Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Naman Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai, India. Its equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The Company carries its business in the following business segments:

a. Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC)

The Company is engaged in handling EPC solutions in the infrastructure sector.

b. Others

The Company's business also comprises of investment activity and corporate support to various infrastructure Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV).

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 33.

Other explanatory information to the standalone financial statement comprises of notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on July 30, 2020.

The standalone financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its controlled staff welfare trust. The Company is the sponsoring entity of staff welfare trust. Based on the internal assessment by the management, it believes that the staff welfare trust isan extension arm of the Company. However, the company have consolidated staff welfare trust for part of the year till control existed.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Change in accounting Policies and disclosures:

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had voluntarily changed its accounting policy, as per Ind AS 8, with respect to measurement of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost as per Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" to fair value as per Ind AS 109 "Financial instruments".

The Company believes that this change better reflects the value of its investments and therefore provides more relevant information to management, users of financial statements and others.

Impact of implementation of new standards/amendments:

Effective April 01, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to lease arrangements existing on the date of initial application using the modified retrospective approach with right-of-use asset recognized at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepayments/accruals recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.

2.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

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

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("₹") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all values are rounded to nearest crore except when otherwise indicated.

The Company along with its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures have incurred losses primarily on account of losses in the energy and highway sector as detailed in note 5(4), 5(10), 5(11) and 5(12) with a consequent erosion of its networth and lower credit ratings for some of its borrowings. Management is taking various initiatives including monetisation of assets, sale of stake in certain assets, raising finances from financial institutions and strategic investors, refinancing of existing debt and other strategic initiatives for reduction of debt. Pursuant to such initiatives, the Group had successfully divested its stake in certain assets in the highway sector, airport sector and energy sector in last few years. Further as detailed in note 44,

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

the management has signed a binding term sheet with certain investors to divest equity stake in GMR Airport Limited ('GAL') on a fully diluted basis for a consideration of ₹ 10,780 crore. The Company has successfully completedthe transaction with investor on July 7, 2020 which will enable the Company to meet its financial obligations and its cash flow requirements. Accordingly, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates realisation of current assets and settlement of current liabilities in an orderly manner.

2.2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

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

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

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

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

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

c. Revenue from contracts with customer

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Performance obligation is satisfied over time when the transfer of control of asset (good or service) to a customer is done over time and in other cases, performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no financing component involved in the transaction price.

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are charged-off in Profit & loss immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract, if any, and costs incurred to fulfil a contract are amortised over the period of execution of the contract in proportion to the progress measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Significant judgments are used in:

1. Determining the revenue to be recognised in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.
2. Determining the expected losses, which are recognised in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as at the reporting date.

Revenue from operations

Revenue from operaiton is exclusive of goods and service tax (GST). Revenue includes adjustments made towards liquidated damages and variation wherever applicable. Escalation and other claims, which are not ascertainable/acknowledged by customers are not taken into account.

Revenue from construction/project related activity is recognised as follows:

1. **Cost plus contracts:** Revenue from cost plus contracts is recognized over time and is determined with reference to the extent performance obligations have been satisfied. The amount of transaction price allocated to the performance obligations satisfied represents the recoverable costs incurred during the period plus the margin as agreed with the customer.
2. **Fixed price contracts:** Contract revenue is recognised over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied and control is transferred to the customer. Contract revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

Impairment loss (termed as provision for foreseeable losses in the financial statements) is recognized in profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the contract asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive towards remaining performance obligations (after deducting the costs that relate directly to fulfil such remaining performance obligations). In addition, the Company recognises impairment loss (termed as provision for expected credit loss on contract assets in the financial statements) on account of credit risk in respect of a contract asset using expected credit loss model on similar basis as applicable to trade receivables.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

CONTRACT BALANCES

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

Income from management/ technical services

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

Interest income

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

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

Dividends

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

d. Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Non-current assets held for sale/ disposal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

Category of asset*	Estimated useful life
Plant and equipment	4 - 15 years*
Office equipment's	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Computers	3 years

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

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

Further, the management has estimated the useful lives of asset individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less to be lessthan one year, whichever is lower than those indicated in Schedule II. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

g. Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortisation method used	Internally generated or acquired
Computer software	Definite (6 years)	Straight-line basis	Acquired

h. Borrowing cost

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

i. Leases

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

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

The Company as a lessee

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

For any new contracts entered into on or after April 1, 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

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

j. Inventories

Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

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

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

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

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

l. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

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

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

m. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date,

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

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

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

b. Net interest expense or income.

n. Financial instruments

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

Pursuant to change in accounting policy as detailed above, the Company has made an irrevocable election to measure investments in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at Fair ValueThrough Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Refer note 5 and 37.

Investment in preference shares/debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets measured at fair value

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Financial Liabilities

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

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

a. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

b. Put Option Liability

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

The amount that may become payable under the option on exercise is initially recognised at fair value under other financial liabilities with a corresponding debitto investments.

If the put option is exercised, the entity derecognises the financial liability by discharging the put obligation. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised with a corresponding adjustment to investment.

c. De-recognition

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

o. Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contractsto 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.

p. 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.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

q. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the standalone balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three 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.

r. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in the currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in the foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period in respect of which the Company has elected to recognise such exchange differences in equity or as part of cost of assets as allowed under Ind AS 101-"First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard" are recognised directly in equity or added/ deducted to/ from the cost of assets as the case may be. Such exchange differences recognised in equity or as part of cost of assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

s. Treasury shares

The Company has created a Staff welfare Trust ('SWT') for providing staff welfare to its employees. The Company treats SWT as its extension and shares held by SWT are treated as treasury shares. Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in capital reserve.

t. Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

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

u. Interest in joint operations

In respect of its interests in joint operations, the Company recognises its share in assets, liabilities, income and expenses line-by-line in the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the entity which is party to such joint arrangement. Interests in joint operations are included in the segments to which they relate.

v. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

w. Exceptional items

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross block								
As at April 1, 2018	**0.08**	**0.34**	**147.22**	**3.46**	**5.45**	**4.95**	**1.56**	**163.06**
Additions	-	-	62.74	0.01	0.15	-	0.35	63.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.10	0.39
As at March 31, 2019	**0.08**	**0.34**	**209.96**	**3.47**	**5.60**	**4.66**	**1.81**	**225.92**
Additions	-	-	0.19	-	0.06	0.68	0.25	1.18
Disposals	-	-	8.23	-	-	-	0.01	8.24
As at March 31, 2020	**0.08**	**0.34**	**201.92**	**3.47**	**5.66**	**5.34**	**2.05**	**218.86**
Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2018	**-**	**0.34**	**36.41**	**1.42**	**4.15**	**2.90**	**0.63**	**45.85**
Charge for the year	-	-	20.96	0.40	0.69	0.76	0.81	23.62
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.10	0.39
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**0.34**	**57.37**	**1.82**	**4.84**	**3.37**	**1.34**	**69.08**
Charge for the year	-	-	20.84	0.40	0.54	0.56	0.69	23.03
Disposals	-	-	5.96	-	-	-	-	5.96
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**0.34**	**72.25**	**2.22**	**5.38**	**3.93**	**2.03**	**86.15**
Net block								
As at March 31, 2020	**0.08**	**-**	**129.67**	**1.25**	**0.28**	**1.41**	**0.02**	**132.71**
As at March 31, 2019	**0.08**	**-**	**152.59**	**1.65**	**0.76**	**1.29**	**0.47**	**156.84**

1. Refer note 15 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.
2. Refer note 36 (iii) for disclosures of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

4. Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross block		
As at April 1, 2018	**5.44**	**5.44**
Additions	0.64	0.64
As at March 31, 2019	**6.08**	**6.08**
Additions	0.51	0.51
As at March 31, 2020	**6.59**	**6.59**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 1, 2018	**3.29**	**3.29**
Charge for the year	0.87	0.87
As at March 31, 2019	**4.16**	**4.16**
Charge for the year	0.49	0.49
As at March 31, 2020	**4.65**	**4.65**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2020	**1.94**	**1.94**
As at March 31, 2019	**1.92**	**1.92**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5. Financial assets - Investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
A. Investments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) **Unquoted equity shares** **i. Subsidiary companies** **- Domestic Companies**				
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('GHIAL') [1,000 (March 31, 2019: 1,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	19.55	19.55	-	-
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited ('GPEL') [2,070,000 (March 31, 2019: 2,070,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL')[1,11] [47,495,280 (March 31, 2019: 47,495,280) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL') [200 (March 31, 2019: 200) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.72	5.72	-	-
GMR Airports Limited ('GAL')[1,2,3] [also refer note 14(2), 44] 989,435,414 (March 31, 2019: 1,018,713,344) equity shares ₹ 10 each]	10,848.34	7,377.08	4,435.63	5,646.19
GMR Aviation Private Limited ('GAPL') [244,080,868 (March 31, 2019: 244,080,868) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	129.50	117.54	-	-
Gateways for India Airports Private Limited ('GFIAL') [8,649 (March 31, 2019: 8,649) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	2.21	2.50	-	-
GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR') (formely known as GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited ('GKSEZ')) [117,500,000 (March 31, 2019: 117,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	127.42	43.58	-	-
GMR Highways Limited ('GMRHL')[1,13] [699,895,741 (March 31, 2019: 1,852,929,746) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	1.70	1.70	-	-
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL')[11] [2,050,000 (March 31, 2019: 2,050,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL') [4,999,900 (March 31, 2019: 4,999,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited ('GCORRPL')[1] [1,23,00,000 (March 31, 2019: 1,23,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited ('GETL') [50,219,897 (March 31, 2019: 50,219,897) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	77.90	46.28	-	-
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited ('DSPL') [168,059,694 (March 31, 2019: 168,059,694) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	165.57	-	-	-
GMR Generation Assets Limited ('GGAL')[1,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,13] [6,322,750,426 (March 31, 2019: 6,322,750,426) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Power Infra Limited ('GPIL') [849,490 (March 31, 2019: 849,490) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL') [49,994 (March 31, 2019: 49,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Aerostructure Service Limited ('GASL') (formerly known as GMR Hyderabad Airport Resource Management Limited ('GHARML') [50,000 (March 31, 2019: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ('GSPHL') [47,989,999 (March 31, 2019: 47,989,999) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	750.86	833.62	-	-
GMR Urban Power Infra Limited (GUPIL) [1,00,000 (March 31, 2019: Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)[16]	0.08	0.08	-	-
Kakinada Gateways Port Limited (KGPL)[16]	3.45	3.45	-	-
	12,132.30	**8,451.10**	**4,435.63**	**5,646.19**
- Body Corporates				
GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited ('GIML')[13,15] [181,236,001 (March 31, 2019: 181,236,001) equity shares of USD 1 each]	1,265.38	1,305.02	-	-
GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited ('GCRPL')[12] [30,000 (March 31, 2019: 30,000) equity shares of SGD 1 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Male International Airport Private Limited ('GMIAL')[14] [154 (March 31, 2019: 154) equity shares of Mrf 10 each]	13.02	13.02	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited ('GI(O)L') [100 (March 31, 2019: 100] equity shares of USD 1 each]	-	-	-	-
	1,278.40	**1,318.04**	-	-
ii. Joint ventures/ associates				
GMR Energy Limited ('GEL')[1,4,5,7,8,9,10.13] [1,057,369,038 (March 31, 2019: 1,057,369,038) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	485.90	792.18	313.25	508.60
GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited ('GEML') [5 (March 31, 2019: 5) equity share of USD 1 each]	3.63	-	-	-
GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ('GBHPL')[9] [4,900 (March 31, 2019: 4,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR OSE Hungund Hospet Highways Private Limited ('GOSEHHHPL')[1] [Nil (March 31, 2019: 59,801,692) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	25.33
	489.53	**792.18**	**313.25**	**533.93**
Less: Investments classified as held for sale	-	-	(4,748.88)	(6,180.12)
	489.53	**792.18**	**(4,748.88)**	**(6,180.12)**
Total investment in equity	**13,900.23**	**10,561.32**	**-**	**-**
B. Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies				
i. Investment in preference shares (in the nature of equity) of subsidiary companies measured at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI)				
GGAL[1, 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,13] [492,102,500 (March 31, 2019: 492,105,500) 0.01% compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GPEL [4,450,000 (March 31, 2019: 4,450,000) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	-	-	-
GCORRPL [2,192,500 (March 31, 2019: 2,192,500) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	-	-	-
GAL[3] 197,743,603 (March 31, 2019: Nil) 0% compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each)	135.25	-	-	-
DSPL[13]	132.46	**-**	**-**	**-**
	267.71	**-**	**-**	**-**
ii. Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GACEPL[11] [66,000 (March 31, 2019: 66,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	0.54	0.49	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GCORRPL [1,200,000 (March 31, 2019: 1,200,000) 6% non-cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	6.41	5.79	-	-
GCAPL [15,000,000 (March 31, 2019: 15,000,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	14.39	12.52	-	-
DSPL [42,000,000 (March 31, 2019: 42,000,000) 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	77.32	181.53	-	-
GHVEPL[11] [8,152,740 (March 31, 2019: 8,152,740) 6% non-cumulative redeemable/ convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	51.59	46.60	-	-
	150.26	**246.93**	-	-
Less: provision for diminution in value of investments in preference shares at amortised cost	(58.62)	(48.50)	-	-
Total investment in preference shares	**359.35**	**198.43**	**-**	**-**
C. Investment in debentures of subsidiary companies				
i. Investment in debentures (in the nature of equity) of subsidiary companies measured at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI)				
GSPHL [100 (March 31, 2019: 100) 0% unsecured compulsorily convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 10,000,000 each]	100.00	100.00	-	-
GSPHL [21,200,000 (March 31, 2019: 21,200,000) 0% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each]	21.20	21.20	-	-
GSPHL [13,826 (March 31, 2019: 13,826) 0% unsecured compulsorily convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 100,000 each]	138.26	138.26	-	-
GIDL[13] [13,485 (March 31, 2019: 20,600) 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	484.28	1,204.51	-	-
ii. Investment in debentures of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GKSIR [142 (March 31, 2019: 142) 12% unsecured optionally convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each]	14.20	14.20	-	-
DPPL [15 (March 31, 2019: 15) 0.1% unsecured optionally convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each]	1.14	0.99	-	-
Total investment in debentures	**759.08**	**1,479.16**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
D. Investments at fair value through profit and loss account				
Investment in mutual funds				
ICICI Prudential Liquid Growth Plan Nil (March 31, 2019: 312.11) units of ₹ Nil each (March 31, 2019: ₹ 275.42 each)	-	-	-	0.01
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund 907,214.71 (March 31, 2019: Nil) units of ₹ 1080.25 each (March 31, 2019: Nil)	-	-	98.00	-
Total investment in mutual funds	**-**	**-**	**98.00**	**0.01**
Total investments (A+B+C+D)	**15,018.66**	**12,238.91**	**98.00**	**0.01**
Aggregate book and market value of quoted investments	-	-	98.00	0.01
Aggregate gross value of unquoted investments	15,077.28	12,287.41	-	0.00
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of preference shares	(58.62)	(48.50)	-	-

1. Details of investments pledged at face value as security in respect of the loans availed by the Company and the investee Companies. Also refer note 15
The following unquoted investments included above have been pledged as security in respect of the borrowings of the Company or the investee Companies:

(₹ in crore)

Description	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GMRHL [699,895,739 (March 31, 2019: 1,303,050,820 equity share of ₹ 10 each)]	699.90	1303.05
GACEPL [23,272,687 (March 31, 2019: 23,272,687) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	23.27	23.27
GCORRPL [3,487,500 (March 31, 2019: 3,487,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	3.49	3.49
GOSEHHHPL [Nil (March 31, 2019: 59,801,692) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	59.80
GAL [664,195,004 (March 31, 2019: 798,018,269) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	664.20	798.02
GEL [305,059,169 (March 31, 2019: 413,266,250) equity share of ₹ 10 each]	305.06	413.27
GGAL [62,542,77,709 (March 31, 2019: 5,052,860,166) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	6,254.28	5,052.86
GSPHPL [3,35,93,000 (March 31, 2019: Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	33.59	-

2 During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) with GMR Infra Services Limited ('GISL') for the sale of 29,277,930 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each of GMR Airports Limited ('GAL'), a subsidiary company, for a consideration of ₹ 462.84 crore, subject to fulfillment of various conditions as specified in the said agreement. The transaction was completed on February 15, 2020. Also refer note 44.

3 During the current year the GAL has allotted 273,516,392 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of a face value of ₹ 10 (Rupees Ten only) each by way of bonus issue aggregating to ₹ 273.52 crore fully paid up, to the existing equity shareholders of the Company or to the Beneficial owners in the same proportion of their equity shares holding in the GAL. The Company has recognised the fair value of the CCPS alloted to the Company based on the external valuer report.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

(₹ in crore)

4 The Company has invested in GMR Generation Assets Limited ("GGAL") which has further invested in step down subsidiaries and joint ventures. Further, the Company together with GGAL and GMR Energy Projects Mauritius Limited has investments in GMR Energy Limited ("GEL") amounting ₹ 1,897.63 crores and has outstanding loan amounting to ₹ 212.66 crore in GEL. GEL and GGAL have certain underlying subsidiaries/ associates/ joint ventures which are engaged in energy sector including mining operations. GEL, GGAL and some of the underlying subsidiaries/ associates/ joint ventures as further detailed in note 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 below have been incurring losses resulting in substantial erosion in their net worth. Based on its internal assessment with regard to future operations and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management of the Company has fair valued its investments and for reasons as detailed in note 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 below, the management is of the view that the fair values of the Company's investments in GGAL and GEL are appropriate.

5 GMR Warora Energy Limited ('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electrical energy from its coal based power plant of 600 MW situated at Warora. GWEL, has accumulated losses of ₹ 640.76 crore as at March 31, 2020 which has resulted in substantial erosion of GWEL's net worth. GWEL had claimed compensation for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the Power Purchase Agreements ('PPA') and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GWEL. GWEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 535.87 crore which are substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders, the management is confident of realization of the outstanding receivables. Further, the management of the GWEL is in active discussions with one of its customers for renewal of the existing PPA expiring in June 2020. Though the net worth of GWEL is substantially eroded GWEL has made pretax profits during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management of GWEL expects that the plant will generate sufficient profits in the future years and will be able to recover the receivables and based on business plans and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management of GEL is of the view that the carrying value of the net assets in GWEL by GEL as at March 31, 2020 is appropriate.

6 GWEL entered into a PPA with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited ('MSEDCL') on March 17, 2010 for sale of power for an aggregate contracted capacity of 200 MW, wherein power was required to be scheduled from power plant's bus bar. MSEDCL disputed place of evacuation of power with Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission ('MERC'), wherein MERC has directed GWEL to construct separate lines for evacuation of power through State Transmission Utility ('STU') though GWEL was connected to Central Transmission Utility ('CTU'). Aggrieved by the MERC Order, GWEL preferred an appeal with APTEL. APTEL vide its interim Order dated February 11, 2014 directed GWEL to start scheduling the power from GWEL's bus bar and bear transmission charges of inter-state transmission system towards supply of power. GWEL in terms of the interim order scheduled the power from its bus bar from March 17, 2014 and paid inter-state transmission charges. APTEL vide its final Order dated May 8, 2015 upheld GWEL's contention of scheduling the power from bus bar and directed MSEDCL to reimburse the inter-state transmission charges hitherto borne by GWEL as per its interim order. Accordingly, as at March 31, 2020, GWEL has raised claim of ₹ 535.77 crore towards reimbursement of transmission charges from March 17, 2014 till March 31, 2020. MSEDCL preferred an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and also applied for stay proceedings for the above order of APTEL, which was rejected by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

In view of the favorable Order from APTEL, rejection of stay petition of MSEDCL by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, receipt of substantial amount towards reimbursement of transmission charges and also considering the legal opinion received from legal counsel that GWEL has tenable case with respect to the appeal filed by MSEDCL against the said Order which is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, GWEL has recognized the reimbursement of transmission charges of ₹ 535.77 crore relating to the period from March 17, 2014 to March 31, 2020 (including ₹ 32.26 crore and ₹ 121.68 crore for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2020) in the financial statements of the GWEL.

7 GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), a joint venture of GEL is engaged in development and operation of 3*350 MW under Phase I and 1*350 MW under Phase II, coal based power project in Kamalanga village, Orissa and has commenced commercial operation of Phase I of the project. GKEL has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,803.49 crores as at March 31, 2020, which has resulted in substantial erosion of GKEL's net worth due to operational difficulties faced during the early stage of its operations. Further, GKEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 1,502.86 crore as at March 31, 2020, for coal cost pass through and various ""change in law"" events from its customers under the PPAs and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GKEL. The payment from the customers against the claims is substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders with regard to its petition for 'Tariff Determination' and 'Tariff Revision' with its customers, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables of GKEL.

GKEL in view of the Supreme Court Order in Energy Watchdog vs CERC and others and CERC order in its own case for Haryana Discoms had sought legal opinion from the legal counsel on certainty of the claims with Bihar Discoms. Considering opinion received from legal counsels that GKEL has good tenable case with virtual certainty with respect to coal cost pass through and favourable Order from APTEL dated December 21, 2018 and CERC

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

judgment in GKEL's own case for Haryana Discoms where the computation methodology of coal cost pass through was decided, the management was virtually certain on receipt of the GKEL's claim of revenue on coal cost pass through and was of the opinion that no contingency was involved in this regard. GKEL has now received a favorable order on September 16, 2019 whereby the CERC has allowed the coal cost pass through to be charged to the Bihar Discom, based on a certain methodology. However, GKEL has filed a review petition with Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity dated November 14, 2019 against this methodology on the grounds that the methodology stated in this order, even though favorable, is contradictory to the methodology stated in the earlier order of CERC in GKEL's case with Haryana Discom. Accordingly, GKEL continued to recognize the income on Coal Cost Pass Through claims of ₹ 58.86 crores for the year ended March 31, 2020.

In the current year ended March 31, 2020, GKEL has accounted for late payment surcharge on billed invoices to Haryana Discoms amounting to ₹ 94.25 crore as per Order 135 of 2018 passed by APTEL dated December 20, 2020.

