in Tax rate	**-**	(9.79)
<u>Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:</u>		
Donations	**-**	0.16
Other non-deductible expenses	**31.12**	2.44
Tax expense	**(45.10)**	9.65
Income tax expense recorded in the statement of profit and loss	**(45.10)**	9.65

(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	Year emded 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Re-measurement gain/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	**0.21**	(0.24)
Income tax effect	**(0.05)**	0.06
(Loss) on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year (net)	**(1,333.48)**	3,144.83
Income tax impact	**345.51**	(707.09)
Net Impact	**(987.81)**	2,437.56

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

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

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 period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

Particulars	Year emded 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
(Loss)/Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earnings: (A)	**(257.74)**	74.92
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing loss/earning per share (B)	**1,385,866,435**	1,328,390,007
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for diluted EPS (C)	**1,385,866,435**	1,328,390,007
Basic earning per share (A/B)	(1.86)	0.56
Diluted earning per share (A/C)	(1.86)	0.56

36. **A. Public disclosure on liquidity risk as at 31 March 2021 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 in (Rs. in Crore)	% of Total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities*
1	4	3000.00	Not Applicable	13.17
*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. in Crore)	% of Total Borrowings
1	3000.00	100

(iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product:

S.no.	Name of the instrument/product	Amount (Rs. in Crore)	% of Total Liabilities*
1	Non- Convertible Bonds	3,000.00	13.17
*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

(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 Board have constituted Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) & Risk Management Committee in its meeting held on June 25, 2020, Further, the framework on Liquidity Risk Management have also been approved by the Board in its meeting held on August 21, 2020.

Both the above mentioned Committees are actively performing their function as per the terms of reference of the Committee as approved by the Board. (Also refer note 43- Liquidity risk section)

(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 2021:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
(a) Non-Convertible Bonds: Unsecured	1,702.30	-
(b) Non-Convertible Bonds: Unsecured	1,358.13	-

As at 31 March 2020:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
(a) Debentures: Secured	1,541.80	-
(b) Non-Convertible Bonds: Secured	1,735.06	-

(ii) Break-up of Loans and Advances (net of provisions): (Refer note 10)

Particulars	Amount Outstanding As at 31 March 2021	Amount Outstanding As at 31 March 2020
(a) Secured	-	-
(a) Unsecured	441.04	430.25
Total	**441.04**	**430.25**

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as per above:

As at 31 March 2021	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Related Parties			
(a) Subsidiaries	-	0.01	**0.01**
(b) Companies in the same group	-	436.00	**436.00**
(c) Other related parties	-	1.23	**1.23**
Other than Related Parties	-	3.80	**3.80**
Total	-	**441.04**	**441.04**

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**

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

(iii) Break up of Investment: (Refer note 11)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current Investment:		
(i) Units of Mutual Funds **(Quoted)**	158.79	97.09
(ii) Commercial Papers **(Unquoted)**	-	24.41
Total (a)	**158.79**	**121.50**
Long Term Investment (Unquoted):		
(i) Shares: Equity	19,660.72	20,779.15
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	2,168.65	2,058.43
Total (b)	**21,829.37**	**22,837.58**
Total (a+b)	**21,998.16**	**22,959.08**

(iv) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted): (Refer note 11)

Category	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Fair Value	Book Value (Net of Provisions)	Fair Value	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
Related Parties				
(a) Subsidiaries (Investment in Equity and Debentures)	20,829.97	4,901.02	21,676.26	4,589.80
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties (Investment in Equity)	999.40	330.52	1,161.32	316.48
Other than Related Parties (Investment in Mutual funds and Commercial Papers)	158.79	157.38	121.50	120.89
Total	**21,988.16**	**5,388.92**	**22,959.08**	**5,027.17**

(v) Other Information

S.no	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(i)	**Gross Non- Performing Assets**		
	(a) Related parties	-	-
	(b) Other than related parties	-	-
(ii)	**Net Non- Performing Assets**		
	(a) Related parties	-	-
	(b) Other than related parties	-	-
(iii)	**Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt**	-	-

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

37. Retirement and other employee benefits

Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Benefits (contribution to):		
Employer's contribution to Provident & Other fund	**0.53**	**0.13**
Employer's contribution to Superannuation fund	**1.20**	**1.34**

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

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 2021:

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Current Service Cost	**0.38**	**0.36**
Interest Cost	**0.08**	**0.07**
Past Service Cost	**-**	**-**
Net benefit expense	**0.46**	**0.43**

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Actuarial loss due to DBO experience	**(0.22)**	**1.44**
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO financial assumption changes	**0.00**	**0.21**
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during the year	**(0.22)**	**1.65**
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	**0.01**	**(1.41)**
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in OCI	**(0.21)**	**0.24**

Balance Sheet

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Defined benefit obligation	**(4.74)**	**(4.39)**
Fair value of plan assets	**3.36**	**3.26**
Benefit liability	**(1.38)**	**(1.13)**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	**4.39**	**3.75**
Interest cost	**0.29**	**0.26**
Current service cost	**0.38**	**0.36**
Past service cost	**-**	**-**
Acquisition cost	**0.02**	**(1.03)**
Benefits paid (including transfer)	**(0.12)**	**(0.61)**
Actuarial losses/(gain) on obligation-experience	**(0.22)**	**1.65**
Closing defined benefit obligation	**4.74**	**4.39**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	**3.26**	**3.29**
Acquisition adjustment	**0.00**	**(1.03)**
Contributions by employer	**0.01**	**0.01**
Benefits paid (including transfer)	**(0.12)**	**(0.61)**
Interest income on plan assets	**0.22**	**0.19**
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	**(0.01)**	**1.42**
Closing fair value of plan assets	**3.36**	**3.26**

The Company has contributed Rs. 0.01 crore to gratuity fund during the year ended on 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs. 0.01 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 2021	As at 31 March 2020
	(%)	**(%)**
Investments with Insurer Managed Funds	**100%**	**100%**

Expected benefit payment for the year ended;

Particulars	Amount
31 March 2022	0.80
31 March 2023	0.29
31 March 2024	0.65
31 March 2025	0.73
31 March 2026	0.42
31 March 2017 to 31 March 2031	3.08

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Experience adjustments for the current and previous four years are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Defined benefit obligation	(4.74)	(4.39)	(3.75)	(4.36)	(2.21)
Plan assets	3.36	3.26	3.29	3.55	1.73
Funded status	(1.38)	(1.13)	(0.46)	(0.81)	(0.48)
Experience gain / (loss) adjustment on plan liabilities	(0.22)	1.65	0.60	(0.08)	(0.09)
Experience gain / (loss) adjustment on plan assets	(0.01)	1.42	0.05	0.01	(0.05)
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 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate (in %)	6.80%	6.80%
Salary Escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	8.00%	6.80%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2021 is as shown below:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Assumptions	**Discount rate**	
Sensitivity Level	**1%**	**1%**
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(0.27)	(0.26)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	0.31	0.30

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Assumptions	**Future Salary Increase**	
Sensitivity Level	**1%**	**1%**
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.19	0.18
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.19)	(0.18)

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	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Assumptions	**Attrition rate**	
Sensitivity Level	**1%**	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	**0.04**	0.03
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, 2020:10 years).

38. Commitments and Contingencies

(i) Capital and Other Commitments:

(a) Capital commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2021 is Rs. Nil crores (31 March 2020: 2.02 Crore)

(b) Other commitments

i. Bank fixed deposits of Rs. 4.91 crores (31 March 2020: Rs. 6.95 crores) have been pledged as cash margin with IDFC Bank. During the period ended 31 March 2021, pledge against Bank fixed deposit of Rs. 6.95 crores was released subsequent to release of bid bond guarantee amounting to Rs. 69.45 crores in respect of bidding for Thiruvananthapuram Airport, Guwahati Airport, Jaipur Airport, Bhogapuram Airport & Nagpur Airport. Further, pledge against fixed deposit of Rs. 4.91 crores was provided during the period due to additional performance security of Rs. 49.05 crores provided for Bhogapuram Airport, Kannur Airport & additional skill acquisition programme.

ii. Bank Fixed deposits of Rs. 91.06 crores have been pledged as cash margin with HSBC bank during the period ended 31 March 2021 against counter indemnity of Euro 10.53 Million (100% cash margin)

iii. As at 31 March 2021, the Company was required to pay Rs. 0.38 crores plus taxes to CARE as annual surveillance fee each year (31 March 2020: Rs 0.26 crore) for its rating in relation to Bond issue.

iv. The Company has entered into the concession agreement with State of Greece and TERNA S.A. (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 Concession agreement, the Company is required to invest total equity of Euro 70.2 Mn out of which company has infused equity of Euro 29.68 Mn. (Rs. 235.29 crores) till 31 March 2021.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2020, the company has provided Committed Investment letter of guarantee for 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.

Subsequent to providing of abovementioned Guarantee, GMR Airports limited has infused Euro 1.60 Mn (Rs. 14.03 crores) in International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the company has given counter indemnity in the form of Bank Guarantee of Euro 10.53 Mn issued by HSBC Bank in favour of Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (First Beneficiary) and Heraklion Crete International Airport Concession Societe Anonyme (Second Beneficiary) as per the provision mentioned in Concession agreement to replace the guarantee already provided through our partner TERNA on behalf of company.

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:-

a) GMR Airports Limited is required to infuse equity of Rs. 657 crore in GGIAL as per the sponsor support agreement. GGIAL is expecting Rs. 438 crore as deposit from concessioners and the company is committed to provide support in case of any shortfall in receipt of deposits. As on 31 March 2021, GAL has infused equity of Rs. 384.5 crore.

b) 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 2021, Development has not yet been completed.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) To fund any increase in Project Cost through equity/unsecured loans; if any.

f) 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.

g) In the event of invocation of Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 62 crore Company to infuse funds to that extent.

h) To keep minimum of 23% of the equity stake of the GGIAL free of any encumbrance/negative lien.

vi. GMR Airports Limited has committed to provide financial support to GMR Airports International B.V (subsidiary of GAL) as and when required for a period less than 12 months.

vii. GMR Airports Limited has committed to provide financial and other support, if necessary, to GMR Airports (Singapore) Ptd. Limited (a subsidiary of GMR Airports International B.V, which is subsidiary of GAL) to enable the company to operate as a going concern and to meets its obligation as and when they fall due.

viii. GAL and GAIBV executed the Second Amendment Agreement and other finance document(s), as required to accede to the terms and conditions of the Initial Omnibus Agreement in order to assume the obligations of GISPL and GIL, for GAL as Sponsor, and for GAIBV as Sponsor and Assignor and Share Security Grantor.

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(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 2020: 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 in earlier year (31 March 2020: Rs. 100 Crores) in respect of GMR Airport Developers Limited. The said term loan is fully repaid and no amount is outstanding as on 31 March 2021.

c) During the year, the Company has given Performance Bond Security of Rs. 46 crore (31 March 2020: NIL) to Meet concession requirement for Bhogapuram Airport.

During the year, the company has given performance security of Rs. 0.05 Crore to additional skill acquisition programme, as a pre-condition to hand over the civil infrastructure of the transit campus of the community skill park, Kerala.

During the year, the company has given security deposit in the form of Bank guarantee of Rs. 3 crores in favour of Kannur International Airport Limited (Authority) for commencement of operations as per provisions mentioned in tripartite agreement

d) During the year ended 31 March 2021, previously issued bid bond guarantee amounting to Rs. 69.45 crore in respect of bidding for Thiruvananthapuram Airport, Guwahati Airport, Jaipur Airport, Bhogapuram Airport and Nagpur Airport has been released (31 March 2020: previously issued bid bond guarantee amounting to Rs. 50 crores in respect of bidding for Lucknow Airport, Mangalore Airport and Ahmedabad Airport has been released).

e) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on Provident Fund dated 28 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.

f) 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 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of equity Shares	**Amount (Rs in crore)**	**No. of equity shares**	**Amount (Rs in crore)**
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**95,36,800**	**66.66**	95,36,800	66.66
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**18,38,55,000**	**183.86**	8,16,00,000	81.60
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**55,78,297**	**34.21**	55,78,297	34.21

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 during the previous financial year and the company has received the refund of Rs. 2.71 crores. The Company has filed an appeal before CIT(A) against order giving effect to ITAT order under section 254 for incorrect calculation on of disallowance under section 14A and short grant of refund and interest.

b) 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.

c) During the previous financial 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.

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.

Other Matters

a) During the year, the Company is in receipt of demand-cum-Show Cause Notice No. 49/2020-21 Dated 23 September 2020 bearing C. No. I-26(494)/CT/Adt-II/C-16/G-24/AMR-628/GMR Airport/149/19-20/2509, wherein a demand of service tax has been proposed amounting to Rs. 4.19 crores along with interest and penalty, on account of non-payment of service tax on Corporate Guarantees given to subsidiaries, group companies or joint venture companies. The show cause notice pertains to the period from April 2014 to June 2017 i.e. covering three years and a quarter of the FY 2017-18.

   Based on the legal opinion, GAL has filed the reply to the SCN on 13 January 2021 and the Order is yet to be passed by the adjudicating authority.

b) During the year, the Company is in receipt of Notice GST ASMT-10 reference No. ZD070121016464X Dated 21 January 2021 for the FY 2018-19 and GST ASMT-10 reference No. ZD0703210158000 Dated 15 March 2021 for the FY 2019-20 wherein a demand of GST tax has been proposed amounting to Rs. 0.02 crores and Rs. 0.62 crores for the FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 respectively along with interest, on account of GST ITC difference in GSTR-2A and GSTR-3B.

   GAL has filed the reply to the notices on 5 February 2021 and 5 April 2021 for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 respectively with the Assistant Commissioner and no further communication has been received in the matter by the company from the authority.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

39. Related party disclosures

1. 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 Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[1&15] GMR Airport Developers Limited GADL (Mauritius) Limited[2&17] GADL International Limited (Cease to be Subsidiary w.e.f. 21 May 2019)[2] GMR Airports (Mauritius) Ltd. GMR Goa International Airport Limited GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited[3] GMR Aero Technic Limited[3&4] GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited[3&4] GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)[3] GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited[3] GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited[3 & 16] (Applied with ROC for striking off name) GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited[3] Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (Liquidated w.e.f. 13 September 2019)[3] GMR Airports International B.V Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited [1&10] GMR Airports (Singapore) Pte Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 24 July 2019)[9] 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) GMR Viskhapatnam International Airport Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 19 May 2020) GMR Airport Greece Single Member SA[9] (incorporated on 13th January 2020) GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 25 November 2020)[3]

Joint Venture Company	International Airport Of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited[1&11] GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation[9] Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt. Ltd.[1] WAISL Ltd. (ceased to be a joint venture w.e.f. 26 June 2019) [1] Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Pvt. Ltd.[3] Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited[1] GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower private Limited[1] Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation[12&13] SSP Mactan Cebu Corporation[12&13]
Associate Company	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt. Limited[1] TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited[1] Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited[1] Digi Yatra Foundation[1] GMR Logistics Park Private Limited[18]
Fellow Subsidiaries (including subsidiaries companies of the ultimate holding Company (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Aviation Private Limited Raxa Security Services Limited Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. GMR Aero-Structure Services Limited Dhruvi Securities Private Limited GMR Infra Developers Limited Kakinada SEZ Limited GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited GMR League Games 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) [8] Aeroports de Paris S.A
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
Key management personnel	Mr. G. M. Rao (Non- Executive Chairman) Mr. GBS Raju (Vice Chairman) Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao (Executive 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) [5] Mr. G.R.K Babu (Chief Financial officer) Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati (Company Secretary)[19]

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	Mr. Saurabh Jain (Company Secretary)[20] Mr. K. Narayana Rao (Director)[6] Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire (Director)[7] Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard (Director)[7] Mr. Augustin de Romanet de Beaune (Director)[14] Mr. Philippe Pascal(Director)[14] Mr. Xavier Hurstel(Director)[14]

1. Step down subsidiary/joint venture/associate of Delhi International Airport Limited
2. Step down subsidiary of GMR Airport Developers Limited
3. Step down subsidiary/joint venture of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
4. 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 approve 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.
5. Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned w.e.f 25 February 2020.
6. Mr. K. Narayana Rao has been appointed as Director w.e.f 17 February 2020.
7. Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire and Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard has been appointed as Director w.e.f 25 February 2020. Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire and Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard has been resigned from directorship w.e.f 24 February 2021.
8. Shareholding of GISL has been transferred during the current year to ADP.
9. Step down subsidiary/joint venture of GMR Airports International B.V
10. GMR Airports Limited holds 40.1% shares
11. GMR Airports Limited holds 17.03% shares
12. Step down joint venture of GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
13. GMR Airports International B.V holds 8.34% shares
14. Mr. Augustin de Romanet de Beanue, Mr. Philippe Pascal and Mr. Xavier Hurstel has been appointed as director w.e.f 5 February 2021.
15. An application was made on 11 August 2020 with the Registrar of company (ROC), Delhi seeking its approval for removal of name of the company from the Register of companies, being maintained by the ROC.
16. Dissolution of GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution limited, w.e.f 13 March 2021, consequent to striking off of the Companies name by ROC – Telangana.
17. Ceased to be subsidiary of GAL w.e.f 25 December 2020, pursuant to dissolution order approved by the Mauritius Government through its publication in its official Gazette under General Notice no:72 of 2021.
18. GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited holds 30% shareholding.
19. Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati has resigned w.e.f 31 July 2020.
20. Mr. Saurabh Jain has been appointed as company secretory w.e.f 1 August 2020 and has resigned w.e.f 26 February 2021.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Details of transactions existing with related parties during the year ended 31 March 2021 along with balances as at year end:

A. Transactions during the year	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Interest Income		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**25.39**	30.89
GMR Airports International BV	**183.53**	155.87
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	**4.43**	2.45
Kakinada Sez Limited	**25.52**	2.42
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**-**	0.07
Income from Aviation academy		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.58**	0.34
GMR Aviation Private Limited	**-**	0.00
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**-**	0.27
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	**0.36**	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**-**	0.00
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	**-**	0.07
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**-**	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	**10.20**	9.18
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**-**	59.53
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**-**	14.99
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	**-**	11.76
Consultancy Income		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited- Hyderabad Duty Free Division	**3.51**	3.16
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	**6.63**	5.81
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	**6.60**	6.00
Tim Delhi Airport Advertising Pvt Ltd.	**2.70**	4.25
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**-**	7.50
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**5.00**	-
Other Income		
GMR Airport Developers Limited (Financial Guarantee)	**0.07**	0.15
GMR Infrastructure Limited (Miscellaneous income)	**-**	5.76
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (Security Deposit)	**0.11**	-
Cost Allocation		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport	**14.82**	21.71
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	**35.61**	58.31

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Other expenses		
Rent		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	**2.37**	0.94
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	**1.79**	1.63
GMR Business Process And Services	**0.15**	0.32
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**-**	0.23
Legal and professional fees		
Raxa Security Services Limited	**1.60**	1.47
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**4.18**	2.32
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**-**	0.17
GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt Ltd	**-**	0.10
GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited (Formerly Known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)	**-**	0.08
Logo fees		
GMR Enterprises Private Limited (Formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)	**1.05**	1.46
Travelling and conveyance		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	**1.04**	7.89
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.02**	0.03
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.01**	**-**
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	**-**	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
Raxa Security Services Limited	**0.00**	**-**
Electricity and water charges		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.00**	0.11
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.00**	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**0.00**	-
Communication expenses		
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.00**	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.01
CSR Expenditure		
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	-	0.61
Repair & Maintenance Expenses others		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	**0.24**	1.04
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**-**	2.33

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on Lease Liability		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	**0.14**	0.08
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	**0.10**	0.26
Depreciation (Lease)		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	**0.86**	0.83
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	**1.64**	1.64
Miscellaneous expenses		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)	**0.15**	0.02
GMR League Games Private Limited	**0.00**	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**-**	0.01
GMR Goa International Airport Limited (Bidding expenses)	**0.05**	-
Reimbursement of expenses		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	**0.16**	0.01
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**0.00**	-
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	**0.09**	0.14
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited	**-**	0.03
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**0.29**	-
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**0.25**	-
Recovery of expenses		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**-**	12.43
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**-**	0.05
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	**-**	0.03
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	**-**	0.03
GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	**0.10**	-
Remuneration to key managerial personnel*		
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF		
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	**2.15**	4.09
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	**2.10**	4.09
Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao	**0.82**	1.09

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Director sitting fees		
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	**0.06**	0.07
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	**0.06**	0.07
Mrs.Siva Kameswari Vissa	**0.06**	0.07
Mr. GBS Raju	**0.02**	0.02
Mr. GM Rao	**0.02**	0.02
Loan given to		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**416.00**	425.00
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	**220.00**	25.00
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**-**	50.00
Kakinada SEZ Limited	**-**	425.00
Loan refunded by:		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**200.00**	460.00
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	**-**	25.00
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**-**	50.00
Kakinada SEZ Limited	**425.00**	-
Security Deposit		
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.01**	-
Non-current investment in subsidiary company		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**189.00**	75.00
GMR Airports International BV	**-**	7.36
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	**-**	0.01
GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	**4.50**	-
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	**0.99**	-
Investment in Optionally convertible debentures		
GMR Airports International BV	**-**	58.78
Investment in Share Application Money		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**-**	6.50
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	**-**	0.01
GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	**4.50**	-
Non-current investment in joint venture company		
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	**14.04**	217.22
Issue of class A, B, C & D Bonus CCPS		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**259.48**	-
GMR Infra Developer Limited	**1.38**	-

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Issue of class A 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	**0.02**	0.04
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.00**	0.00
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**0.08**	0.01
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**2.23**	0.22
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	-	0.00
Provision for doubtful advances		
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	**0.04**	-
Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	1.70
Provision on Optionally Convertible Debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V	**0.44**	1.56
Infusion of equity (including Security Premium)		
Aeroports de Paris S.A.	**1,000.00**	-

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

B. Balance outstanding as at period/year end	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investment in subsidiary		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**297.39**	278.79
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**6,809.80**	6,623.20
Delhi International Airport Limited	**10,781.00**	11,958.65
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**533.90**	471.96
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	**0.90**	0.92
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**223.60**	257.71
GMR Airports International B.V (Netherlands)	**8.20**	25.57
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	**0.01**	0.01
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	**1.00**	-
GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited	**4.50**	-
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	**221.30**	221.25
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**778.10**	940.07
Investment in Share Application Money		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**-**	6.50
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	**-**	0.01
GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited	**4.50**	-
Trade receivables		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (Duty Free Division)	**1.03**	0.85
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	**0.67**	1.41
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**1.95**	1.77
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.19**	0.17
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.60**	0.17
Tim Delhi Airport Advertising Pvt Ltd.	**3.13**	4.59
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	-	8.85
GMR Aerostructure Service Limited	**0.13**	-
Provision for doubtful debts- Trade Receivables		
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.02**	0.02
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.00**	-
Non-Trade Receivables		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**0.80**	0.54
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.00**	16.10
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**2.23**	2.23
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**-**	6.92

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Provision for doubtful debts- Non- Trade Receivables		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**0.08**	0.00
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**2.23**	0.22
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.00**	0.02
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**-**	0.01
Other Recoverable		
Delhi International Airport Limited	**11.03**	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**4.20**	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited		1.82
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	**1.87**	0.03
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	**0.03**	0.03
GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited	**0.53**	-
Security Deposit		
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	**1.23**	1.12
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.01**	-
Loans		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**216.00**	-
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	**220.00**	-
Kakinada SEZ Limited	**-**	427.18
Provision for doubtful advances		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**0.86**	-
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	**0.88**	-
Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	1.70
Provision on Optionally Convertible Debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V	**8.67**	8.23
Unbilled revenue		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**5.00**	-
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	**0.61**	-
Investment- Optionally convertible debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V	**2,168.65**	2,058.43
Financial Liability		
Financial Guarantee		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.07
Liability Component of CCPS		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**440.51**	135.56
GMR Infra Developer Limited	**2.35**	-
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	**-**	45.48
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	**-**	0.96

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Trade payables		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	**2.18**	0.72
Raxa Security Services Limited	**0.16**	0.81
Delhi International Airport Limited	**0.73**	0.55
GMR Business Process and Service Private Limited	**0.04**	0.08
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	**0.01**	0.11
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	**0.14**	-
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	**1.05**	1.39
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	**0.14**	0.27
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	-
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	**0.10**	0.10
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	**0.00**	0.00
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	-	0.02
GMR Delhi Duty Free Services Limited	**0.27**	-
Non-Trade payables		
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	-	0.01
Right of Use (Lease Asset)		
Delhi International Airport Limited	**1.78**	0.34
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	**0.14**	1.78
Lease Liability		
Delhi International Airport Limited	**1.88**	0.38
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	**0.15**	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 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2020: 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.