Further as per the PPA with GRIDCO, GKEL shall raise a combined invoice for capacity charge and energy charge. GKEL had raised invoices and claimed capacity charges based on availability declared to State Load Dispatch Center (SLDC) on the basis of Tariff Orders issued by CERC for FY 2009-14 and FY 2014-19 respectively. However, GRIDCO disputed the declared availability, calculated the capacity charges and paid partial amount, against which the GKEL has objected as to the method of calculation and filed a petition before CERC in case no 115IMP/2019 on account non receipt of capacity charges along with late payment surcharge. CERC has passed an Order on Februray 04, 2020 and directed GRIDCO to pay the outstanding amount along with late payment surcharge as per CERC Tariff Regulation 2014. Further, CERC has directed SLDC to revise the availability for the said period as available by the Company. Accordingly, the Company has raised invoice to GRIDCO on LPS and recognised ₹ 47.26 crore during year ended March 31, 2020.

GKEL has accounted for transportation cost of fly ash as change in law event as the same was agreed in principle by CERC vide Order 131/MP/2016 dated February 21, 2018 and recognized revenue amounting to ₹ 36.36 crore for Haryana, Bihar and GRIDCO PPAs for the year ended March 31, 2020 post complying with the conditions mandated in this regard. GKEL has filed petition with CERC for determination of compensation of transportation charges of fly ash as per Order 131/MP/2016 and is awaiting final order.

Further, there is uncertainty regarding the final outcome of litigations as regards claims against GKEL. In view of these matters, business plans, valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GKEL held by GEL as at March 31, 2020 is appropriate.

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2020, as part of the strategic initiatives being undertaken by the management to ensure liquidity and timely payment of its obligations, the management of the Company, entered into share purchase agreement with JSW Energy Limited for sale of its equity stake in GKEL. However, subsequent to the year end, the said transaction has been put on hold due to uncertainties on account of COVID – 19 pandemic.

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

(i) GREL had not commenced commercial operations pending linkages of natural gas supply from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas till the period ended September 30, 2015. As a result, the consortium of lenders of GREL decided to implement Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme ('SDR Scheme'). Pursuant to the scheme, borrowings aggregating to ₹ 1,308.57 crore and interest accrued thereon amounting to ₹ 105.42 crore was converted into equity shares of GREL for 55% stake in equity share capital of GREL and the Company and GGAL have given a guarantee of ₹ 2,571.71 crore to the lenders against the remaining debt. Under the SDR Scheme, the bankers had to find new promoters for GREL within the period as prescribed under the scheme, which expired during the year ended March 31, 2018. Consequent to the SDR and the conversion of loans into equity share capital by the consortium of lenders, GREL ceased to be a subsidiary, GREL ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company and has been considered as associate as per the requirement of Ind AS -28.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, considering that GREL continued to incur losses in absence of commercial operations, the consortium of lenders has decided to implement a revised resolution plan which has been approved by all the lenders and accordingly the lenders have restructured the debt. The Company along with its subsidiaries has provided guarantees to the lenders against the servicing of sustainable debts having principal amounting to ₹ 1,127.91 crore and all interests there on, including any other obligation arising out of it and discharge of the put option in regard to Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ('CRPS') (unsustainable debt) amounting to ₹ 940.59 crore, if any exercised by the CRPS lenders, as per the terms of the revised resolution plan."

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2018, pursuant to the appeal filed by Andhra Pradesh Discoms ('APDISCOMs'), the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that RLNG is not natural gas and accordingly GVPGL cannot be entitled for capacity charges based on availability declaration for generation of power on the basis of RLNG. GVPGL had also filed petition claiming losses of ₹ 447.00 crore pertaining to capacity charges pertaining to period 2006 to 2008 before Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission ('APERC'). Over the years, the case was heard for deciding the jurisdiction to adjudicate the proceedings. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh passed its Judgment and held that the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') has the jurisdiction to adjudicate the present dispute. The Supreme Court vide its order dated February 4, 2020 dismissed the aforesaid petition of the DISCOMs and held that CERC will have jurisdiction to adjudicate the disputes in the present case and directed CERC to dispose off the petition filed before it within six months.

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

GVGPL has calculated a claim amount of ₹ 741.31 crore for the period from October 2016 till February 2020, out of which the Company has claimed by submitting invoices to APDISCOMs of ₹ 363.42 crore for the period from October 2016 to January 2018 and is in the process of submitting invoices for the remaining amounts."

(iii) During the year, GEL entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with a prospective buyer for a consideration of USD 1.55 crore for sale of the Barge Mounted Power Plant ('Barge Plant') on as is where is basis, out of which USD 0.30 crore has been received till March 31, 2020. The transaction was expected to be completed by May 31, 2020. However, the dismantling work is on hold due to COVID-19. However, the management is confident of completing the transfer of Barge by December 31, 2020. Since the estimate of realizable value amounting ₹ 112.02 crore done by the management as at March 31, 2020 is consistent with the consideration for the Barge Plant as per the agreement, no further impairment charge is required.

(iv) Further, the management of the Company is evaluating various approaches / alternatives to deal with the situation and is confident that Government of India ('GoI') would take further necessary steps / initiatives in this regard to improve the situation regarding availability of natural gas from alternate sources in the foreseeable future. The management of the Company carried out a valuation assessment of GREL and GVPGL during the year ended March 31, 2020 which includes certain assumptions relating to availability and pricing of domestic and imported gas, future tariff, tying up of PPA, realization of claims for losses incurred in earlier periods and current period from the customer and other operating parameters, which it believes reasonably reflect the future expectations from these projects. The business plan of GREL considered for valuation assessment has been approved by the consortium of lenders at the time of execution of the resolution plan. The management of the Company will monitor these aspects closely and take actions as are considered appropriate and is confident that these gas based entities will be able to generate sufficient profits in future years and meet their financial obligations as they arise and GEL will be able to dispose off the Barge Power Plant as per the aforementioned Sale and Purchase agreement. Based on the aforementioned reasons and business plans, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investment in GVPGL amounting to ₹ 605.70 crore by GEL as at March 31, 2020 is appropriate. The Company has provided for its investment in full in GREL and the management is confident that no further obligation would arise for the guarantees provided to the lenders against the servicing of sustainable and unsustainable debts.

9 GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ('GBHPL') a subsidiary of GEL, is in the process of setting up 300 MW hydro based power plant in Alaknanda River, Chamoli District of Uttarakhand. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ('the Court'), while hearing a civil appeal in the matters of Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited, directed vide its order dated May 7, 2014 that no further construction work shall be undertaken by the 24 projects coming up on the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi basins until further orders. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2016, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change ('MoEF') has represented to the Supreme Court of India that of the six hydro projects in Uttarakhand, two projects including GBHPL requires certain design modifications as per the policy stipulations. During the year ended March 31, 2018, the validity of Environmental Clearance ('EC') granted to GBHPL by the MoEF ceased to exist. Pursuant to an application made by GBHPL, the MoEF vide its letter dated April 17, 2018, proposed to extend the EC granted to GBHPL for a period of 3 years, subject to the final outcome of the matter pending before the Court. Based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, the management of GBHPL is confident of obtaining the requisite clearances and based on business plan and a valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management of the Company is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GBHPL by GEL as at March 31, 2020 is appropriate.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

10 GMR Upper Karnali Hydropower Limited ('GUKHL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is in the process of construction of a hydro based power plant in Nepal. As per the currently applicable tax laws in Nepal, renewable energy projects are eligible for tax exemption, provided the COD is achieved by July 2023. However, the Management expects the applicability of the tax exemption to be extended further. Based on its internal assessment, the management of the Company is confident that GUKHL will be able to avail these tax exemptions and based on business plan and a valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management of the Company is of the view that the carrying value of net assets in GUKHL by GEL as at March 31, 2020 is appropriate.

11 (a) As detailed in note 11(b) and 11(c), the diminution in value in GMR Highways Limited has primarily arisen on account of the diminution in the value of investments / advances in GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL') and GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL') as detailed below.

(b) GACEPL has been incurring losses since the commencement of its commercial operations and has accumulated losses of ₹ 467.14 crore as at March 31, 2020. The management believes that these losses are primarily attributable to the loss of revenue arising as a result of diversion of partial traffic on parallel roads. The matter is currently under arbitration and the arbitration tribunal has passed an interim order staying the payment of negative grant till further orders. Based on an internal assessment and a legal opinion, the management of the Company is confident that it will be able to claim compensation from relevant authorities for the loss it has suffered due to such diversion of traffic and considering expected future traffic flow, the management of GACEPL believes that the carrying value of investments in GACEPL as at March 31, 2020, is appropriate.

(c) GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL') a subsidiary of the Company has been incurring losses since the commencement of its commercial operations and has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,162.21 crore as at March 31, 2020. The management believes that these losses are primarily due to loss of revenue arising as a result of drop in commercial traffic on account of bifurcation of State of Andhra Pradesh and ban imposed on sand mining in the region. The management of the Company based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, believes that these events constitute a Change in Law as per the Concession Agreement and GHVEPL is entitled to a claim for losses suffered on account of the aforementioned reasons and accordingly filed its claim for the loss of revenue till the year ended March 31, 2017 with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI'). The claim of GHVEPL was rejected by NHAI and accordingly during the year ended March 31, 2018, GHVEPL has decided to proceed with arbitration and accordingly Arbitral Tribunal was constituted and claims were filed. Further, the project was initially developed from existing 2 lanes to 4 lanes and will be further developed to 6 laning subsequently (before 14th anniversary of the appointed date). If 6 laning is not carried out (if so required by NHAI/desired by GHVEPL), concession period will be restricted to 15 years as against 25 years. GHVEPL has been amortising intangible assets over the concession period of 25 years

GHVEPL has recognised a provision of additional concession fees (premium) of ₹ 620.31 crore including interest till March 31, 2020 based on NHAI's directions, failure to which, it will terminate the concession agreement. GHVEPL has approached the Tribunal to restrain NHAI from seeking any such recovery / demand / claim and / or taking any coercive action including termination of concession agreement, till the completion of present arbitration proceedings and Tribunal has restrained NHAI from taking action.

Furthermore, NHAI vide notice dated November 18, 2019, pursuant to Article 36 of the concession agreement has suspended the rights of GHVEPL to collect toll. Aggrieved by the notice, GHVEPL approached the tribunal for stay of the said notice from NHAI and stay was granted by Ad-interim order on the same date. Tribunal directed GHVEPL to deposit ₹ 75.00 crore (₹ 25.00 Crore each month) till February 29, 2020 as deposit, on without prejudice basis, in a no lien escrow account, considering the consequences of said notice. GHVEPL has complied with the orders of the Tribunal and the amount so deposited every month has been subsequently transferred to NHAI account on the directions of the Tribunal. However, aggrieved by the interim order, GHVEPL preferred an appeal before Delhi High Court wherein the Court had directed both the parties to maintain status quo till the matter is disposed off by Arbitral Tribunal.