(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
GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	100%	19 May 2020	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.

(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:

As at 31 March 2021					
Particulars	**FVT statement of P & L**	**FVT other comprehensive income**	**Amortized Cost**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	12.42	12.42	12.42
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	98.27	98.27	98.27
Trade Receivables	-	-	50.90	50.90	50.90
Loans	-	-	441.04	441.04	441.04
Investments in Mutual Funds	158.79	-	-	158.79	158.79
Investments in Commercial Papers	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in JV and Subsidiaries	-	19,660.72	-	19,660.72	19,660.72
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures in subsidiary	-	-	2168.65	2168.65	2168.65
Other financial assets	-	-	10.83	10.83	10.83
Total	**158.79**	**19,660.72**	**2,782.11**	**22,601.62**	**22,601.62**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	42.01	42.01	42.01
Debt Securities	-	-	3,060.43	3,060.43	3,060.43
Lease Liability	-	-	2.08	2.08	2.08
Other financial liabilities	-	-	444.79	444.79	444.79
Total	**-**	**-**	**3,549.31**	**3,549.31**	**3,549.31**

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

As at 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**

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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(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 2021:

Financial assets & Financials Liabilities 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)
Financials Assets				
Investments in subsidiaries and Joint venture	**19,660.72**	-	-	19,660.72
Investment in Mutual Fund	**158.79**	158.79	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020:

Financial assets & Financials Liabilities 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)
Financials Assets				
Investments in subsidiaries and Joint venture	**20,779.15**	-	-	20,779.15
Investment in Mutual Fund	**97.09**	97.09	-	-

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 2021.

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of fair value measurements of unquoted equity share classified as FVTOCI assets:

Particulars	**Amounts**
As at 1 April 2019	**17,334.74**
Purchases (Investment during the year)	299.58
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	3,144.83
As at 31 March 2020	**20,779.15**
Purchases (Investment during the year)	215.05
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	(1,333.48)
As at 31 March 2021	**19,660.72**

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement categorised with in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable input to valuation:

Unquoted equity security	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Range (weightage average)**	**Sensitivity of the input to the fair value**
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity share	Combination of income approach and adjusted net assets value approach	Discounting Rate (Cost of Equity)	31 March 2021: 10.5% to 22% 31 March 2020: 12% to 22%	1% increase in the discounting rate will have a significant adverse impact on the fair value of equity investments.

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

  - Create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.

  - Achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

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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 2021.

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 sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

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 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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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(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 2021*		**Amount**
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	-
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	-
31 March 2020		
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	-
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	-

*As at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 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 2021	**As at 31 March 2020**
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD- Increase by 5%	108.12	102.87
INR/USD- decrease by 5%	(108.12)	(102.87)
EURO Sensitivity		
INR/EUR- Increase by 5%	(0.22)	(0.02)
INR/EUR- decrease by 5%	0.22	0.02
AED Sensitivity		
INR/AED- Increase by 5%	(0.04)	-
INR/AED- decrease by 5%	0.04	-
CHF Sensitivity		
INR/CHF- Increase by 5%	-	(0.00)
INR/CHF- decrease by 5%	-	0.00

(The space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

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 2021						
Borrowings*	**-**	**-**	**43.36**	**3,045.81**	**-**	**3.089.17**
Trade payables	**-**	**42.01**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42.01**
Lease Liabilities		**0.33**	**0.87**	**0.88**	**-**	**2.08**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**0.69**	**1.24**	**442.86**	**-**	**444.79**
Total	**-**	**43.03**	**45.47**	**3,489.55**	**-**	**3,578.05**
As at 31 March 2020						
Borrowings*	-	54.12	3,272.04	-	-	3,326.16
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	-	183.30
Total	**21.69**	**55.53**	**3,274.57**	**182.17**	**-**	**3,533.96**

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

Price Risk

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

Particulars	**Change in Price**	**Effect on Profit Before tax**
As at 31 March 2021	5.00%	7.94
As at 31 March 2020	5.00%	4.85

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 2020: Rs.100 Crores) in respect of GMR Airport Developers Limited. The said term loan is fully repaid and no amount is outstanding as on 31 march 2021 [Refer note 38(ii)].

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(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 2021 and 31 March 2020.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Debt Securities and Borrowings (including current maturities)	3,060.43	3,276.86
Total debts (A)	**3,060.43**	**3,276.86**
Share Capital	1,406.67	1,328.39
Other Equity	14,184.89	14,780.05
Total Equity (B)	**15,591.56**	**16,108.44**
Total equity and total debt (C=A+B)	**18,651.99**	**19,385.30**
Gearing Ratio (%) (A/C)	**16.41%**	**16.90%**

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 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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(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	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	2.78	0.09
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	2.78	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	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Legal and professional fees	23.31	21.16
Bank guarantee charges	12.03	-
Training expenses	1.24	0.49
Lease rental	0.90	-
Travelling and conveyance	-	6.59
Miscellaneous expenses	0.30	6.35
Total	**37.78**	**34.59**

*The above expenses are before cost allocation/recovery

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47. Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Aviation Academy Income	-	0.71
Interest income on OCD	**183.53**	158.84
Total	**183.53**	**159.55**

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 2020: 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 2020: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits & optionally convertible debenture.

b. In addition to above; management has also created provision @ 10% - 100% on the trade receivables and other receivables (31 March 2020: 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.

49. During the previous year, the Company has issued 273,516,392 Bonus non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares series A each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 2,735,163,920 as per terms of Shareholders’ Agreement ('SHA') dated 20 February 2020 among the 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 among ADP, GIL, GMR Infra Developers Limited, GISL and Company. These CCPS are convertible into equity shares no later than 15 November 2024 in accordance with terms of SHA.

Further, during the Current year as part of second closing with ADP, the Company has issued Bonus CCPS series B, C and D each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 1,693,392,470 as per terms of the revised Shareholders agreement dated 7 July 2020. Bonus CCPS Series B, C and D are convertible into such number of equity shares in accordance with schedule 12 of amended shareholder agreement which are dependent on GAL consolidated target EBIDTA for financial year ended 31 March 2022, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024. Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D are together herein referred as Bonus CCPS’.

All these Bonus CCPS are convertible into the equity shares of the Company as per the terms and conditions specified in the SHA. These Bonus CCPS are issued to the shareholders of the Company as Bonus Shares and are non-redeemable and can only be converted into equity shares of the Company. These Bonus CCPS are currently recorded at the face value not at fair value in accordance with Ind As 109 ‘Financial Instruments’. The difference between the fair value and face value being notional in nature, amounting to Rs. 1,271.34 crore does not impact the Other Equity. Considering the terms of these Bonus CCPS, once converted, the requisite adjustments will be made in the Other Equity.

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

- Rs. 9,780.00 crore towards secondary sale of shares by GMR Group; and
- Rs. 1,000.00 crore equity infusion in the Company

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

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

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

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

Accordingly, ADP has increased earn-outs for the GMR Group which are now pegged at up to Rs. 5,535.00 crore compared to the earlier Rs. 4,475.00 crore. These additional Earn-outs of Rs. 1,060.00 crore are linked to the achievement of certain agreed EBITDA metrics/ levels. The Company has received Rs. 1,000 crore as equity infusion as part of second tranche in accordance with the terms of Revised SPA.

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c. In terms of the Settlement Documents, pertaining to arbitration proceedings in relation to conversion of Noncumulative compulsorily convertible participatory preference shares ('CCPS') A and CCPS B subscribed by certain investors ('PE Investors'), between the Company, Holding Company and PE investors, 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 PE 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 PE 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 year ended 31 March 2021, GAL repaid Rs. 1,306.14 crore (31 March 2020: Rs. 743.86 crore) 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 has been provided for an amount of Rs. 139.26 crore for year ended 31 March 2021 (Rs. 250.53 crore for year ended 31 March 2020).

51. The Company is in the process of appointment of new Company Secretary post resignation of the erstwhile secretary in the month of February 2021. In the absence of the Company Secretary on the date of the adoption, these financial statements are not signed by Company secretary as required under section 134 of the Companies Act 2013.

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52. Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Trade Payables		
EUR 5,08,161 @ 85.75 (31 March 2020: EUR 2962 @ 82.77)	4.36	0.43
USD 8,44,834 @ 73.11 (31 March 2020: USD 1,61,746 @ 75.66)	6.18	1.69
AED 4,50,000 @ 19.91 (31 March 2020: NIL)	0.90	-
CHF Nil (31 March 2020: 10,000 @ 78.29)	-	0.08
Trade Receivables		
USD Nil (31 March 2020: USD 87,871 @ 75.66)	-	0.66
OCD (Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures)		
Principal USD 240,850,000 @ 73.11 (31 March 2020 USD 240,850,000 @ 75.66)	1,760.85	1,822.39
Interest USD 55,778,033 @ 73.11 (31 March 2020 USD 311,94,972 @ 75.66)	407.79	236.03

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 2020: USD 240.85 million (INR 1,762.70 crore)] and GAL has accounted for interest income of Rs. 401.88 crore (31 March 2020: Rs. 218.35 crore) on OCD, from the date of subscription to 31 March 2021, in the financial results. The foreign exchange loss of Rs. 73.31 crore (31 March 2020: foreign exchange gain of Rs. 175.36 crore) on reinstatement of OCD as at 31 March 2021 has been charged to P&L during the year ended 31 March 2021.

54. a) 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.

Further, the company has refinanced above NCBs of Rs. 1,670 Crores (raised during the period ended 31 March 2020 in multiple tranches) vide Board approval date 9 December 2020 for 36 months i.e. till December 2023.

Rating of the above mentioned Non-Convertible Bonds of Rs. 1,670 Crores is CARE A-, negative (Single A Minus; Outlook: Negative) assigned by CARE Ratings Limited vide their report dated 10 March 2021

b) During the period ended 31 December 2020, the company has raised money by issue of unsecured, redeemable, Listed non-convertible Bonds (NCBs) amounting to Rs. 1,330 crores from Deustche Bank (Rs. 665 Crores) and Varde holdings Pte Limited (Rs. 665 Crores) in single tranche vide Board approval date 9 December 2020 for 18 months i.e. till June 2022.

Rating of the above mentioned Non-Convertible Bonds of Rs. 1,330 Crores is CARE A-, negative (Single A Minus; Outlook: Negative) assigned by CARE Ratings Limited vide their report dated 10 March 2021.

The proceeds from aforesaid NCBs were to be used for

a. Payment of all outstanding costs, fees and expenses in relation to the issuance of the Bonds; and
b. Payment of all (and not less than all) amounts under or in connection with the Existing PE NCDs and making certain payments in connection with the Existing Bonds.

55. Disclosure as per Part A of Schedule V of Securities (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as regards the loans and intercorporate deposits granted to subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and other companies in which the directors are interested.

Name of the entity	**Relationship**		**Amount outstanding as at**		**Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended**		**Investment by lonee in the share of the Company**
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	
GMR Instructure Limited	Holding Company	Holding Company	216.00	-	416.00	-	548.60
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary	220.00	-	220.00	-	NIL
Kakinada SEZ Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary	-	427.18	427.18	427.18	NIL

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(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

	As at 31 March 2021			As at 31 March 2020		
Particulars	**Before 12 Months**	**After 12 Months**	**Total**	**Before 12 Months**	**After 12 Months**	**Total**
Assets						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	12.42	-	12.42	1.43	-	1.43
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	98.27	-	98.27	7.58	-	7.58
Trade Receivables	50.90	-	50.90	59.66	-	59.66
Loans	203.70	237.34	441.04	428.51	1.74	430.25
Investments	158.79	21,829.37	21,988.16	121.50	22,837.58	22,959.08
Other financial assets	6.33	4.50	10.83	25.54	6.51	32.05
Non-financial Assets			-			-
Current tax assets (net)	28.91	-	28.91	-	28.82	28.82
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	105.96	105.96	-	62.59	62.59
Property, plant and equipment	0.67	1.04	1.71	-	2.27	2.27
Right of Use-Assets	1.05	0.92	1.97	-	2.69	2.69
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	0.84	0.84
Other non- financial assets	31.99	-	31.99	1.76	12.36	14.12
Total Assets	**593.03**	**22,179.13**	**22,772.16**	**645.98**	**22,955.40**	**23,601.38**
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.78	-	2.78	0.09	-	0.09
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	39.23	-	39.23	21.60	-	21.60
Debt Securities	14.62	3,045.81	3,060.43	3,276.86	-	3,276.86
Lease Liabilities	1.20	0.88	2.08	2.64	0.17	2.81
Other financial liabilities	1.93	442.86	444.79	1.31	182.00	183.31
Non Financials Liabilities						
Provisions	2.47	17.53	20.00	1.70	19.17	20.87
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	3,599.21	3,599.21	-	3,944.72	3,944.72
Other Non-financial Liabilities	12.07	-	12.07	42.68	-	42.68
Total Liabilities	**74.30**	**7,106.29**	**7,180.59**	**3,346.88**	**4,146.06**	**7,492.94**
Net	**518.73**	**15,072.84**	**15,591.57**	**(2,700.90)**	**18,809.34**	**16,108.44**

The Company's net working capital situation as on 31 March 2021 is Rs. 518.73 crores [31 March 2020: (2,700.90) Crore].

57. The Company had provided for Current Income Tax liability for the year 2020-21 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) Till 31 March 2021; Company has incurred Rs. 26.36 Crores (31 March 2020: Rs. 26.38 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. Nil for the year ended 31 March 2020 & Rs. 15.90 crores for the year ended 31 March 2019) to the statement of profit and loss and for the remaining balance of Rs 10.46 crore (31 March 2020: Rs. 10.48 crores) has been adjusted against the securities premium generated from the fund raising activity as permitted under section 52 of Companies Act, 2013.

b) 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 2019. The report for the financial year ended 31 March, 2019 has been received in the current period and reply of the same has been filed with the RBI. Subsequently, RBI have send additional comments on our reply and the company has replied on same to RBI. Further, During the current year RBI has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the RBI Act, 1934 for the financial year ended 31March 2020 and has issued their report in relation to the said inspection. The company is in process of sending reply to RBI in relation to the observations.

c. **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 2.41 crores (31 March 2020: Rs. 1.75 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	-	-	-	**-**
Deletions	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation (net of disposal) /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**
As at 1 April 2020	**2.61**	**0.01**	**0.07**	**2.69**
Additions	2.30	-	-	**2.30**
Deletions	0.87	-	-	**0.87**
Depreciation (net of disposal) /amortisation during the year	2.11	0.01	0.03	**2.15**
As at 31 March 2021	**1.93**	**0.00**	**0.04**	**1.97**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Lease Liability

Particulars	Buildings	Office Equipment (including Computers)	Vehicles	Total
As at 1 April 2019	5.22	0.02	0.10	**5.34**
Additions	-	-	-	**-**
Disposal	-	-	-	**-**
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**
As at 1 April 2020	**2.72**	**0.01**	**0.08**	**2.81**
Additions	2.30	-	-	**2.30**
Disposal	0.44			**0.44**
Interest for the year	0.24	0.00	0.01	**0.25**
Repayment made during the year	2.79	0.01	0.03	**2.83**
As at 31 March 2021	**2.03**	**0.00**	**0.06**	**2.09**

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	1.20	0.88	-	-	**2.08**

Following amount has been recognized in statement of profit and loss account:

Particulars	**Amount**
Depreciation/amortisation on right to use asset (net of allocation)	0.87
Interest on lease liability (net of allocation)	0.14
Expenses related to short term & low value lease (included under Other expense)	2.41
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account	**3.42**

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

59. (a) 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 (through investments in subsidiaries/joint ventures) 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 in the Standalone Financial Statements.

b) Further, the carrying value of the investments in DIAL and GHIAL (both are subsidiaries of the Company) which are carried at fair value are also subject to likely outcome of ongoing litigations and claims as follows:

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

ii. Consideration of Cargo, Ground Handling and Fuel farm ('CGHF') income as part of non-aeronautical revenue in determination of tariff for the third control period by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority in case of GHIAL. GHIAL has filed appeal with Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal ('TDSAT') and during the previous year, the adjudicating authority, TDSAT, in its disposal order dated 6 March 2020 has directed Airport Economic Regulatory Autohrity ('AERA') to reconsider the issue afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from 1 April 2021. In July 2020, the Company has filed an application with the AERA for determination of Aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026 wherein it has contended that CGHF income shall be treated as non-aero revenue. The management has also obtained legal opinion and according to which GHIAL position is appropriate as per terms of Concession agreement and Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008.

   Accordingly, no adjustments to the carrying value of these investments are considered necessary. The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic and ongoing litigations 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:
Date: 31 May 2021

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

Place:
Date: 31 May 2021

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified 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, as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, 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 except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, 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 of the Group, its associates and joint ventures, as at 31 March 2021, and their consolidated loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. As detailed in note 48(xxxiv) to the Consolidated financial statements, the Company has issued Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D (hereinafter together referred as "Bonus CCPS") to shareholders of the Company pursuant to the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement entered between the shareholders of the Company, the Company and Aéroports de Paris S.A which are being carried at face value. In our opinion, basis the terms of such Bonus CCPS, the accounting treatment is not in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, as the liability towards these Bonus CCPS should be recognised at their fair value. Had the Company applied the appropriate accounting treatment for these Bonus CCPS, 'Other equity' would have been lower by Rs. 1,271.34 crore, and 'Other financial liability' would have been higher by Rs. 1,271.34 crore as at 31 March 2021.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 19 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

5. **Utilization of funds from Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) Fund ("PSF(SC) Fund")**
We draw attention to note 48(ix) 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 28 April 2021, reproduced as under:
"We draw attention to Note 47(l)(e) to the accompanying 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."

6. **Impact on account of Covid-19 outbreak**
We draw attention to Note 48(xxxii) 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. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

7. 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 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.

8. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion sections, 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 48(xxi) 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 28 April 2021.*	
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. 457.28 crore (31 March 2020: Rs. 457.11 crore). Recognition of MAT Credit asset requires significant judgement regarding the likelihood of	Our audit procedures in relation to assessment of MAT credit recognized and its utilization as at reporting date, included, but were not limited to the following:

its realization within 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 future projections are not met. In order to assess the utilization of MAT credit, the Company has prepared revenue and profit projections which involved judgements and estimations such as estimating aeronautical tariff [which is determined by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA")], revenue growth, passenger growth, profit margins, tax adjustments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Further, as explained in note 48(vii), the Subsidiary Company had filed an appeal, challenging various aspects of the aeronautical tariff order passed by AERA in respect of first control period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2016. During the year ended 31 March 2020, 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 in 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.	• 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 management's evaluation of litigations and contingent liabilities; • Challenged the judgements exercised by the management and tested the key assumptions used including the impact of COVID-19 based on our knowledge of the industry, publicly 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 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 litigations during the year with AERA and the related order issued by TDSAT; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

2. Valuation of derivative financial instruments.

(Refer to note 2(c)(f) for the accounting policy and note 42(b) and 41 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 28 April 2021 and 24 May 2021 respectively.