The Arbitral Tribunal vide its order dated March 31, 2020, has pronounced the award unanimously, upholding GHVEPL's contention that bifurcation of state of Andhra Pradesh and ban on sand mining in the region constitutes Change in Law event and GHVEPL is entitled for compensation for the loss of revenue arising as a result of drop in commercial vehicle. However, majority of the Tribunal members have directed NHAI to constitute a committee for determining the claim amount based on data/ records available with the GHVEPL and NHAI. The minority member in the Tribunal however was of the opinion that Tribunal should have constituted the Committee instead of directing NHAI, which is against the principal of natural justice. GHVEPL, aggrieved by the findings, has filed applications under Section 9 and 34 of the Arbitration Act, 1996, before Delhi High Court challenging the award on the limited ground of (i) constitution of the committee by NHAI for quantification of compensation and (ii) for interim measures by restraining NHAI from constituting the Committee, demanding premium and taking coercive / precipitate measures under the Concession Agreement.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

On May 8, 2020 GHVEPL has received notice from NHAI restricting the concession period to 15 years pursuant to clause 3.2.2 of the concession agreement dated October 9, 2009 by stating, it is satisfied that six-laning is not required for the highway and four laning is sufficient for operating highway. GHVEPL has filed its response seeking material on record from NHAI and has further obtained legal opinion, based on which the Company has decided and is in the process of challenging the said notice in the court of law considering the pending quantification of the favorable Arbitral award before the High Court.

The restriction, in terms of notice dated May 8, 2020 from NHAI, on the concession period to 15 years from 25 years would have impact on the carrying value of intangible assets, in case any adverse outcome of the notice from NHAI upon challenge before court of law, the carrying value of intangible assets as at March 31, 2020 of ₹ 1,984.04 crore which is being amortised over balance life of 15 years on revenue projection at present would have to be amortised over next 5 years.

GHVEPL has also internally assessed the average daily traffic for financial year 2024-25, the scheduled six-laning period which indicates that average daily traffic at designated Toll Plaza will exceed the Design Capacity that would require six-laning as per Clause 29.2.3 of the Concession Agreement. In terms of the internal assessment by GHVEPL where in the traffic flows were estimated to increase to the levels which mandates six-laning during the concession period and based on the opinion from the legal Counsel the management is of the view that the withdrawal of the Six Laning of the project highway without any reasoning is not a tenable action by NHAI / Regulator and the same would be contested in the Court of law subsequent to the awaited decision from Delhi High Court. Accordingly, concession life of 25 years with six laning has been considered for the purposes of the amortisation of Intangibles in spite of the communication / notice by NHAI / Regulator restricting the period to 15 years with four-laning.

The management of GHVEPL is confident that it will be able to claim compensation from the relevant authorities for the loss it suffered due to aforementioned reasons. Accordingly, based on the aforesaid legal opinion, expected future traffic flow over a concession period of 25 years based on valuation assessment by an external expert and expected compensation claim inflows, the management of GHVEPL believes that the carrying value of investments in GHVEPL as at March 31, 2020, is appropriate.

12 The Company through its subsidiary GMR Coal Resources Pte. Limited ('GCRPL') has investments of ₹ 3,618.65 crore in PTGEMS, a joint venture as at March 31, 2020. PTGEMS along with its subsidiaries is engaged in the business of coal mining and trading activities. The cost of investments is significantly higher than the book value of assets of PTGEMS and includes certain future benefits including Coal Supply Agreement ('CSA') of GCRPL with PTGEMS whereby the Company along with its subsidiaries is entitled to offtake stated quantity of coal as per the terms of the CSA at an agreed discount other than profit from mining operations. Though the shares of PTGEMS are listed on the overseas exchanges, the management is of the view that the quoted prices are not reflective of the underlying value of the mines as in the past few years the shares have been very thinly traded. Based on profitable mining operations, ramp up of production volumes and other assumptions around off take at a discounted price and trading thereof considered in valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management believes that the carrying value of aforesaid investments in PTGEMS as at March 31, 2020 is appropriate.

13 a) During the year ended March 31, 2020, GMR Highways Limited ("GMRHL"), a subsidiary of the Company, received approval of shareholders and creditors and subsequent confirmation from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide the order dated March 20, 2020 has reduced its issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital from ₹ 205,293 crore (comprising 2,052,929,749 fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10/- each) to ₹ 775.44 crore (comprising of 775,440,510 fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10/- each). Such reduction has been given effect by cancelling and extinguishing 62.23% of the total issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital of the GMRHL (the "Capital Reduction"). The shareholders whose share capital has been reduced have been paid a sum of 10 paise per equity share as a consideration.

b) During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has purchased 100,000 equity share of GPUIL for a consideration of ₹ 0.10 crore.

c) During the year ended March 31, 2020, GMR Infra Developers Limited ("GIDL") has converted 7,115 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ("CCDs") having face value of ₹ 1,000,000 each, aggregating to ₹ 711.50 Crores, out of the 20,600 CCD issued by GIDL to the Company, into 12.25% non- convertible debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 1,000,000 each which has been redeemed during the year.

d) During the year ended March 31, 2020, 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares isssued by Dhruvi Securities Private Limited ("DSPL") have been extended for further period of 9 years at mutually agreed terms and conditions. Considering the extention of CCPS, equity component of preference shares amounting to ₹ 132.46 crore has been recognised.

e) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had sold 88,405,234 equity shares of GMCAC of PHP 1 each to GMR Airports International B.V. for a sale consideration of ₹ 71.23 crore,

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

f) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had sold 5050,000 equity share of ₹ 10 each and 195,000 preference share of ₹ 100 each of GKUAEL to GMRHL for a sale consideration of ₹ 7.86 crore.

g) During the year ended March 31, 2019, GIML, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company had bought back 139,314,000 equity shares of USD 1 each from the Company for a consideration of ₹ 1,623.37 crore.

h) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had sold 123,628,295 equity shares of GEL of ₹ 10 each to GGAL for a sale consideration of ₹ 157.40 crore and pursuant to the sale agreement, 413,266,250 equity shares will be sold to GGAL within next 12 months. Accordingly, ₹ 508.60 crore had been classified under "Assets classified as held for sale."

14 GMR Male International Airport Private Limited ('GMIAL'), a subsidiary of the Company entered into an agreement on June 28, 2010 with Maldives Airports Company Limited ('MACL') and Ministry of Finance and Treasury ('MoFT'), Republic of Maldives, for the Rehabilitation, Expansion, Modernization, Operation and Maintenance of Male International Airport ('MIA') for a period of 25 years ("the Concession Agreement"). On November 27, 2012, MACL and MoFT issued notices to GMIAL stating that the Concession Agreement was void ab initio and that neither MoFT nor MACL had authority under the laws of Maldives to enter into the agreement and MACL took over the possession and control of the MIA and GMIAL vacated the airport effective December 8, 2012. The matter was under arbitration. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the arbitration tribunal delivered its final award in favour of GMIAL.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, Maldives Inland Revenue Authority ('MIRA') has issued tax audit reports and notice of tax assessments demanding business profit tax amounting to USD 1.44 crore, USD 0.29 crore as the additional withholding tax excluding fines and penalties. During the year ended March 31, 2019, MIRA has issued additional demands of USD 0.21 crore and USD 0.13 crore on account of fines on business profit tax and withholding taxes respectively. However, management of the Company is of the view that the notice issued by MIRA is not tenable.

On May 23, 2019, the Attorney General's office has issued statement on this matter to MIRA stating that in the event of the Maldives parties deducting any sum from this award in respect of taxes, the amount payable under the award shall be increased to enable the GMIAL to receive the sum it would have received if the payment had not been liable to tax.

Further, as per the letter dated January 22, 2020 received from Ministry of Finance Male', Republic of Maldives (the "Ministry"), the amount of tax assessed by MIRA relating to the final arbitration award is USD 0.59 crore and in the event of any tax payable by GMIAL on the same shall be borne by whom the payment was settled to GMIAL, without giving any workings / break-up for the same. As such the Ministry has confirmed that GMIAL is not liable to pay for the tax assessed by MIRA on the final arbitration award.

Subsequent to the year end, GMIAL has obtained the statement of dues from MIRA on June 1, 2020 and as per the statements of dues as at June 1, 2020, GMIAL is required to settle business profit tax amounting to US$ 0.72 Crore and fines on business profit tax amounting to US$ 0.58 crore and GMIAL is required to settle withholding tax amounting US$ 0.29 crore and fines on withholding tax amounted to US$ 0.31 crore (withdrawing the interim tax liability claim of US$ 0.72 crore).

Considering the entire tax liability pertaining to the business profit taxes is relating to the Arbitration Award Sum, the management of the Company is of view that GMIAL will be able to successfully defend and object to the notice of tax assessments and accordingly, no additional provision is required to be recognized in these financial statements. Further, in respect of the matters pertaining to the withholding taxes and the fines thereon, the Company, believes that since these pertain to the aforementioned matter itself, the tax demand on these items is not valid and based on an independent legal opinion, no adjustments to the books of account are considered necessary.

15 The Company through GIML has an investment in GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited, a subsidiary of GIML. GICL has fixed deposits of ₹ 107.08 crore (USD 1.50 crore) with Eurobank, Cyprus. The Republic of Cyprus is presently facing economic difficulties. During the period ended December 31, 2019, the bank has released USD 0.5 crore and the management of the Company is of the view that despite such economic difficulties, the amount held as fixed deposit with Eurobank is good for recovery, though withdrawal of the amount from the Republic of Cyprus would be subject to restriction as may be imposed by the Central Bank of Cyprus.

16 The Company does not hold any shares in these entities. The value of investment represents investments in additional equity on account of financial guarantees.

17 During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has voluntarily changed its accounting policy, as per Ind AS 8, with respect to measurement of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost as per Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" to fair value as per Ind AS 109 "Financial instruments". Refer note 2 for details.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

6. Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Unsecured, considered good[1]					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 33)		108.71	85.14	533.58	390.03
Other trade receivables		0.86	3.50	5.29	4.71
	(A)	**109.57**	**88.64**	**538.87**	**394.74**
Trade receivables- credit impaired					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 33)		-	-	1.40	0.49
Other trade receivables		28.79	25.18	1.78	2.30
	(B)	**28.79**	**25.18**	**3.18**	**2.79**
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)					
Less: Trade receivables - loss allowance	**(C)**	**(28.79)**	**(25.18)**	**(3.18)**	**(2.79)**
Total trade receivables	**(A+B-C)**	**109.57**	**88.64**	**538.87**	**394.74**

- No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.
- Refer note 37(c) for details pertaining to Expected credit loss ('ECL').

1. Includes retention money (net of impairment allowances) of ₹ 109.57 crore (March 31, 2019 ₹ 88.64 crore). These payments are deducted by customer to ensure performance of the Company's obligations and hence are receivable on the completion of contract or after the completion of defect liability period as defined in the respective contract and accordingly no discounting has been done for the same.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

7. Loans (₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Security deposit				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposit with others	0.33	0.80	2.61	0.53
(A)	**0.33**	**0.80**	**2.61**	**0.53**
Other loans				
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to related party (refer note 33)	1,255.95	1,599.45	1,135.35	294.90
Loan to employee	-	0.10	-	-
	1,255.95	**1,599.55**	**1,135.35**	**294.90**
Loans receivables - credit impaired- related party (refer note 29,33 and 37)	324.81	260.99	409.53	-
	324.81	**260.99**	**409.53**	**-**
Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful loans)				
Less: Loans receivables - credit impaired - related party (refer note 29,33 and 37)	(324.81)	(260.99)	(409.53)	-
(B)	**1,255.95**	**1,599.55**	**1,135.35**	**294.90**
Total loans (A+B)	**1,256.28**	**1,600.35**	**1,137.96**	**295.42**

1. Loans are non-derivative financial instruments which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by the changes in the credit risk of the counter parties.
2. The Company made a provision for impairment in the value of loan of ₹ 734.34 crore as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 260.99 crore) which has been disclosed as an 'exceptional item' in the accompanying standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020. As detailed in note 5, the impairment in value has primarily arisen on account of the impairment in the value of investments / doubtful loans and advances in subsidiaries.
3. No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

8. Other financial assets (₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Non-current bank balances (refer note 12(b))	81.24	94.04	-	-
Unbilled revenue	-	-	14.81	20.31
Unbilled revenue - related party (refer note 33)	-	-	291.18	360.56
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	1.84	2.21
Interest accrued on loans and debentures to related party (refer note 33)	-	-	295.74	221.05
Other receivable from related parties (refer note 33)	-	-	402.00	402.00
Non trade receivable considered good	-	-	83.49	55.27
Application money paid towards securities [₹ 31,275 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 31,275)]	-	-	0.00	0.00
	81.24	**94.04**	**1,089.06**	**1,061.42**
Provision for doubtful other receivable	-	-	(225.23)	-
Total other financial assets	**81.24**	**94.04**	**863.83**	**1061.42**

note 37(c) for details pertaining to ECL.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

9. Other assets

(₹ in crore)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Capital advances to others		1.87	2.60	-	-
	(A)	**1.87**	**2.60**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Advance to suppliers		-	-	62.25	29.18
Advance to employees		-	-	0.70	0.45
Advance to related party (refer note 33)		-	-	0.30	0.31
	(B)	**-**	**-**	**63.25**	**29.94**
Other advances					
Prepaid expenses		-	-	11.49	3.57
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		6.86	5.76	21.94	21.02
	(C)	**6.86**	**5.76**	**33.43**	**24.59**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	**(D)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1.10)**
Total other assets	**(A+B+C+D)**	**8.73**	**8.36**	**96.68**	**53.43**

10. Non- current tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Advance income tax (net of provision for current tax and including tax paid under protest)	64.42	48.61
Total non-current tax assets (net)	**64.42**	**48.61**

11. Inventories

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Raw materials (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)	98.48	45.08
Total inventories	**98.48**	**45.08**

12 (a). Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:				
- On current accounts	-	-	22.33	17.86
Deposits with original maturity of less than or equal to 3 months	-	-	0.90	-
Cash on hand	-	-	0.03	0.14
(A)	**-**	**-**	**23.26**	**18.01**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

12 (b). Other bank balances

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Unclaimed Dividend	-	-	0.27	0.27
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months[1,2]	38.09	89.22	1.74	6.57
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months[1]	43.15	4.82	-	-
(B)	**81.24**	**94.04**	**2.01**	**6.84**
Amount disclosed under non current financial assets (refer note 8)	(81.24)	(94.04)	-	-
(C)	**(81.24)**	**(94.04)**	**-**	**-**
Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**-**	**25.27**	**24.85**

1. A charge has been created over the deposits of ₹ 81.24 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 94.04 crore) towards various loans, guarantees, letter of credit facilities, working capital facilities, bank performance gurantee and Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') maintained by the Company for loans availed by the Company from banks and financial institutions (refer note 15).
2. Includes deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months of ₹ 20.27 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 24.37 crore).
3. For the purpose of the standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following: (₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	22.33	17.87
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	0.90	-
Cash on hand	0.03	0.14
	23.26	**18.01**
Less: Bank overdraft* (refer note 15)	-	(6.23)
Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow statement	**23.26**	**11.78**

* Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, where bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. A characteristic of such banking arrangements is that the bank balance often fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn. Accordingly, the Company has considered only such bank overdrafts which fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn often.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

13. Equity Share Capital

	*Equity Shares		**Preference Shares	
	In Numbers	(₹ in crore)	In Numbers	(₹ in crore)
Authorised share capital:				
At March 31, 2018	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**

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

a. Issued equity capital

Equity shares of Re. 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	In Numbers	(₹ in crore)
At March 31, 2018	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2019	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

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

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

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares held	(₹ in crore)	No. of shares held	(₹ in crore)
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), holding company Equity shares of ₹ 1 each, fully paid up	3,101,143,150	310.11	2,962,422,625	296.24
GMR Infra Ventures LLP ('GIVLLP'), an associate of the Holding Company Equity shares of ₹ 1 each, fully paid up	31,321,815	3.13	31,321,815	3.13
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC'), an associate of the Holding Company Equity shares of ₹ 1 each, fully paid up	805,635,166	80.56	805,635,166	80.56
Welfare Trust of GMR Infra Employees ('GWT'), an associate of the Holding Company Equity shares of ₹ 1 each, fully paid up	-	-	17,999,800	1.80

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares held	Holding in class	No. of shares held	Holding in class
Equity shares of ₹. 1 each fully paid				
GEPL	3,101,143,150	51.38%	2,962,422,625	49.08%
GBC	805,635,166	13.35%	805,635,166	13.35%
DVI Fund Mauritius Limited	536,725,736	8.89%	505,584,900	8.38%
ASN Investments Limited	359,736,151	5.96%	-	-

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

e. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

During the year ended March 31, 2016, 5,683,351 Series A 0.001% CCPS and 5,683,353 Series B 0.001% CCPS of face value of ₹ 1,000 each have been converted into 359,478,241 equity shares of face value of ₹ 1 each at a price of ₹ 15.81 per equity share (including securities premium of ₹ 14.81 per equity share) and 380,666,645 equity shares of face value of ₹1 each at a price of ₹ 14.93 per equity share (including securities premium of ₹ 13.93 per equity share) respectively.

f. Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of foreign currency convertible bonds ('FCCB'), please refer note 15(3) related to terms of conversion/ redemption of FCCB.

14. Other Equity

Treasury shares[2]		**(₹ in crore)**
Balance as at March 31, 2018		(101.54)
Balance as at March 31, 2019		(101.54)
Less: Sale during the year		101.54
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(A)**	**-**
Securities premium[4]		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		10,010.98
Balance as at March 31, 2019		10,010.98
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(B)**	**10,010.98**
Equity component of optionally convertible debentures ('OCD's') [refer note 15 (2)]		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		-
Add: Equity component recognised during the year		45.92
Balance as at March 31, 2019		45.92
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(C)**	**45.92**
Debenture redemption reserve ('DRR')[7]		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		127.20
Less: Amount transferred to the retained earnings		(32.34)
Balance as at March 31, 2019		94.86
Less: Amount transferred to the retained earnings		(35.37)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(D)**	**59.49**
General reserve[5]		**(₹ in crore)**
Balance as at March 31, 2018		174.56
Balance as at March 31, 2019		174.56
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(E)**	**174.56**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Capital reserve[1]		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		141.75
Balance as at March 31, 2019		141.75
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(F)**	**141.75**
Foreign currency monetary translation difference account ('FCMTR') (refer note 15(3))[8]		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		40.40
Add: Exchange difference recognised during the year		(114.50)
Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		(5.79)
Balance as at March 31, 2019		(68.31)
Add: Exchange difference recognised during the year		(195.39)
Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		(15.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(G)**	**(248.39)**
Retained earnings[6]		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		1,123.36
Loss for the year		(1,034.31)
Add: Amount transferred from debenture redemption reserve		32.34
Add: Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		0.21
Balance as at March 31, 2019		**121.50**
Loss for the year		(1,479.12)
Add: Amount transferred from debenture redemption reserve		35.37
Add: Loss on sale of treasury shares		(72.00)
Add: Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		0.04
Add: Transfer from Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve		445.67
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(H)**	**(948.54)**
Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve[3]		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		4,993.65
Gains / (loss) on FVTOCI of equity securities (net of tax ₹ 1,307.47 crore)		(4,315.81)
Balance as at March 31, 2019		**677.84**
Add: Gains / (loss) on FVTOCI of equity securities (net of tax ₹ 464.65 crore)		1,996.21
Less: Transfer to retained earnings		(445.67)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(I)**	**2,228.38**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I)**	
Balance as at March 31, 2019		**11,097.56**
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**11,464.15**

1. On July 02, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an issue and allotment of up to 180,000,000 warrants having an option to apply for and be allotted equivalent number of equity shares of face value of Re.1 each on a preferential basis under chapter VII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and provisions of all other applicable laws and regulations and accordingly the Company received an advance of ₹ 141.75 crore against such share warrants. The shareholders approved the aforesaid issue of warrants through postal ballot on August 12, 2014. Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated February 26, 2016 the outstanding warrants have been cancelled as the holders did not exercise the option within the due date of 18 months from the date of allotment, and ₹ 141.75 crore received as advance towards such warrants has been forfeited in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2016. The said amount was credited to Capital Reserve account during the year ended March 31, 2016.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

2. The Company had given an interest free loan of ₹ 115.00 crore to GMR Welfare Trust ('GWT') during the year ended March 31, 2011 for the purpose of employee benefit scheme. The trust had utilised the proceeds of the loan received from the Company in the following manner:

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Investment in equity shares of the Company	-	101.54
Investment in equity shares of GAL (refer note 5)	-	11.28
Others	-	2.18
	-	**115.00**

SEBI had issued Circular CIR/CFD/DIL/3-2013 dated January 17, 2013 prohibiting listed companies from framing any employee benefit scheme involving acquisition of its own securities from the secondary market. SEBI had issued Circular CIR/CFD/POLICYCELL/14/2013 dated November 29, 2013 extending the date of compliance to June 30, 2014. The management of the Company submitted the details of GWT to the stock exchanges. SEBI has issued a Notification dated October 28, 2014 notifying “The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014” (“SEBI Regulations”) whereby the Companies having existing schemes to which these regulations apply are required to comply with these regulations within one year of the effective date of the regulations and the trusts holding shares, for the purposes of implementing general employee benefit schemes, which exceed ten percent of the total value of the assets of the trusts, shall have a period of five years to bring down trusts’ holding in such shares to the permissible limits. SEBI published Frequently Asked Question (“FAQ”) on SEBI Regulations and clarified that appropriation of shares towards ESPS/ESOP/SAR/General Employee Benefits Scheme / Retirement Benefit Schemes by October 27, 2015 would be considered as compliance with proviso to regulation 3(12) of the SEBI Regulations. The Company may appropriate towards individual employees or sell in the market during next one year so that no unappropriated inventory remains thereafter. The shareholders have approved the revised terms and conditions of the scheme by passing a special resolution in the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 23, 2015 and that the Company will ensure compliance with other applicable provisions of the new regulations within the permissible time period. Pursuant to the implementation of Ind AS, the Company has consolidated the financial statements of GWT in its standalone financial statements and accordingly the loans has become Nil during Previous year.

During the current year, the GWT has fully repaid the outstanding balance of the aforementioned loan amounting ₹ 115.00 crores and has also transferred the sharers of GAL held by it, to the Company pursuant to share purchase agreement entered during the year between the Company and GWT. Hence, the Company has discontinued consolidating the financials of GWT in its standalone financial statement as on March 31, 2020.