<table>
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<td>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 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.</td>
<td>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;

• 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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.</td>
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<td colspan="2">3. Capital work in progress for airport expansion
(Refer to note 2(c)(i) for the accounting policy and note 3, note 48(xxiii) and 48(xxiv) 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 28 April 2021 and 24 May 2021 respectively.</td>
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<td>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 2021 amounting to Rs. 2,255 crore as explained in note 48(xxiv) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.</td>
<td>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:</td>
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Delhi International Airport Limited is in the process of expansion of the airport with a plan to incur an amount of Rs. 9,576.13 crore. During the current year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has incurred Rs. 3,525.12 crore as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion as explained in note 48(xxiii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Group's accounting policy. Further, the tariff determination by AERA for control periods for the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Asset Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering these additions are significant to the asset base of the 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.	• 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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.
4. Monthly Annual Fee payable to Airport Authority of India (AAI) *Refer to Note 48(xvii) 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 Delhi International Airport Limited vide their audit report dated 24 May 2021.*	
The Subsidiary of the Company, Delhi International Airport Limited have ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 for which the Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of accounting standards to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective.	Our audit procedures in relation to the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following: ▪ Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigations/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The outcome of such litigation /arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit. The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation.	▪ Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, and held discussions with the management of the Company to understand management's assessment of the matter; ▪ Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal experts on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments. • Involved independent auditor's experts to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards;

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

9. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

When we read 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

10. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. 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 financial position, consolidated financial performance

including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the 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.

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

12. 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 ventures.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

13. 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.

14. 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 circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

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

    - Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern; and

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

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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

18. 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. 30,482.91 crore and net assets of Rs. 4,887.69 crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenues (including other income) of Rs 3,106.71 crore and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 1,704.77 crore 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.

19. We did not audit the financial statements of 16 subsidiaries (including 4 subsidiaries consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2020, with a quarter lag), whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 4,331.56 crore and net assets of Rs. 342.81 crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenues of Rs. 762.53 crore and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 8.53 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. 113.38 crore for the year ended 31 March 2021, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 associates and 9 joint ventures (including 3 joint ventures consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2020, with a quarter lag), whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and

our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Further, of these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, 4 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.

20. We did not audit the financial information of 1 subsidiary, whose financial information reflects total assets of Rs. NIL crore and net assets of Rs. 0.06 crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenues of Rs NIL crore and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. NIL crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of Rs 2.42 crore for the year ended 31 March 2021, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 joint ventures (including 2 joint ventures consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2020, 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, associate 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.

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 18 and 19, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company, 7 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 3 subsidiary company, 3 associate companies and 4 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 4 subsidiary companies covered under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year.

Further, as stated in paragraph 20, financial statements of 1 subsidiary company covered under the Act is unaudited and has been furnished to us by the management, and as certified by the management, the subsidiary company is not a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act and accordingly the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable.

22. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the report (s) of the other auditor (s) 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 except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the effects of the matter described in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section with respect to the financial statements of the Holding Company;

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

d) except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

e) the matters described in paragraph 3, paragraph 5 and paragraph 6 of the Emphasis of Matter and Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company and Delhi International Airport Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company respectively;

f) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company 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 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

g) the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section with respect to the Holding Company;

h) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A'; and

i) 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. except for the effect of the matter described in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and joint ventures as at 31 March 2021, as detailed in Note 38(c) to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, 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 41 to the consolidated financial statements;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, during the year ended 31 March 2021.; and

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: 21062191AAAAII8639

Place: Gurugram
Date: 31 May 2021

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of GMR Airport 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 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

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

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the 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.

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.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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.

Qualified opinion

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been observed in the operating effectiveness of the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2021:

   The Holding Company's internal financial control system over fair value measurement of its liability relating to Bonus Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D (together hereinafter referred as 'Bonus CCPS'), as fully explained in note 48(xxxiv) to the consolidated financial statements, were not operating effectively, which has resulted in such Bonus CCPS not being measured at their fair value in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, and its consequential impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

9. A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Holding Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

10. 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 as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI, and except for the effects/possible effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021.

    We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the Consolidate financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, and the material weakness have affected our opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and we have issued a modified opinion on the Consolidated financial statements.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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. 30,482.91 crore and net assets of Rs. 4,687.89 crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenues (including other income) of Rs 3,106.71 crore and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 1,704.77 crore 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.

10. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to 12 subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 2,455.73 crore and net assets of Rs. 651.47 crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenues of Rs. 734.99 crore and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 6.60 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. 1.47 crore for the year ended 31 March 2021, in respect of 2 associate companies and 6 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 crore and net assets of Rs. (0.06) crore as at 31 March 2021, total revenues of Rs. NIL Crore and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. NIL crore for the year ended on that date. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of subsidiary company, which is company covered under the Act, is unaudited and our opinion under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, which is a company 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 company. 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 company. 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 report certified by the management.

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

UDIN: 21062191AAAAII8539

Place: Gurugram
Date: 31 May 2021

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999KA1992PLC013455
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	8,653.68	8,951.57
Right of use assets	4	107.33	105.39
Capital work-in-progress	3	6,615.65	3,813.67
Goodwill on consolidation	5	719.35	719.36
Other intangible assets	5	396.76	407.17
Intangible assets under development	5	6.27	1.24
Investments accounted for using equity method	6A and 6B	2,457.83	2,557.03
Financial assets			
Investments	11	16.35	-
Loans	7	732.93	49.98
Other financial assets	8	1,403.74	1,999.96
Income tax assets (net)		101.82	132.93
Deferred tax assets (net)		482.94	518.38
Other non-current assets	9	3,415.11	2,292.53
		25,110.56	**21,368.35**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	93.44	88.85
Financial assets			
Investments	11	2,694.27	2,641.14
Trade receivables	12	279.55	286.58
Loans	7	426.46	698.20
Cash and cash equivalents	13	4,068.88	2,329.70
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	2,019.02	1,516.47
Other financial assets	8	998.59	931.12
Other current assets	9	280.89	502.81
		10,591.00	**8,994.87**
Assets classified as held for disposal		-	58.45
Total assets		35,710.56	30,421.67
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	1,400.67	1,328.39
Other equity	15	1,826.36	1,939.07
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		3,235.03	3,267.46
Non-controlling interests		1,576.83	1,772.26
Total equity		**4,811.86**	**5,039.72**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	21,006.84	15,792.21
Lease liability		110.24	105.04
Other financial liabilities	18	1,678.42	1,084.83
Provisions	19	32.54	24.96
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		108.50	193.78
Other non-current liabilities	20	1,946.22	2,002.39
		25,462.76	**19,203.21**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21	543.76	38.92
Trade payables	17	588.24	499.14
Lease liability		12.01	9.68
Other financial liabilities	18	3,634.52	4,878.15
Provisions	19	192.70	191.05
Other current liabilities	20	432.35	484.58
Current tax liabilities (net)		32.36	35.87
		5,435.94	6,137.29
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for disposal		-	41.35
		5,435.94	6,178.64
Total liabilities		**30,898.70**	**25,381.95**
Total equity and liabilities		**35,710.56**	**30,421.67**

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: May 31, 2021

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

GBS Raju
Director
DIN: 00061686

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ACAPG2144H

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 31, 2021

GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	2,633.99	5,321.43
Other operating income	23	835.47	858.40
Other income	24	247.35	533.58
Total Income		3,716.81	6,713.41
Expenses			
Revenue share paid/payable to concessionaire grantors	25	360.79	1,913.61
Purchases of stock-in-trade	26	0.34	82.92
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	27	16.55	(15.63)
Cost of materials consumed	28	91.19	67.21
Employee benefits expense	29	510.20	505.46
Finance costs	31	1,503.97	1,397.18
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	834.06	867.34
Other expenses	30	1,675.39	1,403.00
Total expenses		4,992.49	6,221.09
(Loss)/profit before share of profit of associates and joint venture and tax and exceptional item		(1,275.68)	492.32
Share of (loss)/ profit of joint ventures and associates (net)		(116.81)	150.90
(Loss)/profit before tax		(1,392.49)	643.22
Tax expenses:			
Current tax		5.72	152.89
Deferred tax credit		(276.42)	(41.41)
Total tax (credit)/ expenses		(270.70)	111.48
(Loss)/ profit for the period		(1,121.79)	531.74
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		71.29	(170.15)
Income tax effect		-	-
Total (a)		71.29	(170.15)
Net movement on cash flow hedges		116.98	214.42
Income tax effect		(25.97)	(68.54)
Total (b)		91.01	145.88
Total (a) + (b)		162.30	(24.27)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement loss on post employment defined benefit plans		3.56	(5.09)
Income tax effect		(0.61)	0.97
Total		2.95	(4.12)
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		165.25	(28.39)
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the period		(956.54)	503.35
(Loss)/ profit for the period			
Non controlling interest		(226.66)	251.27
Owners of the parent		(895.13)	280.47

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Non controlling interest		33.23	52.72
Owners of the parent		132.02	(81.11)
Total Comprehensive (loss)/ income for the period attributable to			
Non controlling interest		(193.43)	303.99
Owners of the parent		(763.11)	199.36
(Loss)/ earnings per equity share (face value of Rs 10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)	33	(6.46)	2.11
Diluted (Rs.)	33	(6.46)	2.11

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 31, 2021

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

GBS Raju
Director
DIN: 00061686

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

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

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 31, 2021

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders								Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Equity share capital	Reserves and surplus					Items of Other comprehensive income			
		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		
As at April 01, 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
Loss for the period (a)	-	-	-	-	-	(895.13)	-	-	(226.66)	(1,121.79)
Other comprehensive income (b)	-	-	-	-	-	2.11	71.29	58.62	33.23	165.25
Total comprehensive loss (a) + (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(893.02)	71.29	58.62	(193.43)	(956.54)
Issue of equity shares	78.28	921.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	(260.86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(260.86)
Adjustment for share issue expenses	-	(10.46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.46)
As at March 31, 2021	1,406.67	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	81.05	745.77	(85.57)	161.41	1,578.83	4,811.86
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
Issue of bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	(182.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(182.00)
Dividend declared by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37.89)	(37.89)
Transfer during the period	-	-	-	-	14.98	(14.98)	-	-	-	-
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

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 31, 2021

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

GBS Raju
Director
DIN: 00061686

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

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 31, 2021

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Cash Flows Statement for the period ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss)/ profit before tax	(1,392.49)	643.22
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, right of use and amortization of intangible	834.06	867.34
Provisions no longer required, written back	(8.06)	(3.11)
Other income	(0.62)	-
Unrealised exchange (gains) / losses	76.49	(172.24)
Property, plant and equipment written off / (profit) on sale of Property, plant and equipment	24.88	4.49
Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI)	446.21	-
Provision / write off of doubtful advances and trade receivables	4.08	19.90
Income from government grant	(5.27)	(5.28)
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	(25.39)	(57.33)
Finance costs	1,503.97	1,397.18
Finance income	(178.73)	(264.09)
Share of profit of joint ventures and associates (net)	116.81	(150.90)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,395.94**	**2,279.18**
Movements in working capital :		
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables and financial/other liabilities and provisions	463.76	415.41
Increase in non-current/current financial and other assets	(1,621.13)	(1,461.76)
Cash generated from operations	**238.57**	**1,232.83**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	41.48	(137.92)
Net cash flow (used in)/ generated from operating activities (A)	**280.05**	**1,094.91**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and cost incurred towards such assets under construction / development	(2,832.51)	(3,247.54)
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.10	19.10
Investment in joint venture	(30.38)	(217.21)
Security deposit for equipment lease	(401.20)	-
(Purchase)/sale of investments (net)	235.40	(522.11)
Loans given to others	(5.35)	(124.74)
Investments in bank deposits (net) (having original maturity of more than three months)	(501.84)	(990.00)
Dividend received from joint ventures and associates	27.38	74.94
Finance income received	256.80	201.86
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**(3,251.60)**	**(4,805.70)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	7,371.06	7,413.43
Repayment of borrowings	(1,333.34)	(820.88)
Issue of equity shares (including securities premium)	1,000.00	-
Repayment of lease liability principal	(10.68)	(3.86)
Repayment of lease liability interest	(10.90)	(10.10)
Finance costs paid	(2,305.41)	(1,074.59)
Dividend paid (including dividend distribution taxes)	-	(45.53)
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**4,710.73**	**5,458.47**
Net increase / (decrease) /in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,739.18	1,747.68
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the period	2,388.14	640.46
Cash and cash equivalents on account of disposal of entity during the year	(58.44)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**4,068.88**	**2,388.14**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455

Consolidated Cash Flows Statement for the period ended March 31, 2021

	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	514.84	150.26
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	3,552.56	2,178.38
Cheques / drafts on hand	0.19	-
Cash on hand	1.29	1.06
Balances with banks for entity held for sale	-	58.44
Total cash and cash equivalents	**4,068.88**	**2,388.14**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities :-

Particulars	Liabilities arising from Financing Activities March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	Liabilities arising from Financing Activities March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
At the beginning of the year	18,780.98	11,073.42
Cash Flows		
Proceeds from borrowings	7,371.06	7,413.43
Repayment of borrowings	(1,333.34)	(820.88)
Processing Fees paid	(135.33)	(127.04)
Non Cash Changes		
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	(496.43)	1,239.12
Changes in Fair Values	112.56	0.29
Others	-	2.64
At the end of the year	**24,299.50**	**18,780.98**

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 *

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

GBS Raju
Director
DIN: 0006168

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

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

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 31, 2021

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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 May 31, 2021.

2. A) Basis of Preparation

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

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

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

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

B) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2021. 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 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.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at		Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at		Accounting Method
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
1	GMR Airports Developers Limited (GADL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
2	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
3	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL)[6]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
4	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFSL)[7]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
5	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL)[10]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
6	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
7	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL)[2,12]	India	NA	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
8	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)[2,8]	India	Joint Venture	Subsidiary	18.90%	63.00%	Equity Method
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 Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL)[11]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
12	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
13	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (formerly known as GMR Aerospace and Engineering Limited) (GACAEL)[2]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	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 (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

Sl. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at		Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at		Accounting Method
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
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 Foundation Limited (DIGI)[1,2]	India	Associate	Associate	23.53%	23.53%	Equity Method
26	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Limited (GBHHPL)[1]	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	12.89%	12.89%	Equity Method
27	GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited (GALM)	Mauritius	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
28	GMR Airport International BV (GAIBV)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
29	GMR Airport Singapore PTE Limited (GASPL)[4, 5]	Singapore	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
30	GMR Airport Greece Single Member SA (GAGSMSA)[4,9]	Greece	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
31	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)[4]	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	40.00%	40.00%	Equity Method
32	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (MTRGC)[4]	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	25.00%	25.00%	Equity Method
33	SSP- Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)[4]	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	25.00%	25.00%	Equity Method
34	International Airport of Heraklion Crete SA (CRETE)	Greece	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	21.64%	21.64%	Equity Method
35	Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc.[13]	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	50.00%	NA	Equity Method
36	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (GADLML)[3]	Mauritius	NA	Subsidiary	NA	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, liquidated on December 25, 2020.
4. Subsidiary/joint venture of GAIBV.
5. Incorporated on July 24, 2019.
6. Incorporated on August 22, 2019.
7. Incorporated on November 20, 2019.
8. Refer note 46.
9. Incorporated on January 31, 2020.

10. Incorporated on May 19, 2020.
11. Step-down subsidiary of GHAL and incorporated on November 25, 2020.
12. Liquidated on March 13, 2021.
13. GAIBV (wholly owned subsidiary of GAL) acquired the beneficial ownership of MGCJV Clark from December 21, 2020. However actual transfer of share is yet to be concluded.

C) Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of the Consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these Consolidated financial statements have been disclosed in Note 34. 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.

b. Business combination and goodwill

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

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

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Re-acquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

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

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

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

c. Current versus Non-Current Classification

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

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

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

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

d. Investments

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

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

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

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

e. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

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

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

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

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

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

f. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

g. Revenue recognition

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

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

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.

h. 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 tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the acquisition of assets and making them operational for their intended use after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. Initial estimate shall also include costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as “Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)”. However, CWIP relating to the development fund are being net off from the Development fee accrued (to the extent not utilized) and are not included in CWIP. Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.
The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development and leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date, and the related advances are shown as Capital Advances.
The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.
Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to consolidated profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.
Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment
The depreciation on the Property Plant and Equipment is calculated on straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5000 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 equipment’s which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated based on internal evaluation.

In respect of DIAL and GHIAL:
On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (“the Authority”) has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of Major Airports wherein it, inter alia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation

rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority has issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which is further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which will be effective from April 01, 2018.
Accordingly, the management is of the view that useful lives considered by 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 Equipment	7-15	10
Runways and Taxiways	30	30
Runways and Taxiways	7	7
Plant and machinery	3-15 or concession period which ever is earlier	3-15
Office Equipments	3-10	5
Computers equipment and IT systems	2-6	3-6
Furniture and Fittings	3-10	5
Vehicles	1-10	8
Transformers/ Power Sub- stations (included in plant and machinery)	15	10
Electric Panels/ Electric fittings # (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment)	10-15	10

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

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

j. 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.

k. Government Grant and subsidies

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

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

l. 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.

m. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing cost.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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

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

n. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating units' (CGUs) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre- tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

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

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

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

o. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments

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

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

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
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

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

p. Contingent assets

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

q. 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.

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

r. Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets 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)

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.

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

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

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

s. 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.

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.

t. 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.

u. 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.

v. 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.

w. 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.

x. 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.

y. 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.

z. Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

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

aa. 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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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(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, 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[2]	-	(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**
As at April 01, 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**
Additions	-	127.63	169.53	2.06	71.19	19.28	20.70	104.69	3.45	518.53	2,801.98	3,320.51
Other adjustments	-	-	(0.24)	-	(1.37)	-	-	-	(0.01)	(1.62)	-	(1.62)
Disposals	-	-	(0.84)	-	(1.32)	(0.19)	(0.35)	(0.32)	(1.37)	(4.39)	-	(4.39)
As at March 31, 2021	**16.13**	**2,547.28**	**5,528.67**	**299.22**	**2,188.58**	**174.65**	**154.46**	**1,063.21**	**22.70**	**11,994.90**	**6,615.65**	**18,610.55**
Accumulated Depreciation												
As at April 01, 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)	-	-	(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**
As at April 01, 2020	-	**350.36**	**810.86**	**40.05**	**773.59**	**38.28**	**29.07**	**487.74**	**0.92**	**2,530.87**	-	**2,530.87**
Charge for the year	-	140.36	254.86	13.39	252.01	11.00	36.05	92.82	3.59	804.08	-	804.08
Disposals	-	-	(0.26)	-	(1.41)	(0.04)	(0.33)	(0.32)	(1.37)	(3.73)	-	(3.73)
As at March 31, 2021	-	**490.72**	**1,065.46**	**53.44**	**1,024.19**	**49.24**	**64.79**	**580.24**	**3.14**	**3,331.22**	-	**3,331.23**
Net Book Value												
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**
As at March 31, 2021	**16.13**	**2,056.56**	**4,463.21**	**245.78**	**1,164.39**	**125.41**	**89.67**	**482.97**	**19.56**	**8,663.68**	**6,615.65**	**15,279.32**

Notes:

1. Buildings include space given on operating lease having gross block : Rs. 190.87 crore (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 235.47 crore), depreciation charge for the year Rs. 6.35 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 7.84 crore), accumulated depreciation Rs. 67.66 crore (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 75.54 crore) and net book value Rs. 123.21 crore (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 159.93 crore).

2. Adjustment in gross block includes reversal of input credit of GST amounting to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 77.90 crore) and reversal of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 2.11 crore) pertaining to construction of various capital assets.

3. The property, plant and equipment of the Group has been pledged for the borrowing taken by the Group.

4. Refer note 38(a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipments.

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

4. 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**
As at April 01, 2020	**0.52**	**99.50**	**4.29**	**11.30**	**0.37**	**0.10**	**4.71**	**120.79**
Additions	-	14.98	-	-	0.05	7.19	0.32	22.54
Disposals	-	-	(0.87)	-	-	-	-	(0.87)
Other Adjustment	-	(3.65)	-	0.27	-	-	-	(3.38)
As at March 31, 2021	**0.52**	**110.83**	**3.42**	**11.57**	**0.42**	**7.29**	**5.03**	**139.08**
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**
As at April 01, 2020	**0.24**	**8.38**	**2.03**	**0.26**	**0.19**	**0.03**	**4.27**	**15.40**
Charge for the year	0.15	8.85	1.71	2.20	0.15	3.66	0.11	16.83
Disposals	-	-	(0.45)	-	-	-	-	(0.45)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	-	-	(0.03)
As at March 31, 2021	**0.39**	**17.23**	**3.29**	**2.43**	**0.34**	**3.69**	**4.38**	**31.75**
Net Book Value								
As at March 31, 2020	**0.28**	**91.12**	**2.26**	**11.04**	**0.18**	**0.07**	**0.44**	**105.39**
As at March 31, 2021	**0.13**	**93.60**	**0.13**	**9.14**	**0.08**	**3.60**	**0.65**	**107.33**

5. Other intangible assets, Goodwill on consolidation and Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Airport Concessionaire Rights	Computer Software	Right to Operate Cargo Facility	Total other intangible assets	Goodwill on consolidation	Intangible assets under development
Cost/ Deemed Cost						
As at April 01, 2019	**401.77**	**9.71**	**22.02**	**433.50**	**720.30**	**1.24**
Additions	-	11.66	3.74	15.40	-	-
Disposals	-	(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.24)	(0.94)	-
As at March 31, 2020	**401.77**	**21.18**	**25.71**	**448.66**	**719.36**	**1.24**
As at April 01, 2020	**401.77**	**21.18**	**25.71**	**448.66**	**719.36**	**1.24**
Additions	-	3.14	2.55	5.69	-	5.03
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-
As at March 31, 2021	**401.77**	**24.32**	**28.26**	**454.35**	**719.35**	**6.27**
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2019	**16.40**	**3.31**	**5.97**	**25.68**	-	-
Charge for the year	8.21	2.87	4.88	15.96	-	-
Adjustments	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	-
Disposals	-	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.18)	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**24.61**	**6.07**	**10.81**	**41.49**	-	-
As at April 01, 2020	**24.61**	**6.07**	**10.81**	**41.49**	-	-
Charge for the year	8.21	3.79	4.10	16.10	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**32.82**	**9.86**	**14.91**	**57.59**	-	-
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2020	**377.16**	**15.11**	**14.90**	**407.17**	**719.36**	**1.24**
As at March 31, 2021	**368.95**	**14.46**	**13.35**	**396.76**	**719.35**	**6.27**

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6A 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, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
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%	12.89%	20.14%	20.14%	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]	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
GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)[5]	India	18.90%	NA	30.00%	NA	Engages is in business of leasing of commercial spaces.	Equity Method
WAISL Limited (formerly known as Wipro Airport IT Services Limited) (WAISL)[4]	India	NA	NA	NA	NA	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]	Philippines	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	Set Up operate, maintain and manage the Food & Beverage outlets at the locations in Mactan Cebu Airport.	Equity Method
Mactan Travel Retail Group Co (MTRGC)[3]	Philippines	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	Operate, maintain and manage the duty paid retail outlets at the locations in Mactan Cebu Airport	Equity Method
Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc.(MGCJV Clark)[3,6]	Philippines	50.00%	NA	50.00%	NA	Engages in construction of Clark Airport, Philippines	Equity Method
Heraklion Crete International Airport S.A. (Crete)[3]	Greece	21.64%	21.64%	21.64%	21.64%	Develop, construct, operate and management of the New Heraklion Airport.	Equity Method

Notes:

1. Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in joint ventures Rs 2,337.63 crore (March 31, 2020 : Rs 2,439.56 crore).
2. Aggregate amount of quoted investment in joint ventures - Rs Nil (March 31, 2020 : Rs Nil).
3. The reporting dates of the joint ventures entities coincide with the parent Company except in case of GMCAC, SMCC, MTRGC, MGCJV Clark and Crete whose financial statements for the year ended on and as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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.
4. DIAL sold its entire investment in WAISL on June 26, 2019. Also refer note 45 (iii).
5. GHAL (wholly owned subsidiary of GHIAL) has entered into an agreement with ESR Hyderabad 1 Pte Limited (ESR) on April 16, 2020 for dilution of its stake in GLPPL from 100% to 30%. Pursuant to this agreement GLPPL became joint venture for the group. Also refer note 46.
6. GAIBV (wholly owned subsidiary of GAL) acquired the beneficial ownership of MGCJV Clark from December 21, 2020. However actual transfer of share is yet to be concluded.

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	DDFS		GBHHPL		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current assets										
Cash & cash equivalents	12.55	6.96	8.42	5.38	0.02	0.00	149.11	164.60	170.10	176.94
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	5.04	4.80	-	-	5.04	4.80
Other assets	137.03	335.74	399.26	376.81	9.26	21.35	149.58	185.40	695.13	919.30
Total current assets	**149.58**	**342.70**	**407.68**	**382.19**	**14.32**	**26.15**	**298.69**	**350.00**	**870.27**	**1,101.04**
Non-current assets										
Non-current tax assets	2.10	1.76	0.14	0.02	-	-	-	-	2.24	1.78
Deferred tax assets	19.60	10.26	-	-	9.46	1.54	-	-	29.06	11.80
Other non-current assets	369.66	308.95	2,870.03	2,321.85	639.35	672.55	7,536.39	7,261.92	11,415.43	10,565.27
Total non-current assets	**391.36**	**320.97**	**2,870.17**	**2,321.87**	**648.81**	**674.09**	**7,536.39**	**7,261.92**	**11,446.73**	**10,578.85**
Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	45.51	60.88	377.56	172.38	32.84	62.72	125.48	76.61	581.39	372.59
Current tax liabilities	1.79	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.79	1.79
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	68.43	188.70	84.31	83.77	1.29	1.92	329.55	194.88	483.58	469.27
Total current liabilities	**115.73**	**251.37**	**461.87**	**256.15**	**34.13**	**64.64**	**455.03**	**271.49**	**1,066.76**	**843.65**
Non-current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	89.70	36.75	2,086.94	1,723.15	380.34	363.84	3,509.06	3,342.94	6,066.04	5,466.68
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	56.28	38.73	-	-	109.23	70.62	165.51	109.35
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	5.84	6.68	2.31	2.81	0.07	0.08	40.43	32.82	48.65	42.39
Total non-current liabilities	**95.54**	**43.43**	**2,145.53**	**1,764.69**	**380.41**	**363.92**	**3,658.72**	**3,446.38**	**6,280.20**	**5,618.42**
Net assets	**329.67**	**368.87**	**670.45**	**683.22**	**248.59**	**271.68**	**3,721.33**	**3,894.05**	**4,970.04**	**5,217.82**

c. Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material joint ventures

Particulars	DDFS		GBHHPL		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening 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
Issue of equity shares	-	-	-	18.57	-	-	-	-	-	18.57
Adjustments	-	-	(8.25)	57.33	-	-	-	-	(8.25)	57.33
Profit / (loss) for the year	(30.14)	141.36	(4.74)	(5.03)	(12.43)	41.43	(177.04)	71.97	(224.35)	249.73
Other Comprehensive income	0.28	(0.40)	0.22	(0.20)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.55)	0.44	(1.16)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(99.08)	(19.12)	(99.08)	(19.12)
Hedge Adjustment	(9.34)	5.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9.34)	5.11
Foreign currency translation difference account	-	-	-	-	-	-	103.46	75.18	103.46	75.18
Dividends paid	-	(88.00)	-	-	(10.66)	(13.12)	-	-	(10.66)	(101.12)
Dividend distribution tax	-	(18.09)	-	-	-	(2.70)	-	-	-	(20.79)
Closing net assets	**329.67**	**368.87**	**670.45**	**683.22**	**248.59**	**271.68**	**3,721.33**	**3,894.05**	**4,970.04**	**5,217.82**
Proportion of the group's ownership	66.93%	66.93%	20.14%	20.14%	26.00%	26.00%	40.00%	40.00%		
Group's share	220.65	246.89	135.03	137.60	64.63	70.64	1,488.53	1,557.61	1,908.84	2,012.74
Adjustments to the equity values										
a) Goodwill	80.03	80.03	-	-	-	-	142.94	142.94	222.97	222.97
b) Other adjustments	-	-	(30.32)	(31.98)	-	-	(72.89)	(30.07)	(103.21)	(62.05)
Carrying amount of the investment	**300.68**	**326.92**	**104.71**	**105.62**	**64.63**	**70.64**	**1,558.58**	**1,670.48**	**2,028.60**	**2,173.66**

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	DDFS		GBHHPL		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue from operations	272.23	1,414.59	2.69	0.04	57.36	123.96	165.78	501.95	498.06	2,040.54
Interest income	17.14	17.44	-	-	3.85	6.29	4.84	10.61	25.83	34.34
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	43.37	36.79	-	-	40.74	41.06	8.99	8.10	93.10	85.95
Finance Cost	9.68	9.83	-	-	29.43	31.79	157.66	130.27	196.77	171.89
Other expenses (net of other income)	275.90	1,189.39	5.39	6.13	7.32	12.06	148.72	276.86	437.33	1,484.44
Tax expenses / (income)	(9.44)	54.66	2.04	(1.06)	(3.85)	3.91	32.30	25.36	21.05	82.87
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	(30.14)	141.36	(4.74)	(5.03)	(12.43)	41.43	(177.04)	71.97	(224.35)	249.73
Other comprehensive income	0.28	(0.40)	0.22	(0.20)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.55)	0.44	(1.16)
Total comprehensive income	(29.86)	140.96	(4.52)	(5.23)	(12.43)	41.42	(177.10)	71.42	(223.91)	248.57
Less : DDT paid	-	(18.09)	-	-	-	(2.70)	-	-	-	(20.79)
Total comprehensive income net of DDT	(29.86)	122.87	(4.52)	(5.23)	(12.43)	38.72	(177.10)	71.42	(223.91)	227.78
Other Adjustments	(9.34)	5.11		-	-	-	(99.08)	(19.12)	(108.42)	(14.01)
Total comprehensive income net of DDT	(39.20)	127.98	(4.52)	(5.23)	(12.43)	38.72	(276.18)	52.30	(332.33)	213.77
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	(26.23)	85.66	(0.91)	(1.05)	(3.23)	10.07	(110.47)	20.91	(140.84)	**115.59**
Dividend received by Group from joint ventures	-	58.90	-	-	2.77	3.41	-	-	2.77	62.31

e. Financial information in respect of other joint ventures

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial joint ventures	303.44	260.31
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations	1.89	12.07
- Other comprehensive income for the year	0.01	0.01
- Total comprehensive income for the year	1.90	12.08
- Less : DDT paid	-	(0.64)
- Total comprehensive income for the year (net of DDT)	1.90	11.44

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6B Interest in Associates

a. Details of associates :

Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation / Place of Business	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and		Percentage of voting right held as at		Nature of Activities	Accounting Method
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
a) Material associates :							
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA)	India	31.94%	31.94%	49.90%	49.90%	Provides advertisement services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)	India	16.64%	16.64%	26.00%	26.00%	Provides Cargo services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
b) Immaterial associates :							
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)	India	25.60%	25.60%	40.00%	40.00%	Provides food & beverages services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
DIGI Yatra Foundation (Digi)	India	23.53%	23.53%	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. 119.99 crore (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 117.47 crore).
2. Aggregate amount of quoted investment in assocaites - Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020 : Rs. Nil).

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3.77	0.69	41.25	80.29	45.02	80.98
Other assets	73.27	92.14	176.68	89.86	249.95	182.00
Total current assets	**77.04**	**92.83**	**217.93**	**170.15**	**294.97**	**262.98**
Non-current assets						
Non-current tax assets	7.63	-	8.05	10.90	15.68	10.90
Deferred tax assets	4.70	6.05	25.36	22.41	30.06	28.46
Other non-current assets	48.39	57.22	274.52	280.76	322.91	337.98
Total non-current assets	**60.72**	**63.27**	**307.93**	**314.07**	**368.65**	**377.34**
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	7.92	17.87	34.24	40.14	42.16	58.01
Current tax liabilities	-	-	20.76	4.30	20.76	4.30
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	46.83	45.99	71.28	73.87	118.11	119.86
Total current liabilities	**54.75**	**63.86**	**126.28**	**118.31**	**181.03**	**182.17**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	3.72	8.88	50.97	55.10	54.69	63.98
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	1.26	1.18	61.15	49.36	62.41	50.54
Total non-current liabilities	**4.98**	**10.06**	**112.12**	**104.46**	**117.10**	**114.52**
Net assets	**78.03**	**82.18**	**287.46**	**261.45**	**365.49**	**343.63**

c. Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening net assets	82.18	79.10	261.45	222.94	343.63	302.04
Profit /(loss) for the year	2.48	24.69	89.32	39.62	91.80	64.31
Other Comprehensive income	0.10	0.41	(0.31)	0.02	(0.21)	0.43
Dividends paid	(6.47)	(18.48)	(63.00)	-	(69.47)	(18.48)
Dividend distribution tax	-	(3.80)	-	-	-	(3.80)
Other Adjustments	(0.26)	0.26	-	(1.13)	(0.26)	(0.87)
Closing net assets	**78.03**	**82.18**	**287.46**	**261.45**	**365.49**	**343.63**
Proportion of the group's ownership	49.90%	49.90%	26.00%	26.00%		
Group's share	38.94	41.01	74.74	67.97	113.68	**108.98**
Carrying amount of the investment	**38.94**	**41.01**	**74.74**	**67.97**	**113.68**	**108.98**

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

d. Summarised Statement of Profit & Loss for material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue from operations	87.01	288.71	574.31	462.86	661.32	751.57
Interest income	2.57	1.24	12.83	10.95	15.40	12.19
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	8.58	7.85	21.54	21.06	30.12	28.91
Finance Cost	1.10	3.19	9.74	10.21	10.84	13.40
Other expenses (net of other income)	76.09	243.60	414.93	368.18	491.02	611.78
Tax expenses / (income)	1.33	10.62	51.61	34.74	52.94	45.36
Profit / (loss) for the year	2.48	24.69	89.32	39.62	91.80	64.31
Other comprehensive income	0.10	0.41	(0.31)	0.02	(0.21)	0.43
Total comprehensive income	2.58	25.10	89.01	39.64	91.59	64.74
Less : DDT paid	-	(3.80)	-	-	-	(3.80)
Less : Other adjustment	(0.26)	0.26	-	-	(0.26)	0.26
Total comprehensive income to parent net of DDT	2.32	21.56	89.01	39.64	91.33	61.20
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	1.16	10.76	23.14	10.31	24.30	21.07
Dividend received by Group from associates	3.23	9.22	16.38	-	19.61	9.22

e. Financial information in respect of other associates

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial associates	6.32	8.49
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations	(2.22)	2.92
- Other comprehensive income for the year	0.05	(0.05)
- Total comprehensive income for the year	(2.17)	2.87
- Less : DDT paid	-	(0.06)
- Total comprehensive income for the year (net of DDT)	(2.17)	2.81

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Material joint ventures (refer note - 6A)	2,028.60	2,173.66
Material associates (refer note - 6B)	113.68	108.98
Other joint ventures (refer note - 6A)	303.44	260.31
Other associates (refer note - 6B)	6.32	8.49
Investment on account of interest free loan to joint venture	5.59	5.59
Total	2,457.63	2,557.03

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Material joint ventures	(140.84)	115.59
Material associates	24.30	21.07
Other joint ventures	1.90	11.43
Other associates	(2.17)	2.81
Total	(116.81)	150.90

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

a) Contingent liabilities (Group's share)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
For Joint Venture		
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	4.85	4.85
Income tax	0.83	0.83
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	82.20	69.82
For Associates		
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	-	3.91
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	0.78	0.80
Matters relating to income tax under dispute	4.12	4.12
Total	**92.78**	**84.33**

b) Notes

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

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

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.

iv) DDFS had filed three refund applications dated 31.01.2018 under section 11(B) of Central Excise Act, 1944 seeking refund of Rs. 40.62 Crores being the service tax and cess paid on license fees, marketing fees, airport services charges and utility charges during the period October 2016 to June 2017 for services rendered to DDFS at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. Such refund claims were filed in pursuance of the decision of the CESTAT Mumbai in Commissioner of Service Tax - VII, Mumbai vs. Flemingo Duty Free Pvt Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri. Mumbai) (Flemingo) wherein it was held that service tax on license fee was not payable since services were provided outside taxable territory.

In respect of the said refund applications, DDFS received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated 24.08.2018 that refund claims for the period October 2016 to January 2017 were barred by limitation and refund cannot be processed. Vide order dated 06.09.2018, the Assistant Commissioner, CGST held that only the period of October 2016 to December 2016 is barred by limitation and denied refund of Rs. 12.78 Crores. The balance amount of Rs. 27.84 Crores was allowed in favour of DDFS and subsequently refunded to the DDFS, which was recognized as income in Statement of Profit and Loss during the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2018 when this refund was received. The Department filed an appeal against the aforesaid Order dated 06.09.2018 before Commissioner (Appeals) to the extent refund of Rs. 27.84 Crores held to be payable to DDFS. The said appeal of the Department has been rejected by the Commissioner (Appeals) vide Order dated 18.05.2020. On 04.08.2020 the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the order of Commissioner (Appeal) dated 18.05.2020.

As against denial of refund of Rs 12.78 Crores, DDFS filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who rejected the appeal on 10.05.2019 and upheld the Order dated 06.09.2018. DDFS filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi who allowed the appeal of DDFS vide its Order dated 14.08.2019 and held that since service tax was not payable on license fee, the limitation prescribed under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 has no application. Accordingly, refund of Rs. 12.78 Crores is allowed in favour of DDFS. The Department served a copy of the appeal along with application for stay against the CESTAT Order dated 14.08.2019 before the Delhi High Court in March 2020 which has yet to be listed.

DDFS had also filed application dated 31.12.2018 with the Department for the period April 2010 to September 2016 seeking refund of service tax and cess amounting to Rs.182.13 Crores paid on the input services (concession fee, marketing fee, airport service charges and utility charges) rendered to DDFS at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. The Assistant Commissioner issued the Order dated 26.06.2019 rejecting the claim filed by DDFS that the Duty-free shops are in non-taxable territory. DDFS filed an appeal on 07.08.2019 against the Assistant Commissioner's Order before Commissioner (Appeals) and received an Order dated 26.05.2020 in favour of DDFS allowing the refund of Rs. 182.13 Crores. DDFS requested the Asst. Commissioner to process the refund based on the Order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). The Assistant Commissioner issued a SCN dated 04.08.2020 asking DDFS to explain that the refund claim is not hit by the bar of unjust enrichment as incidence of duty appears to be passed by DDFS to their customers at the time of sale of goods. Subsequently on 04.08.2020 the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the Order of Commissioner (Appeals) dated 26.05.2020. DDFS filed a reply before the CESTAT on 24.12.2020 against the department's appeal dated 04.08.2020 before the CESTAT which has yet to be listed.

In the meanwhile, the Assistant Commissioner issued two separate Orders dated 10.12.2020 on the respective SCNs and rejected the refund of service tax of Rs 182.13 crores and Rs 12.78 crores. On 23.12.2020 DDFS filed a rectification / recall request under Section 74 of the Finance Act, 1994 against both the rejection Orders before the Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently DDFS also filed an Appeal against both the rejection Orders of the Assistant Commissioner, before the Commissioner (Appeals) on 15.02.2021, which is yet to be heard.

DDFS has received responses from the Assistant Commissioner vide its letter dated 03.03.2021 and 15.03.2021 with reference to both the rectification / recall request for an amount of Rs 12.78 crores and Rs 182.13 crores respectively. The letters states that there is no mistake / error in both the Orders dated 10.12.2020 and DDFS may file an appeal before the appropriate authority.

Having regard to status of matters referred above and in view of inherent uncertainty in predicting final outcome of above litigations, involving refunds, which is sub-judice, refund of Rs. 27.84 Crores (as at March 31,2020 – Rs. 27.84 crores) received in an earlier year has been considered as contingent liability by the management.

i. Capital commitments in respect of joint ventures & associates

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
For Joint ventures		
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	36.31	50.02
For Associates		
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	43.88	13.16

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

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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7. Loans

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Security Deposit				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposit with related parties	1.26	3.27	2.15	-
Security deposit with others	426.65	20.48	16.03	16.08
Total (A)	**427.91**	**23.75**	**18.18**	**16.08**
Other Loans				
Unsecured, considered good				
Loans to related parties	304.82	24.00	400.00	679.67
Loans to employees	0.20	1.83	8.28	0.27
Loans to others	-	-	-	2.18
Significant increase in credit risk				
Loan to others	2.82	2.82		
Loss allowances	(2.82)	(2.82)	-	-
Total (B)	305.02	25.83	408.28	682.12
Total (A+B)	**732.93**	**49.58**	**426.46**	**698.20**
Security deposit includes deposits with related parties:				
GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)	-	0.33	0.36	-
Raxa Security Services Limited (RAXA)	-	1.70	1.69	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (GREPL)	1.23	1.12	-	-
Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala (Relative) (Ramadevi)	0.03	0.03	-	-
Sri Varalkshmi Jute Twin Mills Private Limited (Jute)	-	0.09	0.10	-
	1.26	**3.27**	**2.15**	**-**
Loan to related parties considered good include:				
Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)	-	-	-	425.00
GMR Aerostructure Services Limtied (GASL)	20.00	-	200.00	10.00
GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)	24.00	24.00	-	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	260.82	-	200.00	244.67
	304.82	**24.00**	**400.00**	**679.67**
Breakup of above				
In India	304.82	24.00	400.00	679.67
Outside India	-	-	-	-
	304.82	**24.00**	**400.00**	**679.67**

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

8. Other financial assets

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Non-current bank balances	1.52	2.13	-	-
Total (A)	**1.52**	**2.13**	**-**	**-**
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI				
Derivatives designated as hedge	1,255.97	1,874.04	238.62	-
Total (B)	**1,255.97**	**1,874.04**	**238.62**	**-**
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Unbilled revenue	12.01	12.34	531.03	481.25
Interest accrued	0.19	-	23.88	102.15
Non trade receivable	134.05	111.45	205.06	347.72
Unsecured, having significant increase in credit risk				
Advance paid under protest (refer note 48 (xvii))	-	-	446.21	-
Less: Provision against advance	-	-	(446.21)	-
Total (C)	**146.25**	**123.79**	**759.97**	**931.12**
Total (A+B+C)	**1,403.74**	**1,999.96**	**998.59**	**931.12**

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

9. Other Assets

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good				
Capital advances to others	1,274.18	1,567.58	-	-
Total (A)	**1,274.18**	**1,567.58**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good				
Advances other than capital advances	7.75	7.80	89.38	109.92
Passenger service fee (Security Component)	10.56	10.56	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.04	0.04	-	-
	18.35	18.40	89.38	109.92
Provision for doubtful advances	(0.04)	(0.04)	-	-
Total (B)	**18.31**	**18.36**	**89.38**	**109.92**
Other advances				
Prepaid expenses	16.46	19.81	27.32	22.47
Deposits/ balances with statutory/ government authorities	931.39	265.00	109.40	357.94
Lease equilisation reserve	1,166.55	421.78	-	-
Other receivable	8.22	-	54.79	12.48
Total (C)	**2,122.62**	**706.59**	**191.51**	**392.89**
Total (A+B+C)	**3,415.11**	**2,292.53**	**280.89**	**502.81**

10. Inventories

	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Traded goods	79.91	75.09
Consumables, stores and spares	13.53	13.76
Total inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)	**93.44**	**88.85**

11. Investments

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Investments carried at fair value through statement of profit or loss				
Investment in domestic mutual funds (unquoted)	-	-	1,429.67	857.41
Investments carried at amortised cost				
Investment in debentures	16.35	-	-	-
Investment in commercial papers	-	-	994.60	1,783.73
	16.35	**-**	**2,424.27**	**2,641.14**

Notes:
1. Aggregate market value of current quoted investments - Rs Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs Nil).
2. Aggregate carrying amount of current unquoted investments Rs 2,424.27 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs 2,641.14 crore).
3. Investment in debentures includes investment made by subsidiary in optionally convertible debentures.