3. FVTOCI equity securities

Pursuant to change in accounting policies as detailed in note 2, the Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI reserves within equity.

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

5. General reserve was created persuant to transfer of debenture redemption reserve and equity component of preference share. General reserve is a free reserve available to the Company.

6. Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

7. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has earmarked a portion of its distributable profits for redemption of its outstanding debentures. Till 31 March 2019, such reserve was carried in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

8. FCMTR represents unamortised foreign exchange differences arising on translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

15. Financial liabilities - Borrowings

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Long term borrowings:				
Debentures / Bonds				
10,000 (March 31, 2019: 10,000) 0% redeemable and non-convertible debentures of ₹ 252,500 each (March 31, 2019: ₹ 432,500; (secured)[1,30]	-	207.29	252.18	224.49
3 (March 31, 2019: 3) 0% optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 57,41,97,685 each (March 31, 2019: ₹ 430,802,315; (secured)[2]	-	-	161.05	120.86
6 (March 31, 2019: 6) 7.5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('FCCBs') of USD 50,000,000 (March 31, 2019: USD 50,000,000) each (unsecured)[3,30]	2,224.20	2,032.81	-	-
Term Loans				
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans (secured) [4,5,6,7,8,9,10,28,30]	773.71	923.91	160.27	322.23
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)[11]	490.22	487.20	-	-
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)[12,13,14,27,30,]	171.41	344.10	173.34	89.00
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)[15,16,17,18,19]	522.52	761.98	229.73	164.76
Others				
Loans from others (secured)[2]	-	140.78	-	50.18
Loans from related parties (unsecured)[20,21,22,23] (Refer note 33)	2,159.39	335.62	44.59	37.47
Short term borrowings:				
Bank Overdraft (secured)[24]	-	-	268.18	331.19
Working capital loan (secured)[24]	-	-	139.34	-
Inter-corporate deposits from related parties (secured)[25] (Refer note 33)	-	-	-	400.00
Inter-corporate deposits from related parties (secured)[26] (Refer note 33)	-	-	411.13	212.36
	6,341.45	**5,233.70**	**1,839.81**	**1,952.54**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	945.12	1,616.08	1,154.35	1,537.95
Unsecured borrowings	5,396.33	3,617.62	685.45	414.59
Less: amount clubbed under "Other financial liabilities" (refer note 16)	-	-	(1,021.16)	(1,008.99)
Total financial liabilities - borrowings	**6,341.45**	**5,233.70**	**818.64**	**943.55**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company had entered into an agreement to issue 7,000 secured, listed redeemable, non convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each to ICICI Bank Limited ('ICICI') ('Tranche 1'). During the year ended March 31, 2013 the Company had further entered into an agreement with ICICI to issue 3,000 secured, redeemable, non convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each ('Tranche 2'). These debentures are secured by way of (i) first pari passu charge over 444.52 acres of land held by GKSIR (ii) subservient charge on 8,236 acres of SEZ land held by KSL (iii) first exclusive charge over Debt Service and Reserve Account ('DSRA') maintained by the Company with ICICI and (iv) second ranking pledge over 30% of fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 10 each of GGAL. These debentures are redeemable at a premium yield during FY 19-20 @ 14.50% p.a. base rate of ICICI plus 4.50% p.a. The Tranche 1 is redeemable in thirty seven quarterly unequal instalments commencing from March 25, 2012 and

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Tranche 2 is redeemable in thirty six quarterly unequal instalments commencing from June 25, 2012. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has partially redeemed these debentures and the revised face value of these debentures after redemption is ₹ 252,500 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 432,500) per debenture. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Also refer note 15(30) below.

2. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had entered into an agreement to issue eight 0% Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCD's') of ₹ 402.00 crore i.e. 4 OCD of ₹ 43.08 crores and 4 OCD of ₹ 57.42 crores to Doosan Power Systems India Private Ltd ('DPS') which were redeemable in eight quarterly unequal instalments commencing from March 31, 2019. However, subsequent to issue of OCD's, based on interpretative letter received from Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI'), 4 OCD's of face value amounting to ₹ 229.68 crore were cancelled by the Company and have been considered as 'loans from others' during the year ended March 31, 2019. there after the same has been realloted on 27th September 2019, These OCD's are secured by way of (i) pledge of 217,300,975 fully paid -up equity shares of ₹ 10 each of GEL owned by GIL and GGAL in favour of DPS. As at March 31, 2020, the Compay has redeemed the five installment and carrying value of three outstanding debentures is ₹ 161.05 crore. The presentation of liability and equity portion of aforesaid OCD is explained in the summary of significant accounting policy.

3. Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated December 10, 2015, the Company has issued 7.50% Unlisted FCCBs of USD 30.00 crore to Kuwait Investment Authority with a maturity period of 60 years which has outstanding amount ₹ 2224.20 crores (March 2019 : ₹ 2032.81 crores). The subscriber can exercise the conversion option on and after 18 months from the closing date upto close of business on maturity date. Interest is payable on annual basis. The FCCBs are convertible at ₹ 18 per share which can be adjusted at the discretion of the Company, subject to the regulatory floor price. The exchange rate for conversion of FCCBs is fixed at ₹ 66.745/USD. As at March 31, 2020, FCCB holders have not exercised the conversion option. The Company needs to take necessary steps in case the bondholders direct the Company to list the FCCBs on the Singapore Exchange Trading Limited. Also refer note 15(30) below.

4. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 64.89 crore is outstanding as on March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 110.98 crore) carries interest @ the lender's Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate of 1Y (I-MCLE-1Y) plus spread of 4.55% p.a. (March 31, 2019: I-MCLE-1Y plus spread of 4.55% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first pari passu charge over 444.52 acres of land held by GKSIR (ii) subservient charge on 8,236 acres of SEZ land held by KSL (iii) charge over Dividend / Interest Escrow Account of the Company into which all dividends and/or interest receivable by the Company from GEL and GGAL would be deposited and (iv) first ranking pledge/NDU over 49% of equity shares of GGAL. The loan is repayable in eighteen structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 25, 2016 and ending on September 25, 2021. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Also refer note 15(30) below.

5. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 17.40 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 0.85% p.a. (March 31, 2019: base rate of lender plus spread of 0.85% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender ii) an exclusive charge on assets created out of this facility iii) corporate guarantee of GEPL and iv) securities as set out in note 15(29). The loan is repayable in ten structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 6, 2017 as per the revised agreement dated May 23, 2016. The bank has a put option for full or part of the facility amount at the end of thirty six months from the date of first disbursement and every three months thereafter. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. The loan has been repaid in full during the current year. Also refer note 15(30) below.

6. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 44.72 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 1.50% p.a. (March 31, 2019: base rate of lender plus spread of 1.50% p.a) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender ii) charge on assets created out of this facility and iii) securities as set out in note 15(29). The loan is repayable in eight equal quarterly instalments commencing from January 27, 2018 as per the revised agreement dated May 23, 2016. The bank has a put option for full or part of the facility amount at the end of eighteen months from the date of first disbursement and every three months thereafter. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. The loan has been repaid in full during the current year.

7. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 43.48 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 60.17 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 1.25% p.a. (March 31, 2019: base rate of lender plus spread of 1.25% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender ii) an exclusive charge on assets created out of underlying facility by GISPL in favour of lender approved correspondent bank iii) second charge on cash flows of GISPL from coal trading under Coal Sales and Purchase Agreement with GCRPL iv) exclusive charge on loans given to GEL v) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months and vi) securities as set out in note 15(29). The loan is repayable in fourteen unequal semi-annual instalments commencing after twelve months from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

8. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 508.39 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 509.74 crore) carries interest @ lender's marginal cost of funds based lending rate ('MCLR') plus spread of 3.10% p.a. (March 31, 2019: MCLR plus spread of 3.10% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first charge on the assets taken on loan by the Company to provide minimum cover of 1.00 times of the facility outstanding (ii) extension of pledge over 20% shares of GEL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights (already cross collateralized for existing term loan facilities at the Company, RSSL, GGAL (Term Loan-I) GMRHL (Term Loan-I)) (iii) additional pledge over 8% shares of GEL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights and non disposal undertaking over 2% shares of GEL (prior to disbursement) (iv) pledge over 26% shares of GMR Airports Limited along with all beneficial/ economic voting rights (v) margin of 19.14% of outstanding amount (in form of FD/cash or any other instrument to the satification of the lender). The loan is repayable in fourteen half yearly structured instalments commencing after a moratorium period of one year from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements. Also refer note 15(30) below.

9. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 29.94 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 142.22 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 0.50% p.a. (March 31, 2019: base rate of lender plus spread of 0.50% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) 10% DSRA in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender ii) Exclusive first charge on assets provided by the Company created out of this facility and iii) securities as set out in note 15(29). The loan is repayable in fourteen structured quarterly instalments commencing from January 15, 2017 as per the revised agreement dated May 23, 2016. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof.

10. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 287.28 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 340.20 crore) carries interest @ MCLR plus spread of 1.45% p.a. (March 31, 2019: MCLR plus spread of 1.45% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) first charge on assets created out of this facility ii) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender and iii) securities as set out in note 15(29). The loan is repayable in twenty eight structured quarterly instalments commencing from October 2017. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof.

11. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 490.22 crore is outstanding as on March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 487.20 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 4.75% p.a. (March 31, 2019: base rate of lender plus spread of 4.75% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first pari passu charge on 444.52 acres of land held by GKSIR and (ii) subservient charge on 8,236 acres of SEZ land held by KSL. The loan is repayable in twelve structured quarterly instalments commencing from April 25, 2021 and ending on January 25, 2024 as per the revised agreement dated May 27, 2016. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof.

12. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 43.28 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 86.35 crore) carries interest rate @ 13.50% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 13.50% p.a.) and is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is repayable in eighteen quarterly instalments commencing from October' 2016. The loan is secured by way of i) first mortgage and charge on non-agriculture lands of SJK Powergen Limited ('SJK') ii) pledge of 20,000,000 equity shares of Re. 1 each of the Company, held by GEPL and iii) pledge of such number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each of GEL having book value of minimum of ₹ 400.00 crore held by the Company and in case of default of repayment of loan, the lender has the right to convert the loan into equity.

13. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 211.95 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 236.47 crore) carries interest @ the lender's benchmark rate plus spread of 3.30% p.a. (March 31, 2019: lender's benchmark rate plus spread of 3.30% p.a.). The loan is secured by i) a mortgage on exclusive first charge basis on a) 99.76 acres of immovable property held by RSSL b) 10 acres of immovable property held by GEPL c) 10 acres of immovable property held by Fabcity Properties Private Limited d) 11.46 acres of immovable property held by GMR Bannerghatta Properties Private Limited e) 13.225 acres of land held by BIPL f) 246.10 square meter of house property located in New Delhi held by DG Buildwell Private Limited g) commercial property held by Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited and corporate guarantee of these entities which are giving mortgage charge ii) minimum 0.75 time cover on the loan amount by way of first pari-passu charge over SEZ land held by KSL iii) pledge of 10,551,655 unlisted shares of Rajam Enterprises Private Limited iv) Pledge of 6,024,097 listed shares of the Company on exclusive charge basis v) DSRA covering interest payment for two quarters and principal repayment for one quarter in the form of fixed deposit vi) escrow over all the receivables from KSL on exclusive charge basis and vii) post dated cheques ('PDC') for interest and principal repayments. The loan is repayable in fourty eight monthly instalments commencing after a moratorium period of 12 months from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements.

14. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 86.62 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 99.76) carries interest @ SREI Prime Lending Rate (SPLR) add spread of 1.00% p.a (March 31, 2019 : SPLR add spread of 1.00% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured against i) exclusive charge over 197 equipments ii) first charge over track laying and associated equipment owned by the Company for the DFCC package 201 iii) first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the entire current assets of the DFCC package 202 (hereinafter refered as "project") including cash flows related to the project by way of escrow mechanism iv) second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over the movable fixed assets of the project including but not limited to track laying and associated equipment of the project v) first pari passu charge over all the project documents including all licenses, permits, approvals, consents and insurace polices. The loan facility shall be repaid in four structured monthly installments commencing from March 2020 to June 2020.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

15. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 85.68 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 107.11 crore) carries interest @ 12.00% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 12.00% p.a.) payable on a quarterly basis. The loan is repayable in seven equal annual instalments commencing at the end of four years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by exclusive first charge on land held by GKSIR.

16. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 199.80 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 299.65 crore) carries interest @ 11.75% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 11.75% p.a.) payable on a half yearly basis. The loan is repayable in ten equated annual instalments commencing from December 2012. The loan is secured by a first pari passu charge on 8,236 acres of land held by KSL.

17. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 216.61 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 259.98 crore) carries interest @ 12.15% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 12.15% p.a.) payable on a quarterly basis. The loan is repayable in six equal annual instalments commencing at the end of five years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by an exclusive first charge on certain immovable properties located in the State of Telangana owned by Namitha Real Estate Private Limited (NREPL), a subsidiary of the Company, Corporate Infrastructure Services Private Limited, a fellow subsidiary, Varalaxmi Jute & Twine Mills Private Limited, Vijay Niwas Real Estates Private Limited and Smt. G. Varalakshmi.

18. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 185.00 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 185.00 crore) carries interest @ SPLR less spread of 1.50% p.a. (March 31, 2019 : SPLR less spread of 1.50% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The loan facility is repayable at the end of six years from initial disbursement date. The loan is secured against i) second pari passu charge on entire current assets of GEPL ii) corporate gurantee of GEPL. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements.

19. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 65.17 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 75.00 crore) carries interest @ SPLR less spread of 3.25% p.a. (March 31, 2019 : SPLR less spread of 3.25% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured against i) second pari passu charge on entire current assets of GEPL ii) corporate gurantee of GEPL. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements. The loan facility is repayable at the end of fifteen months from initial disbursement date.

20. Loan of ₹ 44.59 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 49.11 crore) from its subsidiary, GADL carries interest @ 12.95% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 12.95% p.a.) and is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is to be repaid on September 23, 2020.

21. Loan of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 46.77 crore) from its subsidiary, GETL carries interest @ 14.00% p.a (March 31, 2019: 14.00% p.a.) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the respective loan.

22. Loan of ₹ 277.22 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 277.22 crore) from its subsidiary, GPCL carries interest @ 7% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 7% p.a.) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the loan.

23. Loans of ₹ 1,882.17 crore (March 31, 2019: Nil) from its subsidiaries, GIDL carries interest @ 19.46% p.a (March 31, 2019: Nil) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the loan.

24. Bank overdrafts amounting to ₹ 268.18 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 331.19 crore) and working capital loan amounting to ₹ 139.34 crore (March 31, 2019: Nil) is secured by

    A) First charge on current assets of the EPC division of the Company and GIL-SIL Joint Venture (package 202),

    B) First charge ranking Pari-Pasu on the escrow Account / TRA Account maintained for the purpose of project package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders, 2nd Pari-Pasu charge towards equipment financed by Laksmi vilas bank .

    Collateral Security

    Exclusive Charge by way of mortgage of around 334.24 acres vacant land situated at Ayyarnpalli, Nagamangalam, Udhanpalli, Udedurgam and Thimjepalli villages near hosur, Tamil Nadu, which is part of 2101 acres, purchased for industrial development. The land stands in the name of M/s GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited, M/s Lilliam Properties (P) Ltd. and M/s Suzone Propoerties (P) Ltd. which are all GMR Group companies

    Exclusive sharge by way of mortgage of residential property at Jaynagar 4th block, Bengaluru standing in the name of B V Nageswara Rao measuring 2494 Sq.ft

    Exclusive charge by way of lien marked on fixed deposit of Rs 14.50 cr maintained with the branch along with interest accrued thereon (In lieu of commercial property owned by GMR Family Fund Trust at Museum Road, Bengaluru admeasuring 6455 Sq ft

    first mortgage on the Company's entire fixed asset pertaining to DFCC- 201 project, second pari-passu charge on equipments financed by lakshmi vilas bank, a first charge on all the Company's bank accounts including, without limitation, the TRA/ Escrow account and lien on fixed deposits with banks and carries an interest ranging between 8.30% to 14.25% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 12.30% to 14.25% p.a.).

    The cash credit facility is further secured by personal/corporate Guarantee

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Mr . B V Nageswara Rao, Group Director, (To the extent of the value of the property offered as collateral security i.e ₹ 4.30 Cr); M/s GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited; M/s GMR Lilliam Properties (P) Ltd; M/s GMR Suzone Properties (P) Ltd.

First Mortgage on the company's entire Fixed Assets Pertaining to subject project (If any) and First charge by way of Hypothecation on all movable assets (Excudling all equipments funded by our banks) including but not limited to all current / non-current assets in respect of Project (Package 201) both present and future ranking pari pasu with other working capital and NFB / BG Lenders.

(C) A first Charge on all the compnay's Bank accounts including, without lmitation, the TRA / Escrow account and each of the other accounts as required to be created by the company for this project under any project Document or contract

(D) A first charge / assignment/ security interest on the company's rights under the EPC Agreement, major project documents & Contracts and all licenses, permits, approvals, consents and insurance policies in respect of the present project

(E) Assignment of Contractor guarantees, liquidated damages, letter of credit, guarantee or performance bond that may be provided by any counter party under any project agreement or contract in favor of the company and insurance policies etc. pertaining to this project The Aforesaid security would rank pari passu with all the security created/to be created in favour of the lenders and working capital lenders, if any for securing the fund based and non fund based working capital limits for the project Second Pari Passu Charge on the fixed assets of project (Package 201) financed by the bank Present and Future

25. Loan from DIAL of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 400.00 crore) carries interest @ 10.15% p.a. to 15% (March 31, 2019: 10.15%) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is secured by i) an equitable mortgage by way of deposit of title deeds equivalent to 100% of loan amount, in favour of the lender in a form satisfactory to the lender on the immovable property of land admeasuring 800 acres situated at Hosur Taluka , Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu ii) pledge of 1,258,910,030 unlisted equity shares of ₹ 10 each of GGAL .The loan is repayable within twenty months from the date of first disbursement. The loan has been repaid during the year.

26. Loans of ₹ 411.13 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 212.36 crore) from its subsidiaries, carry interest ranging between 7.00% p.a. to 12.95% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 7.00% p.a. to 12.95% p.a.) and is payable along with repayment of principal or on such intervals as may otherwise be agreed upon by the parties

27. Vehicle loan taken from a financial institution of ₹ 2.90 crore. (March 31, 2019: ₹ 10.52 crore) carries interest @ 9.50% p.a. payable on a monthly basis. The loan is repayable in thirty four monthly instalments commencing after two months from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by a charge on the assets purchased out of loan proceeds by the Company.

28. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 20.71 crore) carries interest @ MCLR plus spread of 1.35% p.a. (March 31, 2019: MCLR plus spread of 1.35% p.a.) and is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) hypothecation of construction equipments/machineries purchased out of the term loan on exclusive basis and ii) pari passu first charge on the current assets of the Company and bank accounts of GIL-SIL JV. The loan is repayable in nineteen structured monthly instalments commencing after 2 months from the date of first disbursement.The loan has been repaid during the year.

29 Securities for the facilities mentioned in note 5, 6, 7, 9 & 10

a) First charge over 30% pledge of shares of RSSL and 70% shares under NDU arrangement to be kept in lender's demat account.

b) Charge over 30% pledge of shares of GGAL.

c) Pledge over 30% shares of GMRHL held by the Company.

d) Undertaking from the Company to hold majority stake in GMRHL.

e) Pledge/charge on the advances/CCPS invested by GISPL in GCRPL in favour of lender/ lender approved correspondent bank.

f) Mortgage on office space at Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai.

g) Pledge of 30% shares of GPCL.

h) NDU of 21% shareholding of GPCL.

i) Pledge over 26% shares of GAL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights.

30. The period and amount of delays as on the balance sheet date with respect to abovementioned borrowings are as follows:

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Nature	Particulars	March 31, 2020 (₹ in crore)	Period of delay (No. of Days)	March 31, 2019 (₹ in crore)	Period of delay (No. of Days)
i) Payment of Principal	Indian Rupee term loans from banks	-	-	25.74	0-30
ii) Payment of Principal/ Premium	0% redeemable and non-convertible debentures from a bank	45.00	0-30	59.24	0-30
iii) Payment of Interest	0% redeemable and non-convertible debentures from a bank	8.47	0-30	-	-
	Interest on FCCB*	-	-	159.15	0-365
	Indian Rupee term loans from banks	-	-	7.24	0-30
	Indian Rupee term loans from financial institutions	-	-	20.41	0-30
	Total	**53.47**		**271.78**	

* The Company has a one time contractual option to delay payment of interest for a year.