12. Trade Receivables

	Current	
	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Trade Receivables from external parties	249.40	241.31
Receivables from related parties (refer note 40)	30.15	45.27
Total	**279.55**	**286.58**
Security:		
Unsecured, considered good	279.55	286.58
Unsecured, credit impaired	1.88	1.11
	281.43	**287.69**
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables including allowance for expected credit loss	(1.88)	(1.11)
	279.55	**286.58**

13. Cash & cash equivalents and Bnak balances other than cash and cash equivalents

		Non Current		Current	
		March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Balances with banks					
- on current accounts		-	-	514.84	150.26
- deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-	3,552.56	2,178.38
Cheques / drafts on hand		-	-	0.19	-
Cash on hand / credit card collection		-	-	1.29	1.06
Total	**(A)**	**-**	**-**	**4,068.88**	**2,329.70**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents					
- Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months		-	-	1,919.93	1,488.10
- Restricted balances with banks		1.52	2.13	98.99	28.37
Total	**(B)**	**1.52**	**2.13**	**2,018.92**	**1,516.47**
Amount disclosed under Other financial assets		(1.52)	(2.13)	-	-
Total	**(C)**	**(1.52)**	**(2.13)**	**-**	**-**
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**-**	**-**	**6,087.80**	**3,846.17**

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.
3. Refer notes 16 and 21 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. 56.87 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 70.76 crore). Refer note 48(xii).
5. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	514.84	150.26
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	3,552.56	2,178.38
Cheques / drafts on hand	0.19	-
Cash on hand / credit card collection	1.29	1.06
Balances with banks pertaining to entity held for sale	-	58.44
Cash and cash equivalents for consolidated statement of cash flow	**4,068.88**	**2,388.14**

14. Equity

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)
Authorised share capital:				
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)
At March 31, 2020	**1,50,00,00,000**	**1,500.00**	**1,50,00,000**	**1,500.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-		-
At March 31, 2021	**1,50,00,00,000**	**1,500.00**	**1,50,00,000**	**1,500.00**

a) Issued capital

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
Equity shares of Re. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)
At April 01, 2019	1,32,83,90,007	1,328.39	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**1,32,83,90,007**	**1,328.39**	**-**	**-**
Issued during the year	7,82,79,463	78.28	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**1,40,66,69,470**	**1,406.67**	**-**	**-**

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2021 Number of shares held	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 Number of shares held	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid				
GMR Infrastructure Limited; Holding company	54,86,01,089	548.60	98,94,35,414	989.44
GMR Infra Developers Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)	16,88,00,336	168.80	-	-
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited; fellow subsidiary	-	-	69,89,926	6.99

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2021 Number of shares held	% Holding	March 31, 2020 Number of shares held	% Holding
Equity shares of Re. 10 each fully paid				
GMR Infrastructure Limited; Holding company	54,86,01,089	39.00%	98,94,35,414	74.48%
GMR Infra Developers Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)	16,88,00,336	12.00%	-	-
Aeroports De Paris	35,37,83,144	25.15%	-	-
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	33,54,84,897	23.85%	33,19,64,667	24.99%

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

15. Other Equity

Securities premium		
Balance as at March 31, 2019		500.28
Less: Bonus Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (refer note 18)		(182.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		318.28
Add: Premium received on issue of equity shares		921.72
Less: Adjustment for share issue expenses		(10.46)
Less: Bonus Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (refer note 18)		(260.86)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(A)**	**968.68**
Capital reserve on consolidation		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		(151.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		(151.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(B)**	**(151.98)**
Capital reserve on government grant		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		107.00
Balance as at March 31, 2020		107.00
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(C)**	**107.00**
Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		66.07
Add: Transfer from Retained Earning		14.98
Balance as at March 31, 2020		81.05
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(D)**	**81.05**
Retained earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		1,376.29
Profit for the year		280.47
Less: Transfer to Special Reserve under section 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act		(14.98)
Less: Re-measurement loss on post employment defined benefit plans		(2.99)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		1,638.79
Loss for the year		(895.13)
Less: Re-measurement gains on post employment defined benefit plans		2.11
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(E)**	**745.77**
Components of Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')		
Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		13.29
Movement during the year		(170.15)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		(156.86)
Movement during the year		71.29
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(F)**	**(85.57)**

Cash flow hedge reserve		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		10.76
Add: During the year		92.03
Balance as at March 31, 2020		102.79
Add: During the year		58.62
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(G)	**161.41**
Total other equity (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)		
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**1,939.07**
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**1,826.36**

Notes

a) As required by section 45-1C of the RBI Act, 20% of the Company's net profit of the year is transferred to special reserve. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the RBI from time to time. In the absence of profit for the year ended March 31, 2021; no transfer to special reserve has been made during the year.

b) Refer note 18 for liability towards Bonus Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares .

b) During the year ended March 31, 2006, GHIAL had received a grant of Rs. 107.00 crore from Government of Telangana ['formerly Government of Andhra Pradesh ('GoAP')] towards Advance Development Fund Grant, as per the State Support Agreement.

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

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

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

16. Long-term borrowings

	Non Current		Current Maturities	
	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Bonds / debentures				
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	14,344.87	14,774.09	2,102.17	-
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (secured)	3,458.08	274.29	-	2,920.20
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (unsecured)	2,971.27	-	-	-
Term loans				
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	422.77	332.73	41.64	27.85
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	92.80	96.05	7.09	1.80
Other loans				
From the State Government of Telangana ('GoT') (unsecured)	315.05	315.05	-	-
	21,604.84	**15,792.21**	**2,150.90**	**2,949.85**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	18,318.52	15,477.16	2,150.90	2,949.85
Unsecured borrowings	3,286.32	315.05	-	-
Amount disclosed under the head "other current financial liabilities" (refer note 18)	-	-	(2,150.90)	(2,949.85)
Total	**21,604.84**	**15,792.21**	**-**	**-**
Breakup of above				
In India	4,076.34	1,018.12	2,150.90	2,949.85
Outside India	17,528.50	14,774.09	-	-
	21,604.84	**15,792.21**	**2,150.90**	**2,949.85**

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 accesories, 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 disosable undertaking with respect to shares held in certain companies, pledge of shares of subsidiaries / assocaites / joint ventures held by their respective holding companies (including holding company of the Group).

b) Terms of repayment

Particulars	Interest rate range (p.a)	Amount Outstanding as on March 31, 2021	Repayble within 1 year	1 to 5 year	>5 year
Bonds / debentures					
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	4.25% - 6.45%	16,532.73	2,111.05	4,386.60	10,035.08
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (secured)	8.55% - 10.96%	3,531.55	-	3,531.55	-
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (unsecured)	12% - 14%	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-
Term loans					
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	7.70% - 10.75%	483.27	41.78	135.23	306.26
From financial institutions					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	9.25% - 9.65%	101.40	7.09	45.60	48.71
Other loans					
From the State Government of Telangana ('GoT') (unsecured)	NA	315.05	-	189.03	126.02
Total		**23,964.00**	**2,159.92**	**11,288.01**	**10,516.07**

Note:

Reconciliation to carrying amount

Particulars	Amount Rs. in crore
Total amount payable as per repayment schedule	23,964.00
Less: impact of recognition of borrowings at amortised cost using effective interest rate method	(208.26)
Net carrying value as on March 31, 2021	**23,755.74**

17. Trade Payables

	Current March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Trade payables[1]	588.24	499.14
	588.24	**499.14**

1. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
 - Trade payables are non-interest bearing
 - The dues to related parties are unsecured. (refer note 40)

18. Financial Liabilities

	Non Current March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	Non Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 16)	-	-	2,150.90	2,949.85
Security deposit from concessionaires / customers	423.60	447.21	306.04	240.10
Security deposit from commercial property developers ('CPD')	15.99	14.43	-	-
Concession fee payable	149.11	171.96	144.45	92.11
Annual fees payable to AAI (refer note 48 (xvii))	528.00	189.88	-	-
Non-trade payable (including retention money)[1]	36.31	79.35	620.21	865.81
Liability for CCPS[2]	442.86	182.00	-	-
Interest / premium / processing fees payable on redemption of debenture/loan	74.55	-	412.92	730.28
Total	**1,670.42**	**1,084.83**	**3,634.52**	**4,878.15**

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. Refer note 48 (xxxiv) of liability for CCPS.

19. Provisions

	Non Current March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	Non Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)	5.77	3.23	4.81	7.13
Provision for compensated absences	10.30	11.56	61.92	63.14
Provision for other employee benefits	-	-	1.38	0.83
Total (A)	**16.07**	**14.79**	**68.11**	**71.10**
Other provisions				
Provision against standard assets	9.62	9.93	0.80	-
Other provisions	6.85	0.24	123.79	119.95
Total (B)	**16.47**	**10.17**	**124.59**	**119.95**
Total (A+B)	**32.54**	**24.96**	**192.70**	**191.05**

20. Other liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Advance received from customers and CPD's	49.40	52.31	76.92	114.18
Deferred / unearned revenue[1]	1,856.50	1,914.49	115.95	122.45
Statutory dues payable	-	-	153.75	163.17
Marketing fund liability	-	-	52.31	57.13
Government Grants	30.32	35.59	5.27	5.27
Other Liabilities	-	-	28.15	22.38
	1,936.22	**2,002.39**	**432.35**	**484.58**

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.

21. Short-term borrowings

	Interest rate range (p.a)	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Secured			
Cash credit and working capital from banks	7.50% - 8.65%	343.82	-
Cash credit and working capital from financial institutions	8.60%	100.00	-
Unsecured			
Cash credit and working capital from banks	15.05%	21.32	19.92
Short term loans from related parties	9.00% - 10.00%	78.62	19.00
		543.76	**38.92**
The above amount includes			
Secured borrowings		443.82	-
Unsecured borrowings		99.94	38.92
		543.76	**38.92**
Breakup of above			
In India		519.14	38.92
Outside India		24.62	-
		543.76	**38.92**

Notes

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

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

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22. Revenue from operations	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Sale of goods and services		
Aeronautical revenue	663.77	2,062.79
Non-aeronautical revenue		
Sale of traded goods	43.26	198.99
Duty free	89.43	469.38
Retail items	59.15	219.87
Advertisement revenue	63.69	195.44
Cargo revenue	375.45	357.21
Ground handling	66.45	114.17
Parking revenue	69.95	244.99
Land & space rentals	645.92	606.25
Hospitality	74.83	254.00
Others	413.82	554.77
Interest income	56.03	39.27
Profit on sale of current investments	12.24	4.30
	2,633.99	**5,321.43**

23. Other operating income	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Consultancy revenue	74.84	80.59
Aviation academy revenue	1.63	6.71
Revenue from commercial property development	748.61	760.53
Other operating services	10.39	10.57
	835.47	**858.40**

Note:

(i) Details of revenue earned

Particulars	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
In India	3,469.28	6,179.03
Outside India	0.18	0.80
	3,469.46	**6,179.83**

(ii) Timing of rendering of services

Particulars	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**		
	Performace obligation satisfied at a point in time	**Performace obligation satisfied over time**	**Total**
Aeronautical revenue	551.20	112.57	663.77
Non-aeronautical revenue			
Sale of traded goods	43.26	-	43.26
Duty free	89.43	-	89.43
Retail items	-	59.15	59.15
Advertisement revenue	-	63.69	63.69
Cargo revenue	-	375.45	375.45
Ground handling	-	66.45	66.45
Parking revenue	-	69.95	69.95
Land & space rentals	-	645.92	645.92
Hospitality	-	74.83	74.83
Others	-	413.82	413.82
Interest income	-	56.03	56.03
Profit on sale of current investments	-	12.24	12.24
Consultancy revenue	-	74.84	74.84
Aviation academy revenue	-	1.63	1.63
Revenue from commercial property development	-	748.61	748.61
Other operating services	-	10.39	10.39
	683.89	**2,785.57**	**3,469.46**

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**

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

Particulars	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Revenue as per contracted price	3,466.47	6,173.93
Adjustments:		
- Significant financing component	2.99	5.90
Revenue from contract with customers	**3,469.46**	**6,179.83**

(iv) Contract Balances

Particulars	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Receivables		
Non current	-	-
Current	279.55	286.58
Contract Assets		
Unbilled Revenue		
Non current	12.01	12.34
Current	531.03	481.25
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred/ Unbilled Revenue		
Non current	1,856.50	1,914.49
Current	115.95	122.45
Advance received from customer's and CPD's		
Non current	49.40	52.31
Current	76.92	114.18

24. Other Income	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Interest income on		
Bank deposits and Others	147.65	164.70
Inter-corporate deposits	31.08	60.12
Income from investments		
Change in fair value	4.68	2.50
Gain on sale of investments	20.71	54.83
Gain on account of forex fluctuation (net)	-	172.24
Excess provisions/ credit balances written back	8.06	3.11
Income from government grant	5.27	5.28
SEIS scrips	1.62	37.95
Other non-operating income	28.28	32.85
	247.35	**533.58**

25. Revenue Share paid/payable to Concessionaire Grantors	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Annual Fees to paid to concessionaire grantors	360.79	1,913.61
	360.79	**1,913.61**

26. Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Purchase of Stock - In-Trade	0.34	82.92
	0.34	**82.92**

27. Changes in inventories of Stock-In-Trade	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Opening stock	31.37	15.74
Closing stock	(14.82)	(31.37)
	16.55	**(15.63)**

28. Cost of materials consumed	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Opening stock	43.72	34.11
Add: Purchases	113.57	78.11
Less: Other Adjustments	(1.01)	(1.29)
Less: Closing stock	(65.09)	(43.72)
Material consumed	**91.19**	**67.21**

29. Employee Benefits Expense	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	445.94	439.18
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	34.17	36.10
Staff Welfare Expenses	22.04	24.77
Gratuity	8.05	5.41
	510.20	**505.46**

30. Other expenses	**March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)**
Rates and Taxes	31.78	46.05
Utilities	53.15	105.86
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	127.64	143.10
Buildings	24.08	33.64
Others	166.15	102.67
Communication costs	7.75	8.67
Printing and stationery	2.06	3.12
Advertisement and Publicity	10.89	30.45
Directors' sitting fees	0.84	2.77
Legal and professional fees	134.63	181.22
Insurance	28.56	18.07
Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI) (refer note 48 (xvii))	446.21	-
Rent	7.43	8.75
House Keeping & Other Expenses	2.85	3.08
Travelling and conveyance	52.46	78.08
Security expenses	43.20	60.30
Loss on sale/written off of fixed assets (net)	24.88	4.49
Foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	76.49	-
Charaties and Donation (including CSR)	27.92	78.36
Operating, Manpower Outsourcing and Maintaineance expenses	124.23	171.08
Collection Charges	2.20	13.99
Airport Operator's Charge	109.59	103.80
Expenses of Commercial Property Development	14.30	15.43
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debt	4.08	19.90
Miscellaneous expenses	152.02	170.12
	1,675.39	**1,403.00**

31. Finance costs

	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Interest on borrowings	1,168.79	1,063.69
Bank charges and commission	37.85	39.74
Net interest on hedgeing instruments	283.71	281.80
Interest others	13.62	11.95
	1,503.97	**1,397.18**

32. Depreciation and amortisation expense*

	March 31, 2021 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)
Depreciation on Property ,plant and equipment	803.10	838.25
Depreciation on Right of use assets	14.95	13.19
Amortisation of Intangible assets	16.01	15.90
	834.06	**867.34**

* Excluding amount capitalised under CWIP and amount cross charged towards corporate allocation.

33. 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit Attributable to equity holders of the parent (Rs. in crore)	(895.13)	280.47
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share	**(895.13)**	**280.47**
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,38,58,66,435	1,32,83,90,007
Weighted average number of equity shares	**1,38,58,66,435**	**1,32,83,90,007**
Earnings per share (Face vlaue of Rs 10/- each)		
Basic (Rs.)	(6.46)	2.11
Diluted (Rs.)	(6.46)	2.11

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34. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

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

a) Estimates and assumptions

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

i. 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 37 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 42 and 43 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 38 (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 36.

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, 4, 5, 6A and 6B). Also refer note 48 (xxxv).

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

b) Significant judgements

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

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

DIAL 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 48(xi) as regards the revenue share payable by DIAL and GHIAL to the grantor.
b) Refer note 48(vi) & 48(vii) as regards the revenue accounting of DIAL and GHIAL.

35. Interest in material partly-owned subsidiaries

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

1. Details of material partly-owned subsidiaries :

Name of the Entity	Place of Business	Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests (Direct)	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
DIAL	India	36.00%	36.00%
GHIAL	India	37.00%	37.00%

2. Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest :

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
DIAL	919.73	987.28
GHIAL	789.23	858.82
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non controlling interest	(130.13)	(73.84)
Total	**1,578.83**	**1,772.26**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
DIAL	(67.55)	(4.25)
GHIAL	(69.59)	284.50
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non controlling interest	(56.29)	23.74
Total	**(193.43)**	**303.99**

(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, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non current assets				
Property, plant and equipments	5,714.96	6,079.41	2,232.30	2,268.32
Capital work in progress	3,633.80	2,140.61	2,255.00	1,208.31
Right of use	18.04	14.10	75.39	74.41
Intangible assets	373.04	381.35	6.88	8.11
Investments	288.08	288.08	670.18	669.36
Financial assets	1,181.71	1,141.66	677.42	963.88
Other non current assets (including non current tax assets)	2,506.83	1,527.77	766.65	729.07
Deferred tax assets	-	-	373.30	251.30
Total	**13,716.46**	**11,572.98**	**7,057.12**	**6,172.76**
Current assets				
Inventories	6.27	6.55	5.59	6.36
Financial assets	5,929.50	4,903.73	3,603.45	2,575.34
Other current assets	106.83	424.25	57.69	21.84
Total	**6,042.60**	**5,334.53**	**3,666.73**	**2,603.54**
Non current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	11,622.12	10,598.08	7,448.73	5,481.00
Other non current liabilities	1,808.75	1,901.46	41.03	52.58
Deferred tax liabilities	-	95.87	-	-
Total	**13,430.87**	**12,595.41**	**7,489.76**	**5,533.58**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	3,316.75	1,055.05	976.12	826.03
Provisions	149.57	149.57	17.77	18.38
Other current liabilities (including liabilities for current tax)	307.05	365.02	107.14	77.17
Total	**3,773.37**	**1,569.64**	**1,101.03**	**921.58**
Total equity :	**2,554.82**	**2,742.46**	**2,133.06**	**2,321.14**
Attributable to :				
Equity holders of parents	1,635.09	1,755.18	1,343.83	1,462.32
Non-controlling interests	919.73	987.28	789.23	858.82

5. Summarised statement of profit and loss :

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

Particulars	DIAL		GHIAL	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue from operations	2,423.47	3,909.42	441.23	1,525.76
Other income	98.60	334.20	143.41	114.30
Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors	338.12	1,848.67	22.54	64.95
Employee benefits expense	213.33	209.38	112.49	117.93
Finance cost	696.09	678.66	236.74	240.53
Depreciation and amortisation	568.85	626.25	189.83	170.71
Other expenses	1,188.82	879.30	253.08	351.81
Profit before tax	**(483.14)**	**1.36**	**(230.04)**	**694.13**
Tax expense	(165.73)	(11.79)	(78.99)	57.32
Profit for the year	**(317.41)**	**13.15**	**(151.05)**	**636.81**
Other comprehensive income	129.77	11.27	(37.03)	132.11
Total comprehensive income (gross)	**(187.64)**	**24.42**	**(188.08)**	**768.92**
Subsequent event adjustment	-	(36.21)	-	-
Total comprehensive income (net)	**(187.64)**	**(11.79)**	**(188.08)**	**768.92**
% of NCI	36.00%	36.00%	37.00%	37.00%
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(67.55)**	**(4.25)**	**(69.59)**	**284.50**
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests (including DDT)	-	-	-	(42.03)

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities	98.19	245.71	(40.00)	759.42
Cash flow from investing activities	(1,277.87)	(1,269.51)	(1,436.71)	(2,465.47)
Cash flow from financing activities	2,464.58	2,846.76	1,896.58	1,573.36
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**1,284.90**	**1,822.96**	**419.87**	**(132.69)**

36. 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 29) are as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contribution to provident fund	15.01	15.52
Contribution to superannuation fund and other funds	10.21	11.29
	25.22	**26.81**

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 29) are as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contribution to provident fund	11.72	12.06
	11.72	**12.06**

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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value	192.99	179.23
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	182.70	169.24
Net (liability) / asset recognized in the balance sheet	-	-

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount Rate	6.80%	6.80%
Fund Rate	8.50%	8.50%
EPFO Rate	8.50%	8.50%
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 fund provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the fund account. Although we know that the fund manager invests the funds as per products approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and investment guidelines as stipulated under section 101 of Income Tax Act, the exact asset mix is unknown and not publicly available. The Trust assets managed by the fund manager are highly liquid in nature and we do not expect any significant liquidity risks. The Trustees are responsible for the investment of the assets of the Trust as well as the day to day administration of the scheme.

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

Statement of profit and loss

Gratuity expense included in capital work-in-progress and employee benefits expenses (note 29) are as under:

(i) Net employee benefit expenses:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current service cost	7.76	6.45
Past service cost- Plan amendments	-	(0.71)
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0.60	0.06
Net benefit expenses	8.36	5.80

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Actuarial loss / (gain) due to defined benefit obligations ('DBO') and assumptions changes	(3.55)	4.40
Return on plan assets less / (greater) than discount rate	(0.09)	0.81
Actuarial losses / (gains) due recognised in OCI	(3.64)	5.21

Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(61.11)	(58.56)
Fair value of plan assets	50.53	48.32
Plan asset / (liability)	(10.58)	(10.24)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	58.56	48.67
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	(1.82)	0.75
Interest cost	3.84	3.51
Current service cost	7.76	6.45
Past service cost- Plan amendments	-	(0.71)
Benefits paid	(3.68)	(4.49)
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation - assumptions	(3.55)	4.38
Closing defined benefit obligation	61.11	58.56

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	48.32	46.42
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	(1.53)	0.15
Interest income on plan assets	3.24	3.46
Contributions by employer	4.05	2.98
Benefits paid	(3.64)	(4.45)
Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	0.09	(0.81)
Effects of business combinations and disposals	-	0.57
Closing fair value of plan assets	50.53	48.32

The Group expects to contribute Rs. 4.05 crore (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 2.98 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investments with insurer managed funds	100.00%	100.00%

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

Particulars	Amount
March 31, 2022	7.88
March 31, 2023	6.34
March 31, 2024	6.75
March 31, 2025	8.36
March 31, 2026	9.16
March 31, 2027 to March 31, 2031	50.39

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate (in %)	6.80%	6.80%
Salary Escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	6.80%	6.80%
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**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at March 31, 2021 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Future salary increases		Attrition Rate	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Sensitivity Level (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(4.44)	(4.28)	4.40	4.17	0.20	0.20
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	5.17	4.95	(3.97)	(3.81)	(0.24)	(0.24)

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

37 (a) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax (liability)/ asset comprises mainly of the following:

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Opening deferred tax asset/ (liability)	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in profit and loss	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax asset/ (liability)
Deferred tax asset:				
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	59.79	115.93	-	175.72
MAT credit entitlement	457.53	0.16	-	457.69
Others	42.54	16.30	(0.61)	58.23
Total	**559.86**	**132.39**	**(0.61)**	**691.64**
offsetting deferred tax liability				
Depreciation	(162.13)	(10.75)	-	(172.88)
Others	(79.35)	(0.04)	43.57	(35.82)
Total	**(241.48)**	**(10.79)**	**43.57**	**(208.70)**
Net deferred tax asset	**318.38**	**121.60**	**42.96**	**482.94**
Deferred tax liability:				
Depreciation	(889.18)	15.72	-	(873.46)
Lease Equalisation reserve	(144.27)	(256.90)	-	(401.17)
Cash flow hedge	(87.09)	-	(69.54)	(156.63)
Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments	(78.05)	(14.96)	-	(93.01)
Others	(54.09)	60.78	-	6.69
Total	**(1,252.68)**	**(195.36)**	**(69.54)**	**(1,517.58)**
offsetting deferred tax asset				
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	774.13	8.11	-	782.24
Intangibles (airport concession rights)	58.86	(3.92)	-	54.94
Others	225.91	345.99	-	571.90
Total	**1,058.90**	**350.18**	**-**	**1,409.08**
Net deferred tax liability	**(193.78)**	**154.82**	**(69.54)**	**(108.50)**
Net deferred tax	**124.60**	**276.42**	**(26.58)**	**374.44**

For the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Opening deferred tax asset/ (liability)	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in profit and loss	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax asset/ (liability)
Deferred tax asset:				
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	68.90	(9.11)	-	59.79
MAT credit entitlement	412.76	44.77	-	457.53
Others	13.68	27.89	0.97	42.54
Total	**495.34**	**63.55**	**0.97**	**559.86**
offsetting deferred tax liability				
Depreciation	(142.89)	(19.24)	-	(162.13)
Others	(17.14)	(0.43)	(61.78)	(79.35)
Total	**(160.03)**	**(19.67)**	**(61.78)**	**(241.48)**
Net deferred tax asset	**335.31**	**43.88**	**(60.81)**	**318.38**
Deferred tax liability:				
Depreciation	(948.43)	59.25	-	(889.18)
Lease Equalisation reserve	-	(144.27)	-	(144.27)
Cash flow hedge	(80.33)	-	(6.76)	(87.09)
Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments	(42.30)	(35.75)	-	(78.05)
Others	(34.55)	(19.54)	-	(54.09)
Total	**(1,105.61)**	**(140.31)**	**(6.76)**	**(1,252.68)**
offsetting deferred tax asset				
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	779.96	(5.83)	-	774.13
Intangibles (airport concession rights)	62.79	(3.93)	-	58.86
Others	78.31	147.60	-	225.91
Total	**921.06**	**137.84**	**-**	**1,058.90**
Net deferred tax liability	**(184.55)**	**(2.47)**	**(6.76)**	**(193.78)**
Net deferred tax	**150.76**	**41.41**	**(67.57)**	**124.60**

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, 2021 and March 31, 2020 only to the extent of deferred tax liability as at March 31, 2021.

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.

GHIAL has recognized, MAT credit entitlement of Rs. 457.28 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 457.11 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, GHIAL's normal tax liability will be more than the MAT payable after considering the deduction under section 80IA of the Income Tax, Act, 1961.

37 (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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Tax expenses		
(a) Current tax	5.72	152.89
(b) Deferred tax expense / (credit)	(276.42)	(41.41)
Total taxes	**(270.70)**	**111.48**
OCI Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	(0.61)	0.97
Cash flow hedge reserve	(25.97)	(68.54)
Income tax charged to OCI	**(26.58)**	**(67.57)**

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

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(Loss) / Profit before taxes and share of profit/ (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(1,275.68)	492.32
Applicable tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Computed tax charge based on applicable tax rates of respective countries	(445.72)	172.01
1. Adjustments to taxable profits for companies with taxable profits		
(a) Income exempt from tax	(0.33)	(6.40)
(b) Income claimed as deduction u/s 80 IA	-	(208.34)
(c) Items not deductible	40.63	41.69
(d) Adjustments on which deferred tax is not created / reversal of earlier years	44.02	41.78
(e) Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior periods	(0.76)	(0.02)
(f) Adjustment for different tax rates between the group components	51.80	7.19
(g) Others	39.66	63.58
Tax expense as reported	**(270.70)**	**111.49**

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.

38. Commitments and contingencies

a) Capital Commitments

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	8,483.80	10,064.34

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 and GVIAL is required to pay per passenger fess of Rs. 303/- per domestic passenger and Rs. 606/- per international passenger from 10 anniversary from phase 1 COD on a monthly basis.

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 29.68 Mn. (Rs. 235.29 crore) till 31 March 2021.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2020, the company has provided Committed Investment letter of guarantee for 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. Subsequent to providing of abovementioned Guarantee, GMR Airports limited has infused Euro 1.60 Mn (Rs. 14.03 crores) in International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the company has given counter indemnity in the form of Bank Guarantee of Euro 10.53 Mn issued by HSBC Bank in favour of Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (First Beneficiary) and Heraklion Crete International Airport Concession Societe Anonyme (Second Beneficiary) as per the provision mentioned in Concession agreement to replace the guarantee already provided through our partner TERNA on behalf of company.

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, FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 paid MAT accordingly. The remaining amount will be adjusted in the one subsequent year while computing book profit for MAT.

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

Option Value (in USD Mn)	Period		Call spread range (INR/USD)	Total Premium Payable	Premium paid till	Premium outstanding as at
	From	To			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021
522.6	December 6, 2016	October 22, 2026	66.85 - 101.86	1,241.30	519.07	722.23
80*	February 8, 2017	January 25, 2022	68.00 - 85.00	94.33	75.35	18.98
208.75*	January 25, 2018	January 25, 2022	63.80 - 85.00	198.34	148.95	49.39
350	June 24, 2019	May 30, 2029	69.25 - 102.25	742.79	122.50	620.29
150	February 27, 2020	May 30, 2029	71.75 - 102.25	307.17	32.87	274.30

During the previous 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.

*Subsequently, DIAL has cancelled Call spread Options of USD 105.422 million (USD 80 million of February 8, 2017 options & USD 25.422 million from January 25, 2018 options) and Call spread option on interest liability of USD 105.422 million in April 2021 due to prepayment of USD 105.422 million to USD 288.75 million notes holders as per tender acceptance.

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

viii. As at March 31, 2021, the Company was required to pay Rs. 0.38 crores plus taxes to CARE as annual surveillance fee each year (March 31, 2020: Rs 0.26 crore) for its rating in relation to Bond issue.

ix. DIAL entered into a tripartite Master Service Agreement (MSA) with WAISL Limited (Formerly known as Wipro Airport IT Services Limited) [WAISL] and WIPRO Limited. This agreement was further amended vide addendum number 17, dated April 5, 2018, in which Antariksh Softtech Private Limited has also become the party to the agreement. As per the agreement, DIAL is committed to pay annually, premium fees to WAISL or receive from WAISL a concession fee, determined and mutually agreed on the basis of estimated receivable and subsistence level (as defined in the said MSA further amended vide addendum number 21 dated October 31, 2019). The said agreement has expired on July 28, 2020. During the period, April 1, 2020 to July 28, 2020, DIAL accounted Rs. Nil towards such concession fee from WAISL (March 31, 2020: Rs. 21.57 crore) and this is included in revenue from operations.

Also in case of delay in payment of dues from customers to WAISL, DIAL was required to fund the deficit on a temporary basis till the time WAISL collects the dues from such customers. Till March 31, 2021, DIAL had funded net of recovery Rs. 19.98 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 24.16 crore) towards shortfall in collection from customers.

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

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

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

c) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Matter relating to income tax under dispute	140.33	148.89
Matter relating to indirect tax tax under dispute	247.91	243.03
Bank guarantees outstanding/ Letter of credit outstanding	471.47	480.40
Claims against the Group not acknowledge as debts	136.54	84.88

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 48(viii) and (ix) 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 6(A) and 6(B) with regards to contingent liabilities of the Group on behalf of joint ventures and associates.
v. Refer Note 48(xxvii) with regards to contingent liabilities on Duty Credit Scrips in DIAL.
vi. Refer note 48(xvii) with reagrds to Force Majeure in DIAL.
vii. Refer note 48(xxxiii) with reagrds to property tax demand in DIAL.

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

39. Leases

Group as Lessor - operating lease

The Group has sub-leased certain assets to various parties under operating leases having a term of 1 year to 49 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 22 and Note 23) and the future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Receivables on non- cancelable leases		
Not later than one year	769.64	750.00
Later than one year but not later than five year	3,263.91	3,197.11
Later than five year	34,359.05	35,318.15

Group as Lessor - finance lease

GHAL(subsidiary for Group) has entered into finance lease arrangement (as Lessor) with GLPPL (joint venture for Group) for sublease of ~ 65.88 acres of land for the development of logistic park for the initial period of 18 years and extendable for another 30 years at option of GLPPL.

Particulars	Minimum lease receivable	Present value of minimum lease receivable	Minimum lease receivable	Present value of minimum lease receivable
	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
Receivable later than 5 years	11.05	6.40	-	-
Less: future finance income	4.65			
Present value of minimum lease receivable	6.40			

Amount recognised in Statement of consolidated profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Income on finance lease transaction	67.75	-
Interest income recognised during the year	0.06	-

Group as Lessee

The Group has entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and hiring equipment's and certain non-cancellable operating lease agreements towards land space and office premises and hiring office equipment's and IT equipment's. The lease rentals paid during the year (included in Note 30) and the maximum obligation on the long term non - cancellable operating lease payable are as follows:

Lease Liability

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	114.72	120.37
Addition/ (disposals)	21.75	(2.03)
Interest for the year	10.91	10.34
Other adjustment	(3.55)	-
Repayment made during the year	(21.58)	(13.96)
Closing Balance	122.25	114.72
Disclosed as:		
Non - current	110.24	105.04
Current	12.01	9.68

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Amortisation on right to use asset	14.95	13.19
Interest on lease liability	10.90	10.10
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)	6.98	7.60
Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)	0.45	1.15
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account	**33.28**	**32.04**

Other Notes

i. Refer note 4 right of use.
ii. Refer note 43 for repayment of lease liability.

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40. 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 (Formerly 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 [1] GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation SSP Mactan Cebu Corporation Megawide GMR Constrcution JV Inc. GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited GMR Logistics Park 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 [2] 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 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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

40. 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)
Key management personnel and their relatives	Mr. P. S. Nair (Whole Time Director) Mr. Sidharath Kapur (Whole Time Director) 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) Mr. G.R.K Babu (Chief Financial officer) Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati (Company Secretary)[6] Mr. Saurabh Jain (Company Secretary)[7] Mr. K. Narayana Rao (Director)[3] Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire (Director)[5] Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard (Director)[5] Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa (Independent Director) Mr. Augustin de Romanet de Beaune (Director)[8] Mr. Philippe Pascal(Director)[8] Mr. Xavier Hurstel(Director)[8] Mr. Suresh Goyal (Nominee Director)[4] 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 Varalakshmi 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 Aeroports de Paris SA GMR Infra Developers Limited 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. The Group has sold its entire investment in WAISL Limited on June 26, 2019.
2. The Group has divested its investment in GMR Chattisgarh Energy Limited, fellow siubsidiary of intermediate holding company on July 26, 2019.
3. Mr. K. Narayana Rao has been appointed as Director w.e.f Feburary 17, 2020.
4. Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned w.e.f Feburary 25, 2020.
5. Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire and Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard has been appointed as Director w.e.f Feburary 25, 2020.
Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire and Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard has been resigned from directorship w.e.f February 24, 2021
6. Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati has resigned w.e.f July 31, 2020.
7. Mr. Saurabh Jain has been appointed as company secretary w.e.f August 1, 2020 and resigned w.e.f February 26, 2021.
8. Mr. Augustin de Romanet de Beanue, Mr. Philippe Pascal and Mr. Xavier Hurstel has been appointed as director w.e.f February 5, 2021.

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

(b) Transactions during the period: -

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	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											
	March 31, 2021	-	26.53	-	145.33	3.08	336.30	37.87	-	0.73	72.39
	March 31, 2020	-	33.59	-	570.47	3.91	441.50	13.79	-	0.61	69.74
Other Income											
	March 31, 2021	-	0.15	-	21.41	-	10.30	0.15	-	0.02	-
	March 31, 2020	-	6.62	-	32.81	-	9.05	-	-	0.02	-
Finance income											
	March 31, 2021	-	28.07	-	-	-	0.04	3.77	-	0.04	-
	March 31, 2020	-	54.77	-	0.15	-	-	3.67	-	0.04	-
Airport service charges / operator fees											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.21
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103.80
Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	338.12
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,848.67
Managerial remuneration											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.01	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.14	-	-
Directors' sitting fees											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-
Logo fees											
	March 31, 2021	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees											
	March 31, 2021	-	4.18	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	0.07
	March 31, 2020	-	2.32	-	0.17	-	-	1.47	-	-	0.28
Other expenses											
	March 31, 2021	-	24.63	-	117.44	-	-	54.70	0.22	-	3.42
	March 31, 2020	-	24.49	-	47.32	-	0.02	109.49	0.22	0.50	11.28
Marketing fund billed											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	2.66	-	0.48	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	14.03	-	1.34	-	-	-	-
Marketing fund utilised											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	4.21	-	0.29	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	7.17	-	0.30	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Group											
	March 31, 2021	-	0.30	-	17.88	0.22	21.73	0.64	-	0.04	18.34
	March 31, 2020	-	12.58	-	24.55	0.43	28.00	1.08	-	0.07	22.88
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of / expenses recovered by the Group											
	March 31, 2021	-	0.02	-	0.00	-	0.99	0.33	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	0.01	-	1.53	0.04	0.47	0.69	-	-	-

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

(b) Transactions during the period: -

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	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
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	-
Donation/ CSR expenditure											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.64	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.25	-
Finance cost											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	22.12	-	9.01	0.85	-	0.01	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	36.36	-	5.32	-	-	0.01	-
Depreciation of ROU											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	2.29	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	2.29	0.49	-
Finance cost lease liability											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.14	0.71	8.52
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.36	0.59	8.52
Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters revoked											
	March 31, 2021	-	5.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	23.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity shares/debentures of											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	14.04	615.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	217.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of investment in equity share of											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans / advances repaid by											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	435.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	924.31	-	-	-	-	38.28	-	-	-
Loans / advances given to											
	March 31, 2021	-	216.15	-	-	-	-	220.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	675.00	-	-	-	-	470.00	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	24.62	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	43.23	-	19.09	0.01	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	7.22	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits refunded											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	46.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

(b) Transactions during the period: -

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**	**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**
Equity dividend paid by subsidiaries / Joint ventures / associates to											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.97
Liability for CCPS											
	March 31, 2021	-	168.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90
	March 31, 2020	-	135.56	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	45.48
Provision against advance											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446.21
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised in CWIP											
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	1.77	-	-	0.02

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	Year	Ultimate holding company	Intermediate holding company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of intermediate holding company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial 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
Right of Use										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.19	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	2.48	-	-
Investment in debentures										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	16.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits receivable - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	1.23	0.03	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	2.82	0.03	0.42	-
Security deposits receivable - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	1.69	-	0.46	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable										
	March 31, 2021	0.01	0.51	2.72	8.18	3.37	10.21	-	1.00	4.30
	March 31, 2020	0.01	1.26	12.75	9.25	4.59	11.49	-	0.07	5.85
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired										
	March 31, 2021	-	0.86	-	-	-	0.88	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	-
Non trade receivable - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	1.24	0.21	1.29	1.72	0.01	-	-	2.27
	March 31, 2020	-	0.39	0.18	1.43	0.52	35.12	-	-	4.35
Unbilled revenue - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	17.39	0.01	38.76	0.02	-	-	1.12
	March 31, 2020	-	0.01	15.81	0.01	38.75	0.01	-	-	1.93
Other receivables - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
Other receivables - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	0.25	-	1.10	45.30	-	0.01	486.35
	March 31, 2020	-	-	0.04	-	0.20	5.30	-	-	-
Provision against advance										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446.21
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	260.82	-	-	-	44.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	-
Loans - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	200.00	-	-	-	200.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	244.67	-	-	-	435.00	-	-	-
Trade payables										
	March 31, 2021	2.00	4.82	11.85	-	-	11.62	-	-	59.71
	March 31, 2020	2.38	5.61	12.26	0.02	0.09	10.39	-	0.04	155.16

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	Year	Ultimate holding company	Intermediate holding company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of intermediate holding company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial 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
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	201.06	-	60.22	-	-	0.11	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	192.05	-	53.58	-	-	0.10	-
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	0.04	15.05	-	8.43	0.12	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	0.04	15.17	-	0.75	0.11	-	-	-
Unearned revenue - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	0.02	-	0.31	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	0.03	-	0.07	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	0.17	-	0.88	0.01	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	0.21	-	1.13	0.02	-	-	-
Deferred revenue - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	138.97	-	108.93	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	156.44	-	108.16	-	-	0.03	-
Deferred revenue - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	21.13	-	10.12	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	22.70	-	9.47	-	-	0.01	-
Non trade payables / other liabilities - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	0.11	0.38	0.78	-	24.70	-	-	0.52
	March 31, 2020	-	0.11	0.26	0.78	-	2.24	-	-	-
Advance from customers- - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	28.25	-	5.63	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest on borrowings - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315.05
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315.05
Borrowings - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	54.00	25.46	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability - Non current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	4.23	76.98
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	1.84	0.78	0.81	74.26
Lease Liability - Current										
	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	-	-

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	Year	Ultimate holding company	Intermediate holding company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of intermediate holding company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial 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
Liability for CCPS										
	March 31, 2021	-	440.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35
	March 31, 2020	-	135.56	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	45.48
Outstanding corporate guarantees avaialed from										
	March 31, 2021	-	15.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	-	21.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes

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

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41. Hedging Activities and Derivatives

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Call spread option & coupon only swap[1]	872.41	-	1,009.04	-
Cross currency swap, coupon only swap & call spread options[2]	622.18	-	865.00	-
Classified as:				
Non- Current	**1,255.97**	**-**	**1,874.04**	**-**
Current	**238.62**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes

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

As at March 31, 2021, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all hedge options of USD 1,311.35 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 335.35 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 810.20 crore) has been released from Cash flow hedge reserve to consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of Foreign exchange gain included in conolidated statement of profit and loss.

2. GHIAL had entered into Cross Currency Swap with various banks in order to hedge principal portion and to protect interest component of 4.25% senior secured notes of USD 350 million which is repayable in October 2027, with interest payable on semi-annually basis. Further GHIAL had also entered into Call Spread arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 5.375% senior secured notes for USD 300 million which is repayable in April 2024 and Coupon Only Swap to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis.
During the year, GHIAL has also entered into Call Spread arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 4.75% senior secured notes for USD 300 million which is repayable in February 2026 and Coupon Only Swap to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis.

As at March 31, 2021, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all hedge options of USD 950 million (March 31, 2020 USD 650 million). Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 161.08 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 430.65 crore) has been released from Cash flow hedge reserve to consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of Foreign exchange gain included in conolidated statement of profit and loss.

42. Disclosures on Financial instruments

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

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies, to the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities
The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

As at March 31, 2021

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)	1,429.67	-	1,010.95	2,440.62	2,440.62
(ii) Loans	-	-	1,159.39	1,159.39	1,159.39
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	279.55	279.55	279.55
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,068.88	4,068.88	4,068.88
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,020.44	2,020.44	2,020.44
(vi) Call spread option	-	872.41	-	872.41	872.41
(vii) Cross currency swap	-	622.18	-	622.18	622.18
(viii) Other financial assets	-	-	906.22	906.22	906.22
Total	**1,429.67**	**1,494.59**	**9,445.43**	**12,369.69**	**12,369.69**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	24,299.50	24,299.50	24,299.50
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	588.24	588.24	588.24
(iii) Lease liability	-	-	122.25	122.25	122.25
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,154.04	3,154.04	3,154.04
Total	**-**	**-**	**28,164.03**	**28,164.03**	**28,164.03**

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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	-	-	747.78	747.78	747.78
(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	-	-	1,054.91	1,054.91	1,054.91
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	-	-	499.14	499.14	499.14
(iii) Lease liability	-	-	114.72	114.72	114.72
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,013.13	3,013.13	3,013.13
Total	**-**	**-**	**22,407.97**	**22,407.97**	**22,407.97**

(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 6(A) and 6(B).

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments in associates and joint ventures)	1,429.67	1,429.67	-	-
Call spread option	872.41	-	872.41	-
Cross currency swap	622.18	-	622.18	-
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	-

(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.

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

(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, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

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

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

Market risk

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

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

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

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Particulars	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2021		
	+50	3.57
	-50	(3.57)
March 31, 2020		
	+50	2.29
	-50	(2.29)

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, 2021 and March 31, 2020. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash and bank balances	USD	0.23	0.13
Trade receivables	USD	0.83	0.64
Property plant and equipment, capital work in progress, other intangibles, goodwill and intangible under development	USD	0.16	0.15
Investments	USD	24.49	23.43
Loans and Other assets	USD	0.85	0.61
Trade payables	USD	1.04	0.62
Borrowings	USD	0.34	-
Other financial and other liabilities	USD	2.00	2.33
Net assets/(liabilities)	USD	23.18	22.01
Net assets/(liabilities)	Rs	1,693.96	1,571.45

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, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
	Impact on profit before tax	
USD Sensitivity		
Rs/USD- USD increase by 5%	84.70	78.57
Rs/USD- USD decrease by 5%	(84.70)	(78.57)

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Group's net financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Credit risk

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

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 12,353.33 crore and Rs. 10,452.75 crore as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 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, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

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, 2021				
Borrowings	2,704.53	11,288.01	10,516.07	24,508.61
Lease liability	22.91	51.27	725.47	799.65
Other financial liabilities	1,574.14	549.05	2,426.81	4,550.00
Trade payables	588.24	-	-	588.24
Total	**4,889.82**	**11,888.33**	**13,668.35**	**30,446.50**
March 31, 2020				
Borrowings	3,055.35	5,254.26	10,671.35	18,980.96
Lease liability	18.30	51.12	728.61	798.03
Other financial liabilities	1,933.18	602.58	2,462.14	4,997.90
Trade payables	499.14	-	-	499.14
Total	**5,505.97**	**5,907.96**	**13,862.10**	**25,276.03**

(i) The above excludes any financial liability arising out of financial guarantee contracts as detailed in note 38.

44. 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings (refer notes 16 and 21)	24,299.50	18,780.98
Less: Cash & cash equivalents and other bank balances	(4,068.88)	(2,329.70)
Net debt (i)	**20,230.62**	**16,451.28**
Capital components		
Equity share capital	1,406.67	1,328.39
Other equity	1,826.36	1,939.07
Non-controlling interests	1,578.83	1,772.26
Total Capital (ii)	**4,811.86**	**5,039.72**
Capital and borrowings (iii = i + ii)	**25,042.48**	**21,491.00**
Gearing ratio （%) (i / iii)	**80.79%**	**76.55%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

45. Acquisitions/ Merger and Divestments

i. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench vide its order dated July 26, 2019, has approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement (the "Scheme") with Appointed Date of April 1, 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 August 23, 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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.

46. Held for Disposal

GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL), a subsidiary of GMR Hyderabad lnternational 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 transaction and share transfer to ESR has taken place in April 2020. The same has been classified as held for disposal as on March 31, 2020.

Details of Assets and Liabilities are as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
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**

GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	% of holding	March 31, 2021 Net Assets Amount	March 31, 2021 Net Assets As % of Consolidated Net Assets	March 31, 2021 Share in Profit & Loss Amount	March 31, 2021 Share in Profit & Loss As % of Consolidated Profit/ (Loss)	March 31, 2021 Share in OCI Amount	March 31, 2021 Share in OCI As % of Consolidated OCI	March 31, 2021 Share in TCI Amount	March 31, 2021 Share in TCI As % of Consolidated TCI	March 31, 2020 Net Assets Amount	March 31, 2020 Net Assets As % of Consolidated Net Assets	March 31, 2020 Share in Profit & Loss Amount	March 31, 2020 Share in Profit & Loss As % of Consolidated Profit/ (Loss)	March 31, 2020 Share in OCI Amount	March 31, 2020 Share in OCI As % of Consolidated OCI	March 31, 2020 Share in TCI Amount	March 31, 2020 Share in TCI As % of Consolidated TCI
	Holding Company																	
1	GAL	100.00%	15,591.56	324.02%	(257.74)	22.98%	(987.81)	-597.77%	(1,245.55)	130.21%	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%	2,133.04	44.33%	(151.05)	13.47%	(37.04)	-22.41%	(188.09)	19.66%	2,321.17	46.06%	636.82	119.76%	132.11	-465.34%	768.93	152.76%
3	GHAAL	63.00%	0.09	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
4	GADL	100.00%	70.29	1.46%	24.57	-2.19%	0.47	0.28%	25.04	-2.62%	55.45	1.10%	17.33	3.26%	(0.83)	2.91%	16.50	3.28%
5	GNIAL	100.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.01%
6	GKDFSL	100.00%	0.86	0.02%	(0.11)	0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.11)	0.01%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.01%
7	GVIAL	100.00%	8.82	0.18%	(0.18)	0.02%	-	0.00%	(0.18)	0.02%								
8	GHAL	63.00%	74.58	1.55%	(3.01)	0.27%	0.14	0.08%	(2.88)	0.30%	77.45	1.54%	(2.48)	-0.47%	-	0.00%	(2.48)	-0.49%
9	GHASL	63.00%	46.99	0.98%	(0.37)	0.03%	0.03	0.02%	(0.34)	0.04%	47.33	0.94%	(4.36)	-0.82%	-	0.00%	(4.36)	-0.87%
10	GACAEL	63.00%	2.30	0.05%	5.68	-0.51%	0.17	0.11%	5.85	-0.61%	(3.56)	-0.07%	16.37	3.08%	(0.38)	1.32%	16.00	3.18%
11	GATL	63.00%	0.11	0.00%	(0.32)	0.03%	-	0.00%	(0.32)	0.03%	0.43	0.01%	0.06	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.06	0.01%
12	GHRL	63.00%	7.68	0.16%	(21.61)	1.93%	0.20	0.12%	(21.40)	2.24%	29.08	0.58%	8.11	1.53%	(0.13)	0.46%	7.98	1.59%
13	GHAPDL	63.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%
14	DIAL	64.00%	2,554.77	53.09%	(317.41)	28.30%	129.77	78.53%	(187.64)	19.62%	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%	(0.06)	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%
16	DAPSL	90.00%	70.40	1.46%	(21.25)	1.89%	0.06	0.03%	(21.19)	2.22%	91.59	1.82%	35.72	6.72%	(0.10)	0.36%	35.62	7.08%
17	GIAL	100.00%	369.38	7.68%	(4.22)	0.38%	-	0.00%	(4.22)	0.44%	184.60	3.66%	(3.40)	-0.64%	-	0.00%	(3.40)	-0.68%
18	GALM	100.00%	0.02	0.00%	(3.04)	0.27%	0.09	0.05%	(2.95)	0.31%	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%	(312.37)	-6.49%	(133.47)	11.90%	(2.53)	-1.53%	(136.00)	14.22%	(176.54)	-3.50%	(151.96)	-28.58%	(3.16)	11.13%	(155.11)	-30.82%
21	GADLML	100.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.01	0.00%	0.05	0.01%	(0.03)	0.09%	0.02	0.00%
22	GASPL	100.00%	4.02	0.08%	(18.82)	1.68%	0.17	0.10%	(18.66)	1.95%	(0.71)	-0.01%	(3.73)	-0.70%	(0.05)	0.17%	(3.77)	-0.75%
23	GAGSMSA	100.00%	(0.33)	-0.01%	(0.52)	0.05%	(0.03)	-0.02%	(0.55)	0.06%								
	Associates																	
23	TIM	31.94%	38.94	0.81%	1.11	-0.10%	0.05	0.03%	1.16	-0.12%	41.00	0.81%	10.61	2.00%	0.15	-0.54%	10.76	2.14%
24	CDCTM	16.64%	74.75	1.55%	23.22	-2.07%	(0.08)	-0.05%	23.14	-2.42%	67.98	1.35%	10.30	1.94%	0.00	-0.01%	10.31	2.05%
25	TFS	25.60%	6.33	0.13%	(2.23)	0.20%	0.05	0.03%	(2.18)	0.23%	8.49	0.17%	2.87	0.54%	(0.05)	0.17%	2.82	0.56%
26	DIGI	23.53%	0.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	Joint Venture																	
27	DDFS	48.97%	300.68	6.25%	(26.42)	2.36%	0.19	0.12%	(26.23)	2.74%	326.92	6.49%	85.93	16.16%	(0.27)	0.95%	85.66	17.02%
28	DASPL	32.00%	22.49	0.47%	5.66	-0.50%	(0.01)	0.00%	5.66	-0.59%	21.86	0.43%	4.61	0.87%	(0.01)	0.02%	4.60	0.91%
29	DAFF	16.64%	64.63	1.34%	(3.23)	0.29%	(0.00)	0.00%	(3.23)	0.34%	70.63	1.40%	10.07	1.89%	(0.00)	0.01%	10.07	2.00%
30	WAISL	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	2.41	0.45%	0.00	0.00%	2.41	0.48%
31	GLPPL	18.90%	17.70	0.37%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%								
32	GBHHPL	13.35%	104.72	2.18%	(0.95)	0.08%	0.04	0.03%	(0.91)	0.09%	105.62	2.10%	(1.01)	-0.19%	(0.04)	0.14%	(1.05)	-0.21%
33	Laqshya	30.87%	19.38	0.40%	0.10	-0.01%	0.02	0.01%	0.12	-0.01%	19.26	0.38%	4.50	0.85%	0.02	-0.05%	4.52	0.90%
34	Crete	21.64%	231.84	4.82%	(0.08)	0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.08)	0.01%	217.88	4.32%	(3.37)	-0.63%	-	0.00%	(3.37)	-0.67%
35	MGCJV Clark	50.00%	15.17	0.32%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%								
36	GMCAC	40.00%	1,558.59	32.39%	(110.45)	9.85%	(0.02)	-0.01%	(110.47)	11.55%	1,669.06	33.12%	19.71	3.71%	(0.22)	0.77%	19.49	3.87%
37	SMCC	25.00%	2.12	0.04%	(2.34)	0.21%	-	0.00%	(2.34)	0.25%	6.71	0.13%	4.54	0.85%	-	0.00%	4.54	0.90%
38	MTRGC	25.00%	0.28	0.01%	(1.44)	0.13%	-	0.00%	(1.44)	0.15%	1.62	0.03%	0.16	0.03%	-	0.00%	0.16	0.03%
	Total		**23,079.75**		**(1,019.94)**		**(896.08)**		**(1,916.02)**		**24,095.49**		**786.92**		**2,575.89**		**3,362.81**	
	Non controlling interest		1,578.83	32.81%	(226.66)	20.21%	33.23	20.11%	(193.43)	20.22%	1,772.26	35.17%	251.27	47.25%	52.72	-185.70%	303.99	60.39%
	Inter-company Elimination		(19,846.72)	-412.45%	124.81	-11.13%	1,028.10	622.14%	1,346.33	-140.75%	(20,828.03)	-413.28%	(506.45)	-95.24%	(2,657.00)	9358.94%	(3,163.45)	-628.48%
	Net		**4,811.86**	**100.00%**	**(1,121.79)**	**100.00%**	**165.25**	**100.00%**	**(956.54)**	**100.00%**	**5,039.72**	**100.00%**	**531.74**	**100.00%**	**(28.39)**	**100.00%**	**503.35**	**100.00%**

48. Other Disclosures

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

- Rs. 9,780.00 crore towards secondary sale of shares by GMR Group; and
- Rs. 1,000.00 crore equity infusion in the Company

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

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

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

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

Accordingly, ADP has increased earn-outs for GMR Group which are now pegged at up to Rs. 5,535.00 crore compared to the earlier Rs. 4,475.00 crore. These additional Earn-outs of Rs. 1,060.00 crore are linked to the achievement of certain agreed EBITDA metrics/ levels. The Company has received Rs. 1,000 crore as equity infusion as part of second tranche in accordance with the terms of Revised SPA.

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, 2020: 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, 2020: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits only.

In addition to above, management has also created provision @ 10% - 100% 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. In terms of the Settlement Documents, pertaining to arbitration proceedings in relation to conversion of Non-cumulative compulsorily convertible participatory preference shares ('CCPS') A and CCPS B subscribed by certain investors ('PE Investors'), between the Company, Holding Company and PE investors, the Company took approval from the shareholders in Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 29, 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 October 15, 2018 and October 24, 2018, circulated letter of offer to the PE 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 PE investors subscribed the issue on October 16, 2018 and October 24, 2018 respectively, the allotment of which was approved by the Board of Director on the same date.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, GAL repaid Rs. 1,306.14 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 743.86 crore) 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 July 31, 2018 till the redemption of NCDs, except otherwise agreed by the Company and the Investors, vide any of the financing document. Accordingly, interest expenses has been provided for an amount of Rs. 139.26 crore for year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. 250.53 crore for year ended March 31, 2020).

iv. During the period ended March 31, 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 June 28, 2019, Tranche II and III: Rs 325 crore each on September 26, 2019 and Tranche IV: Rs. 220 crore on January 30, 2020) on a private placement basis; as per the board approval dated June 14, 2019 (for Tranche I), September 5, 2019 and September 16, 2019 (for Tranche II & III) respectively and December 13, 2019 (for Tranche IV). The proceeds from these NCBs were to be used primarily for part redemption and accrued interest of existing 'NCDs with Private equity investors (PE)', infusion of equity/ debentures in group companies and for other general corporate purposes.

Further, the Company has refinanced existing NCBs of Rs. 1,670 Crore (raised during the period ended March 31, 2020 in multiple tranches) vide Board approval date December 9, 2020 for 36 months i.e. till December 2023. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has raised money by issue of unsecured, redeemable, Listed non-convertible Bonds (NCBs) amounting to Rs. 1,330 crore from Deustche Bank (Rs. 665 Crore) and Varde Holdings Pte Limited (Rs. 665 Crore) in single tranche vide Board approval date December 9, 2020 for 18 months i.e. till June 2022. The proceeds from aforesaid NCBs were to be used for:
(1) Payment of all outstanding costs, fees and expenses in relation to the issuance of the Bonds; and
(2) Payment of all (and not less than all) amounts under or in connection with the Existing PE NCDs as referred in point (iii) above and making certain payments in connection with the existingNCBs.

v. During the year ended March 31, 2020, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the RBI Act, 1934 for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The report for the financial year ended

March 31, 2019 has been received in the current period and replies of the same have been filed with the RBI. Subsequently, RBI has sent additional comments on our aforementioned replies and the Company has responded on same to RBI. Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the RBI Act, 1934 for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and has sent the report. The Company is in process of sending replies to the RBI.

vi. Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff was issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively.

a) DIAL implemented the Tariff order No. 40/2015-16 dated December 8, 2015 issued by AERA for the second control period with effect from July 8, 2017 as per directions of Director General of Civil Aviation dated July 7, 2017.

DIAL's appeal no. 10/2012 with respect to first control period has been concluded at the TDSAT 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. DIAL expects the uplift impact of the TDSAT order to reflect in the tariff determination by AERA for the third control period i.e. 2019 -2024. DIAL's appeal against the second control period is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, DIAL in respect of TDSAT order dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

Further, 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. AERA has time to time extended the prevailing tariff. AERA has issued tariff order for third control period on December 30, 2020 allowing DIAL to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period plus compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges. DIAL had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decisions in the third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

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 cut-off 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.

vii. 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.

Consequent to the Order passed by TDSAT dated March 06, 2020, AERA, in respect of the remainder of the Second control period, i.e. from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, has determined the Aeronautical tariff vide its Order no: 34/2019-20/HIAL dated March 27, 2020. Accordingly, GHIAL has applied aeronautical tariff for determination of aeronautical revenue as per the aforesaid order, for the year ended March 31, 2021.

In July 2020, GHIAL filed an application with the AERA for determination of Aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026.

viii. a) 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, 2021 (March 31, 2020 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 DIAL from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on July 28, 2021 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. 110.41 crore from April 1, 2014 till March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 102.81 crore) towards the expenditure incurred on repair and maintenance of security equipment to the Statement of profit and loss which includes Rs. 7.60 crore during the year ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs 6.42 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 from PSF (SC) to the DIAL 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.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular No. AV 13028/001/2009-AS dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, DIAL is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular no. AV 13024/43/2003-SS (AD) dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crore was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

DIAL had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against DIAL and the matter is now listed for hearing on June 2, 2021. Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no amount in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

ix. a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) had issued orders in 2014, requiring the Airport Operators to reverse the expenditure incurred from PSF (SC) towards (a) procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment; (b) construction of other long lived assets (refer note (b) below) and (c) payment of interest etc. GHIAL had used approximately Rs.142.00 crore towards the above expenses, excluding related maintenance expense, other costs and interest thereon till March 31, 2018 which is presently unascertainable. Management is of the opinion that the utilisation of funds from PSF(SC) escrow account is consistent with the Standard Operating Procedures, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds.

As the above order, in management's opinion, is contrary to and inconsistent with SOPs, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time in this regard, GHIAL had challenged the said order 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 GHIAL, it shall restore the PSF (SC) Fund to this extent.

Based on the internal assessment, Management of GHIAL is of the view that no further adjustments are required to be made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, in this regard.

b) 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 PSF (SC) Fund with corresponding 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, GHIAL 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 the accompanying consolidated financial statements

x. DIAL has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) of Rs. 680.14 crore, including Rs. 6.93 crore related to Phase II development (March 31, 2020: 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, 2021, DIAL has incurred development expenditure of Rs. 582.11 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 567.81 crore), which has been adjusted against the aforesaid ADC. Further, in case of Silver Resort Hotel India Private Limited, DIAL 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 previous financial year as per settlement agreement approved vide Hon'ble High Court order dated November 7, 2019 [refer note 48(xviii) below]. Remaining ADC of amount Rs. 65.42 crore including Rs. 6.93 crore related to Phase II development (March 31, 2020: Rs. 79.72 crore, including Rs. 6.93 crore related to Phase II development) is disclosed under other liabilities in consolidated financial statements.

xi. 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, have provided for MAF / CF on the basis of revenue adjusted for such incomes/ credits. Detail of such incomes / credits for the period ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Description	DIAL		GHIAL	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Construction income from commercial property developers	14.30	15.43	-	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers	31.80	31.89	-	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires	71.03	64.07	7.46	6.48
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given	0.20	0.36	0.25	0.23
Significant financing component on revenue from contract with customers	1.89	4.80	1.10	1.10
Income recognised under Ind AS 116	-	-	5.65	2.09
Discounting of Interest free loan given to subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Income arising from fair valuation of financial guarantee	-	-	0.96	0.82
Income from government grant	-	-	5.27	5.28
Amortisation of deferred income	-	-	0.26	0.52

DIAL has accrued revenue of Rs. 735.21 crore (March 31, 2020 Rs. 412.87 crore) basis straight lining revenue, in accordance with Ind AS 116. Revenue share of Rs. 338.12 crore (March 31, 2020 Rs. 189.88 crore) on this revenue is also provided and payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue. Further, DIAL has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

xii. 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 DIAL. As at March 31, 2021, DIAL has accounted for Rs. 181.07 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. Rs. 174.40 crore) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 129.34 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 117.27 crore) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2021 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 51.72 crore pending utilization as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 57.13 crore) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy.

xiii. During the financial year ended 2019, GHIAL had entered into a term loan facility arrangement with Yes Bank Limited ("YBL" or "Bank"), to avail term loan of Rs. 4,200.00 crore and had incurred an up-front processing fee of Rs. 63.00 crore. However, in view of certain developments, the Bank expressed its inability to extend the loan, and accordingly on April 21, 2020, the arrangement was terminated. Further YBL vide their letter dated June 9, 2020 acknowledged the receipt of request from GHIAL for refund of the aforesaid up-front fees and to present GHIAL's request to the appropriate committees for approvals. Further, management has obtained legal opinion from an independent lawyer regarding GHIAL's right to receive the refund of upfront fee. In view of the above and on the basis of on-going discussions with the Bank officials, management is confident of the recovery of the said amount in full, and accordingly, no adjustment were considered necessary in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

xiv. 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 DIAL and GHIAL 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.

xv. DIAL has a receivable of Rs. 196.31 crore as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 186.57 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, 2021, DIAL has recognized receivable of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. 28.90 crore) (including GST) and received Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. 8.41 crore) (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 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, DIAL has not paid revenue share on Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. 27.97 crore) recognised as interest income on delayed payment by Air India.

xvi. DIAL has 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 DIAL, a claim for return of excess Annual Fee paid to the AAI was raised on December 26, 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 and accounting annual fee as expense till the matter is settled. 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 Defense (SOD). Pleadings in the matter are completed and issues were framed by Arbitral Tribunal. At the stage of oral evidence, DIAL had examined two of its witnesses. Despite opportunity being given no witness was examined by AAI. DIAL had completed its arguments/ submissions, AAI arguments have been partly heard and will further continue on the next date of hearing. However, due to current COVID -19 situation, the matter was not taken up for hearing for AAI's arguments and was simply adjourned. Next date of hearings are July 07, 2021, July 18, 2021 and August 01, 2021 for AAI's arguments and August 07, 2021 and August 08, 2021 for DIAL's rejoinder arguments.

xvii. In the month of March 2020, DIAL in its various communications issued inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure), informed AAI that consequent to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, the entire aviation industry, particularly the IGI Airport has been adversely affected. It was specifically communicated that the said crisis has materially and adversely affected the business of DIAL which in turn directly impacts the performance of DIAL's obligations under the OMDA (including obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee) while it is continuing to perform its obligation to operate, maintain and manage the IGI Airport. DIAL thereby invoked Force Majeure as provided under Article 16 of OMDA and claimed that it would not in a position to perform its obligation to prepare Business Plan and pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual fee to AAI. The said event(s) of Force Majeure has also been admitted by AAI in its communication to DIAL. Consequently, DIAL is entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligations as notified to AAI. However, AAI has not agreed to such entitlement of DIAL under OMDA. This has resulted in dispute and for the settlement of which, DIAL has invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, DIAL again requested to AAI to direct the Escrow Bank to not transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, DIAL approached Delhi High Court seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event due to outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of DIAL, against AAI and ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank). The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after 9th December, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and DIAL can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by DIAL and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal has been constituted on January 13, 2021. The first preliminary hearing was held on January 29, 2021. Parties have to complete their pleadings by June 19, 2021 and DIAL has filed its statement of claim on March 25, 2021.

Before DIAL's above petition could be finally disposed off and while the issue is now pending before the Arbitral Tribunal, AAI has preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Delhi High Court.

Though AAI has preferred an appeal, but it has not issued any certificate or instructions to the Escrow Bank from December 09, 2020 onwards regarding the amount of AAI Fee payable by DIAL to AAI, as contemplated under the Escrow Agreement and the OMDA. Resultantly both pursuant to the ad-interim order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court and in the absence of any certificate or instruction from AAI, the Escrow Bank has not transferred any amount pertaining to AAI Fee from Proceeds Account to AAI Fee Account of the Escrow Account from December 09, 2020 onwards.

Basis the legal opinion obtained, the Company is entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it is not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Company has also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crore appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of DIAL has decided not to provide the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the year ended March 31, 2021 amounting to Rs. 768.69 crores on "Revenue" as defined in OMDA [refer note 48(xi)].

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the company has already protested. Accordingly, the same has been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Company has decided to create a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses under Note 30.

xviii. 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 DIAL 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 DIAL 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 DIAL 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 DIAL 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.

xix. 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 of financial year 2015-16 having validity till September 30, 2019.

Pursuant to above, during the year ended March 31, 2019, DIAL has received SEIS scrips of Rs. 55.82 crores for financial year 2016-17, having validity till October 21, 2020. During the year ended March 31, 2020, DIAL has also received SEIS scrips of Rs. 24.32 crores and Rs. 15.87 crores for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 respectively, having validity till June 20, 2021 and August 13, 2021 respectively.

As on March 31, 2021, DIAL has entirely utilized / sold Rs. 127.20 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 111.11 crore) of the remaining scrips. 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.

xx. 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 DIAL.

Having regard to the same, GST ITC amounting to Rs.477.62 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 254.01 crore) has been claimed in GST return and disclosed under balance with statutory / Government authorities in consolidated financial statements.

Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by DIAL in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by DIAL for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly the matter was heard on September 15, 2020 and on November 20, 2020. Next date of hearing has been fixed on July 09, 2021.

Further GHIAL has also recognized input tax credit on civil and related work aggregating to Rs. 372.80 crore (including Rs.256.71 crore pertaining to earlier year) has been claimed in GST returns and disclosed under balance with government authorities in the consolidated financial statements.

Further, GHIAL has filed a writ petition (10367/2020) with Hon'ble High Court of Telangana requesting to strike down the relevant provisions of GST which denies ITC in respect of works contract services or goods and services received for construction of immoveable property (other than plant & machinery). The Hon'ble High Court had passed interim order directing the Respondents to not take any coercive action against the petitioner.

Further GIAL has also recognized input tax credit on civil and related work aggregating to Rs. 68.69 crore (March 31, 2020 Nil) has been claimed in GST returns and disclosed under balance with government authorities in the consolidated financial statements.

Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by GIAL in the matter before High Court of Bombay at Panaji, Goa on December 18, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by GIAL for construction of immoveable property will be used for providing output taxable supplies.

xxi. GHIAL has recognized, deferred tax asset comprising of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement and unabsorbed business losses aggregating to Rs.457.28 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 457.11crore) as at March 31, 2021. GHIAL based on the future taxable income expects to adjust these amounts after expiry of the tax holiday period. The ultimate realisation of the deferred tax asset 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 including projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations as detailed in note 48(vii) above, any changes in such future taxable income could impact its recoverability. However, basis the sensitivity analysis performed, management believes that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions would not effect GHIAL's ability to recover the deferred tax asset within the specified period as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

xxii. 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.

xxiii. During the year 2018-19, DIAL had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. DIAL has incurred Rs. 4,160.88 crore excluding GST (including capital advances of Rs. 635.76 crore (excluding GST)) till March 31, 2021 [March 31, 2020: Rs. 2,813.45 crore (including capital advances of Rs. 839.16 crore)] towards construction of phase 3A works, which includes Interest during construction of Rs. 418.08 crore (net of interest income Rs: 198.83 crore) as on March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 117.15 crore [net of interest income of Rs. 115.80 crore]).

DIAL has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by DIAL.

Particulars	**March 31, 2021 (Rs in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs in crore)**
Employee benefit expenses	28.78	16.67
Manpower hire charges	18.08	8.84
Professional consultancy	15.58	8.62
Travelling and conveyance	3.01	2.53
Others	3.90	1.04
Total	**69.35**	**37.70**

xxiv. During the year ended March 31, 2021 the following expenses of revenue nature are capitalized to the capital work-in-progress (CWIP) by GHIAL. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the other expenses are net of amounts capitalized.

Particulars	**March 31, 2021 (Rs in crore)**	**March 31, 2020 (Rs in crore)**
Opening balance (A)	224.95	83.02
Revenue expense:		
Legal and professional expense	53.31	83.75
Employee benefit expense	0.63	0.40
Travelling and conveyance	0.57	0.78
Finance cost	256.37	231.53
Total (B)	**310.88**	**316.46**
Less: Income		
Interest income from bank deposit	(29.62)	(95.75)
Net gain on sale of current investment	-	-
Interest income on security deposit paid	(1.11)	(1.24)
Total (C)	**(30.73)**	**(96.99)**
Net (D=B-C)	**280.15**	219.47
Less: Capitalised during the year (E)	(3.77)	(77.64)
Closing balance (F=A+D-E)	**501.33**	**224.85**

xxv. a) DIAL had entered into development agreements with five developers collectively referred as Bharti Reality SPV's ("Developers") on March 28, 2019 ("Effective date") granting the Developers the right during the term for developing 4.8 million square feet commercial space from the Effective Date, subject to the receipt of applicable permits and thereafter executed the sub lease of the asset area in Gateway and Downtown Districts. As per the terms of Development agreements, DIAL is entitled to receive interest free refundable security deposit ("RSD"), advance development cost ("ADC") and the annual lease rent ("ALR") in certain manner and at certain times as stated in the respective development agreements. On the Effective Date as specified in the Development agreements DIAL has received the initial first tranche payment towards RSD amount from the Developers.

At the initial planning phase of the project, DIAL was required to procure the Concept Master Plan ("CMP") approval from government authorities within 180 days from the Effective Date or with in a further additional time period of 90 days. Post the expiry of 270 days from the Effective Date, only the Developers can extend such period as per the development agreement. The Developers have provided such extension up to June 30, 2021.

Due to global impact of COVID-19, aviation industry has been adversely affected. Further, the approval of CMP from Government authorities, has finally been received from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) in March 2021. Considering the significant delay in getting the CMP approval, DIAL is not in a position to seek payment of ALR from the Developers for the financial year ended on March 31, 2021. As discussions are in process with Developers, pending final settlement of the issues with the Developers, the management of DIAL has decided not to accrue ALR effective from April 01, 2020 till the final settlement with the Developers and considered the financial year 2021 as Lease Holiday period. Accordingly, DIAL has accrued revenue of Rs. 463.84 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 479.28 crore) on straight line basis considering Financial Year 2021 as Lease Holiday period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases".

b) DIAL had entered a settlement agreement with Bamboo Hotel ("Developer") on January 17, 2019 in reference to dispute which arose due to non- approval of concept plan by AAI and consequent loss of revenue and time to the Developer. The settlement agreement was entered with the background that AAI approval on the concept master plan will be arranged shortly by the DIAL and there will be no further loss of revenue and time to the Developer. As per Settlement agreement, the Developer shall pay the license fee for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 in March 2022.

Further, Developer has informed via communication dated November 17, 2020 that since, the approval of AAI on revised concept plan was received on September 4, 2020 and COVID 19 pandemic has resulted into delay in commencement of development work and funding of the project etc., resulting loss of revenue and delay in project completion time by the developer. Developer has asked for waiver of applicable license fee for FY2020-21 and FY2021-22 due in March 2022. Considering the uncertainty in collection of license fees for FY 2020-21, DIAL management has assessed the possibility of developer agreeing to pay license fee for FY 2020-21 is remote and uncertain, hence the management has decided not to accrue the income for FY 2020-21, and considered financial year 2021 as Lease Holiday period. Accordingly, DIAL has accrued revenue of Rs. 47.43 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 48.49 crore) on straight line basis considering Financial Year 2020-21 as Lease Holiday period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases".

xxvi. 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. AERA vide order no. 57/2020-21 dated December 30, 2020 has allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period.

xxvii. DIAL was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by DIAL that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, DIAL had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crore in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and thus, recorded fixed assets (including capital work in progress, imported, at net amount) after excluding the amount of custom duty paid by using these scrips.

The Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, pursuant to a specific application by DIAL in this regard, has clarified vide its opinion viz. TD/EAC/1484/13 dated November 19, 2013 that such scrips should be recognised and accounted as grant related to revenue under erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 – Accounting for Government Grants.

Accordingly, as allowed under para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12, DIAL had adjusted (netted off) Rs. 80.39 crore, [being the difference between the value of duty credit scrips amounting to Rs. 89.60 crore and the depreciation amounting to Rs. 9.21 crore that ought to have been charged on such assets] against certain expenditure, which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements and had disclosed the same as prior period items (net) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2014.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crore is payable to AAI. Enforcing their view, AAI has written letter to ICICI bank on July 06, 2015 instructing bank to remit Rs. 41.21 crore from Receivable Escrow Account of DIAL as annual fee to AAI's bank account as per terms of the escrow agreement.

DIAL had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and the letter unilaterally issued by AAI and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law. Accordingly DIAL filed a petition under section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act seeking interim restraint to AAI from enforcing its demand which was granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in favour of DIAL.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of DIAL on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by DIAL on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI has filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed for July 6, 2021 for issuing notice/ preliminary arguments on the maintainability of the petition.

xxviii. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 was issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India on September 20, 2019. Pursuant to the said ordinance, certain entities in the Group are entitled to avail revised tax rates from the financial year commencing April 01, 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 respective company is currently entitled for as per taxation laws. Accordingly consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021 do not include any adjustments on account of changes in the corporate tax rates.

xxix. 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).

xxx. 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, 2021.

xxxi. 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. 36.25 Lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 148.94 Lakhs). W.e.f. July 01, 2019 vide AIC No.15/2019 dated June 19, 2019, the collection of Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) is replaced with Aviation Security Fee (ASF). ASF will be collected and remitted by airlines to the National Aviation Security Fee Trust (NASFT). All expenses relating to CISF will be met through NASFT directly. Accordingly, based on the communication from GHIAL, GACAEL has discontinued recognition of salary provision of CISF personnel deputed at cargo terminal from July 01, 2019. The Management is confident that there would be no additional liability other than the amount accrued in the books of account.

xxxii. Post outbreak of COVID-19 last year in the month of March, 2020, 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. However gradually, the Government of India eased restrictions on domestic travel but restriction on international travel continued except air bubble flights. There has been gradual improvement in air travel over last 12 months majorly in domestic travel and management believes that it will continue to improve further over the period of next one year.

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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, the Group will closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

xxxiii. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs. 9.01 crore in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the Financial Year 2016-17. The airport area majorly consists of vacant land area which cannot be commercially let out by DIAL because of operational safety, aircraft landing & take off and navigational requirements as per standards laid down by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (‘SDMC’), management has made payment of Rs. 1.15 crore towards property tax for financial year 2016-17 and requested DCB to withdraw its demand.

DIAL has paid Rs. 1.15 crore, Rs. 1.12 crore, Rs. 1.10 crores and Rs. 1.10 crores each for financial year 2017-18, financial year 2018-19, financial year 2019-20 and financial year 2020-21 respectively based on same computation as of financial year 2016-17. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crore for the FY 2019-20 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crore for FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19. Accordingly, DIAL has disclosed remaining amount of Rs. 38.41 crore in respect of FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 as contingent liability under claims not acknowledged as debts

DIAL has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and DIAL has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year 2016-17, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

Thereafter on November 1, 2019, DCB issued a notice seeking payment of Property Tax for the amount Rs. 38.41 crores from DIAL and threatened recovery through issue of warrant of distress upon failure to make payment within 30 days. DIAL filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to be keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to DIAL, upon DIAL's filing a representation before the DCB and also explain the basis of calculation arrived at by DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crore with DCB within three weeks as liability is to be determined and accordingly the writ petition was disposed off. In compliance of High Court order DIAL had deposited a sum of Rs.8.00 crore under protest on December 20, 2019.

DIAL had made representations during personal hearings granted by DCB. However, despite many representations made by DIAL and ignoring all contentions of DIAL, DCB has passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum from financial year 2016-17 onwards against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum DCB has raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and DIAL has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited within 30 days.

As per the legal opinion taken by DIAL, the order dated June 15, 2020 is in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Delhi High Court, also is in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act and is per se arbitrary and illegal, deserves to be set aside/quashed. Accordingly, DIAL filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against DIAL till next hearing.

Now, AAI, DCB and Ministry of Defence have filed their counter reply. Pending writ petition, DCB has raised additional demand of property tax for Rs. 1733.32 crore for the FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 after considering amount paid by DIAL, considering the annual retable value of Rs. 2890.70 crores (approx.) for computation of property tax for the FY 2019-2020 to FY 2021-2022, which have also been objected by Company in view of directions of the High court to DCB not to take any coercive action. Accordingly, DIAL has filed its additional affidavit for consideration for FY 2019-2020 and FY 2020-2021 in present writ petition. The matter is now listed for further hearing on July 08, 2021.

xxxiv. During the previous year, the Company has issued 273,516,392 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares series A each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 2,735,163,920 as per terms of Shareholders' Agreement ("SHA") dated February 20, 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. These CCPS are convertible into equity shares no later than November 15, 2024 in accordance with terms of SHA..

Further, during the Current year as part of second closing with ADP, Company has issued Bonus CCPS series B, C and D each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 1,693,392,470 as per terms of the revised Shareholders agreement dates July 7, 2020. Bonus CCPS Series B, C and D are convertible into such number of equity shares in accordance with schedule 12 of amended shareholder agreement which are dependent on GAL consolidated target EBIDTA for financial year ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024. Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D are together herein referred as 'Bonus CCPS'.

All these Bonus CCPS are convertible into the equity shares of the Company as per the terms and conditions specified in the SHA. These Bonus CCPS are issued to the shareholders of the Company as Bonus Shares and are non-redeemable and can only be converted into the equity shares of the Company. These Bonus CCPS are currently recorded at the face value and not at fair value in accordance with Ind As 109 'Financial Instruments'. The difference between the fair value and face value being notional in nature, amounting to Rs. 1,271.34 crore does not impact the Other Equity. Considering the terms of these Bonus CCPS, once converted, the requisite adjustments will be made in the Other Equity.

xxxv. During the current year the management has performed an impairment assessment of the each of the Group's CGUs. The assessment has been done on the basis of assumptions in relation to the useful life of assets, discounted cash flows with significant underlying assumptions in relation to the passenger traffic, air traffic movement, likely outcome of arbitration, litigation and claims among others. On the basis of assessment done in the current year, no impairment is required in the carrying value of the assets of the Group as on March 31, 2021.

xxxvi. 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. The Company is in the process of appointment of new Company Secretary post resignation of the erstwhile secretary in the month of February 2021. In the absence of the Company Secretary on the date of the adoption, these financial statements are not signed by Company secretary as required under section 134 of the Companies Act 2013.

xxxviii. Previous year figure have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to the changes in current year.

49. 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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

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

GBS Raju
Director
DIN: 00061686

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

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

ANNEXURE I
GMR Airports Limited
Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications (for audit report with modified opinion) submitted by GMR Airports Limited along with its standalone financial results for the year ended March 31, 2021

(in Rs. crore except for earning per share)

I.	Sl. No.	Particulars	Audited Figures (as reported before adjusting for qualifications)	Adjusted Figures (audited figures after adjusting for qualifications)
	1	Turnover / total income (including other income)	374.77	361.30
	2	Total Expenditure (including finance cost, tax expenses, share of loss/profit with associates and minority interest before exceptional items)	619.04	619.04
	3	Exceptional items (gain) / loss (net)	-	-
	4	Net profit/(loss)	(244.27)	(257.74)
	5	Earnings Per Share (in Rs.) - Basic	(1.76)	(1.86)
	6	Total Assets	22,772.16	22,772.16
	7	Total Liabilities	8,451.93	7,180.59
	8	Net Worth (refer note 1)	14,320.23	15,591.57
	9	Any other financial item(s) (as felt appropriate by the management)	Refer Emphasis of matter paragraph in the Auditor's Report on Year to Date standalone Financial Results	

Note 1: Net worth has been calculated as per the definition of net worth in Guidance Note on "Terms used in Financial Statements" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

II. Audit Qualification (each audit qualification seperately) :

(i) Qualification 1

1a. Details of audit qualification:

As detailed in note 7 to the accompanying statement, the Company has issued Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D (hereinafter together referred as "Bonus CCPS") to shareholders of the Company pursuant to the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement entered between the shareholders of the Company, the Company and Aéroports de Paris S.A which are being carried at face value. Basis the terms of such Bonus CCPS, the accounting treatment is not in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, as the liability towards these Bonus CCPS should be recognised at their fair value. Had the Company applied the appropriate accounting treatment for these Bonus CCPS, 'Other equity' would have been lower by Rs. 1,271.34 crores, and 'Other financial liability' would have been higher by Rs. 1,271.34 crores as at March 31, 2021.

b. Type of Audit Qualification : Qualified Opinion

c. Frequency of qualification: First year of qualification

d. For Audit Qualification(s) where the impact is quantified by the auditor, Management's Views

Management view is documented in note 7 of standalone results of GAL for March 31, 2021. As detailed in the notes, during the previous year, the Company has issued 273,516,392 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares series A each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of Rs. 273.52 crore as per terms of Shareholders' Agreement ('SHA') dated February 20, 2020 between the Company, Aéroports de Paris S.A. ('ADP'), GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL'), and GMR Infra Services Limited ('GISL'). These CCPS are convertible into equity shares no later than November 15, 2024 in accordance with terms of SHA.

Further, during the Current year as part of second closing with ADP, the Company has issued Bonus CCPS series B, C and D each having a face value of Rs.10 each, for an aggregate face value of Rs.169.34 crore as per terms of the amended Shareholders agreement ('Amended SHA') dated July 7, 2020. The equity investments made by ADP in GAL pursuant to this SHA have all been intimated to and taken on record by RBI.

Bonus CCPS Series B, C and D are convertible into such number of equity shares depending on GAL achieving consolidated target EBIDTA for financial year ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024, as detailed in the shareholder agreement.

Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D are hereinafter together referred as 'Bonus CCPS'.

All these Bonus CCPS are convertible into the equity shares of the Company as per the terms and conditions specified in the SHA and Amended SHA. These Bonus CCPS are issued to the shareholders of the Company as Bonus Shares and are non-redeemable and can only be converted into the equity shares of the Company. The management has chosen to record these Bonus CCPS at the face value and not at fair value in accordance with Ind As 109 'Financial Instruments', owing to the fact that the difference between the fair value and face value, being Rs.1,271.34 crores is notional in nature and accordingly does not impact the Other Equity, when the final conversion into equity takes place. Considering the terms of these Bonus CCPS, once converted, the requisite adjustments will be made in the Other Equity. This would be also covered in the Boards' Report to be issued pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.

e. For Audit Qualification(s) where the impact is not quantified by the auditor: Not Applicable

(ii) If management is unable to estimate the impact, reasons for the same: Not Applicable

(iii) Auditors' Comments on (i) or (ii) above:

III. Signatories:

Grandhi Kiran Kumar **Jt. Managing Director & CEO**	
G.R.K. Babu **Chief Financial Officer**	
N.C. Sarabeswaran **Audit Committee Chairman**	
Statutory Auditor	**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP** **Chartered Accountants** **ICAI firm registration number: 001076N/ N500013** WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * **per Anamitra Das** **Partner** **Membership Number: 062191**
Place:	New Delhi
Date:	May 31, 2021