The Company has paid all aforesaid delayed outstanding amounts subsequent to March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 except for payment of outstanding interest pertaining to FCCB. During the current year, the Company has obtained extention from the bondholder for the payment of interest as on March 31, 2020. Further, none of the lenders have demanded for repayment for outstanding amounts as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

16. Other financial liabilites (₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposit- Related parties (refer note 33)[3]	49.50	60.23	-	-
Security deposit others	0.16	0.17	-	-
Financial guarantee	79.06	89.75	16.68	15.54
Unclaimed dividend	-	-	0.27	0.27
Non-trade payable (including retention money)[1, 2]	-	-	1,200.92	1,198.62
Non trade payable- Related parties (refer note 33)	-	-	555.08	8.52
Interest accrued on debt and borrowings	-	-	528.02	294.18
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 15)[4]	-	-	976.57	971.52
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Related parties (refer note 15, 33)	-	-	44.60	37.47
Total other financial liabilities	**128.72**	**150.15**	**3,322.14**	**2,526.12**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2016, ₹ 22,563 had received as excess share application money received against rights issue which is pending to be refunded during year ended March 31, 2020.
2. In July 2010, IDFC and Temasek ('PE investors') had made certain investments through preference shares in GMR Energy Limited (GEL). There were certain amendments to the original arrangement between the Company, GEL and the PE investors. Per the latest amended Subscription and Shareholder Agreement executed in May 2016, preference shares held by the PE investors were converted into equity shares of GEL. Post conversion, the PE investors held 17.85% of equity shares in GEL with an exit option within the timelines as defined in the aforesaid amended agreement. As the said timelines have expired during the current year and the PE investors have sort for an exit without any further extensions, the Company has recognized the financial liability of ₹ 1,192.43 crore in the financial statements with corresponding investments in equity shares.
3. Security deposit of ₹ 49.50 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 60.23 crore) from its subsidiary, RSSL carries interest @ 11.35% p.a. (March 31, 2019: 11.35% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The security deposit is repayable on discharge of all performance obligations of RSSL under the long term service agreements entered into with the Company and other group companies.
4. Includes unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon amounting to ₹ 53.47 crore (March 2019 : ₹ 59.24 crore)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

17. Provisions

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 34)	0.89	1.13	-	0.60
Provision for superannuation	-	-	0.05	0.05
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	4.78	4.17
Total Provisions	**0.89**	**1.13**	**4.83**	**4.82**

18. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in crore)

		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of			
Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets		4.73	3.49
Fair valuation gain (net) on equity instruments		1,213.63	473.14
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost		3.86	16.14
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(A)**	**1,222.22**	**492.77**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of			
Brought forward capital losses		(275.93)	-
Expenses deductible on payment		(4.73)	(3.49)
Total deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**(280.66)**	**(3.49)**
MAT credit entitlement	**(C)**	**(58.72)**	**(97.23)**
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(A+B+C)**	**882.84**	**392.05**

19. Other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Advances from customers (refer note 33)	-	563.85	155.03	246.81
Statutory due paybles	-	-	7.18	3.01
Total other liabilities	**-**	**563.85**	**162.21**	**249.82**

20. Financial liabilities - Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

	Current	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises[1,3]	32.64	13.94
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises[1]		
- Trade payables	502.12	470.45
- Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	17.30	11.60
Total trade payables	**552.06**	**495.99**

1. Includes retention money of ₹ 87.08 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 78.63 crore). 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.)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

2. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing
- For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 37(c)
- The dues to related parties are unsecured, refer note 33

3. Disclosure as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006".

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
- Principal Amount	31.88	13.94
- Interest thereon	0.76	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	0.76	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor	-	-

21. Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Sale of services:		
Engineering, Procurement and Construction ('EPC'):		
Construction revenue (refer note 33 and 35)	803.46	763.04
	803.46	**763.04**

22. Other operating income

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest income on:		
Bank deposits	7.97	9.33
Inter corporate deposits and others (refer note 33)	341.56	323.76
Income from leasing of equipment- EPC	1.19	2.89
Dividend income on current investments (gross) ₹ 4,360 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 14,732)	0.00	0.00
Profit on sale of current investments (others)	0.92	2.02
	351.64	**338.00**

23. Other income

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	43.61
Provisions no longer required, written back	0.71	1.85
Fair value profit on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.31
Gain on disposal of assets (net)	1.67	0.04
Scrap sales	2.21	0.92
Miscellaneous income	3.31	1.13
	7.90	**47.86**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

24. Cost of material consumed

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year	45.08	38.10
Add: Purchases	413.79	455.15
	458.87	**493.25**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	98.48	45.08
	360.39	**448.17**

25. Employee benefit expenses*

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	35.26	40.99
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 34(a))	1.72	2.01
Gratuity expenses (refer note 34(b))	0.28	0.28
Staff welfare expenses	3.45	4.01
	40.71	**47.29**

*Employee benefit expenses are net of ₹ 17.51 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 8.30 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

26. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	23.03	23.62
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.49	0.87
	23.52	**24.49**

27. Finance costs*

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest on debts and borrowings	864.09	832.37
Bank and other charges	28.84	13.28
	892.93	**845.65**

* Finance costs are net of ₹ 0.02 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 0.01 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

28. Other expenses*

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Bad debts written off/ provision for doubtful debts	4.02	14.03
Lease rental and equipment hire charges	33.25	41.59
Rates and taxes	30.26	29.97
Repairs and maintenance	4.80	6.89
Legal and professional fees	7.94	13.82
Security expenses	6.37	5.91
Payment to auditors# (refer details below)	2.57	2.98
Directors' sitting fees	0.31	0.28
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	33.07	-
Miscellaneous expenses	10.50	9.71
	133.09	**125.18**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

*Other expenses are net of ₹ 29.85 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 24.29 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. Also refer note 33.

*CSR expenditure:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year: ₹ Nil (March 31,2019: ₹ Nil)

(b) The Company has incurred ₹ Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ Nil) on CSR activities during the year 2019-20.

 # Payment to auditors (exclusive of goods and service tax)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
As auditor:		
Audit fee (including fees for internal controls over financial reporting, consolidated financial statements of the Company and quarterly limited reviews)	2.10	1.87
Tax audit fees	0.04	0.04
In other capacity		
Other Services (including certification fees)	0.05	0.74
Reimbursement of expenses	0.38	0.33
	2.57	**2.98**

29. Exceptional items (net)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision for impairment in carrying value of investments, loans/advances carried at amortised cost (refer note below) (also refer note 7 and 33)	990.47	475.96
	990.47	**475.96**

Note: Refer note 5(4) with regard to provision for impairment in the value of loans/ advances made in subsidiaries/ associates/ joint ventures.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

30. Income Tax

The Company is subject to income tax in India on the basis of standalone financial statements. As per the Income Tax Act, the Company is liable to pay income tax which is the higher of regular income tax payable or the amount payable based on the provisions applicable for Minimum Alternate Tax (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.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

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

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(a) Current tax	-	0.09
(b) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(1.32)	(8.17)
(c) Deferred tax	26.30	-
Total taxes	**24.98**	**(8.08)**

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

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Loss before taxes	**(1,454.14)**	**(1,042.39)**
Applicable tax rates in India	34.94%	34.61%
Computed tax charge on applicable tax rates in India	**(508.13)**	**(364.26)**
Tax impact on financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	(12.27)	-
Reversal of MAT credit	38.57	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(1.32)	(8.17)
Others	-	0.09
Tax effect on losses on which deferred taxes has not been recognised	508.13	364.26
Total tax expenses	**24.98**	**(8.08)**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2020:-

(₹ in crore)

	Opening deferred tax asset / (liabilities)	Income tax expense / (credit) recognized in statement of profit or loss	Income tax expense / (credit) recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax asset / (liabilities)
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	3.49	1.25	-	4.73
Fair valuation loss (net) on equity instruments	473.14	-	740.49	1,213.63
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	16.14	(12.28)	-	3.86
Brought forward capital losses	-	-	(275.93)	(275.93)
Expenses deductible on payment	(3.49)	(1.25)	-	(4.73)
MAT credit entitlement	(97.23)	38.57	-	(58.72)
	392.05	**26.30**	**464.56**	**882.85**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2019:-

(₹ in crore)

Particular	Opening deferred tax asset / (liabilities)	Income tax expense / (credit) recognized in profit or loss	Income tax expense / (credit) recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax asset / (liabilities)*
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	-	3.49	-	3.49
Fair valuation loss (net) on equity instruments	1,780.61	-	(1,307.47)	473.14
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost*	-	8.17	-	16.14
Expenses deductible on payment	-	(3.49)	-	(3.49)
MAT credit entitlement	(97.23)	-	-	(97.23)
	1,683.38	**8.17**	**(1,307.47)**	**392.05**

* Includes ₹ 7.97 crore credited to other equity.

The company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 3,074.27 crore and other deductible temporary differences of ₹ 913.48 crore. The unused tax losses will be adjustable till assessment year 2028-29.

31. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/ loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company 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 is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible securities) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Face value of equity shares (₹ per share)	1	1
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(1,479.12)	(1,034.31)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted)	6,027,330,072	6,017,945,475
EPS - basic and diluted (₹)	**(2.45)**	**(1.72)**

Notes:

(i) Considering that the Company has incurred losses during the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the allotment of convertible securities would decrease the loss per share for the respective years and accordingly has been ignored for the purpose of calculation of diluted earnings per share.

(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted) have been adjusted for 86,15,203 (March 31, 2019: 17,999,800) treasury shares held by GWT as detailed in note 14(2).

32. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include fair value measurement of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies and recognition of revenue on long term contracts..

i) 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 financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for MAT Credit Entitlement 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 18 and 30 for further disclosures.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the 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. The cash flow projections used in these models are based on estimates and assumptions relating to conclusion of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants and coal mines, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans etc in case of investments in entities in the energy business, estimation of passenger and vehicle traffic and rates and favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the airport and expressway business which are considered as reasonable by the management. Fair value of investment in SEZ sector is determined based on available data for similar immovable property/ investment or observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the immovable property/ investments. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 5 and 37 for further disclosures.

c. Contingencies

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

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to third parties, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided. Refer note 36 for further disclosure.

d. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the costs incurred till date as a proportion of the total cost to be incurred. Costs incurred have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

e. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 34.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

33. Related parties

a) **Names of related parties and description of relationship**

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
Subsidiary Companies	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)
	GMR Power Corporation Limited (GPCL)[2]
	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)
	SJK Powergen Limited (SJK)[2]
	GMR Coastal Energy Private Limited (GCEPL)[2]
	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)
	GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited (GKEPL)[2]
	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) [formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited]
	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (DAPL)
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)
	GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo and Logistics Private Limited (GHACLPL)[13]
	Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL)[11]
	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL) [formerly known as GMR Hyderabad Airport Resource Management Limited (GHARML)]
	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (HAPL)
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL)
	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (GHRL) [formerly known as GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited (GHRL)]
	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)
	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)
	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)
	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)
	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)
	GMR Kishangarh Udaipur Ahmedabad Expressways Limited (GKUAEL)[5]
	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR') (formely known as GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited ('GKSEZ'))
	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)
	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)
	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)
	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)
	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)
	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)
	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)
	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary Companies	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)
	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)
	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)
	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)
	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)
	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)
	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)
	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)
	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)
	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)
	Honeyflower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)
	Namitha Real Estate Private Limited (NREPL)
	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
	Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Limited (APFT)[1]
	GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited (GCAPL)
	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)
	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)
	GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited (GBPSPL)
	Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL)
	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)
	GMR Energy (Netherlands) BV (GENBV)
	PT Unsoco (Unsoco) [ceased to be Subsidiary Company w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU) [ceased to be Subsidiary Company w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI) [ceased to be Subsidiary Company w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL) [ceased to be Subsidiary Company w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	GMR International Airport BV (GIABV)
	GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML)
	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)
	GMR Infrastructure Overseas (Malta) Limited (GIOSL) (Formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Overseas Sociedad Limitada)
	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)
	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)
	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)
	GMR Energy (Global) Limited (GEGL)
	GMR Genco Assets Limited (GGEAL)[2]
	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)
	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)
	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (GADLML)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary Companies	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)
	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)
	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)
	Radha Priya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)
	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)
	Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)
	GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL)
	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)
	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)
	GMR Hosur Industrial City Private Limited (GHICL) (Formerly known as Lantana Properties Private Limited (LPPL))
	Asteria Real Estate Private Limited (AREPL)
	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)
	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (GAML)
	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL)
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL) (formerly known as GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited (GAEL)
	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSL)
	GMR Aero Technic Limited (GATL) (formerly known as MAS GMR Aero Technic Limited (MGATL))
	East Godavari Power Distribution Company Private Limited (EGPDCPL)[11]
	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)
	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)
	GMR Utilities Private Limited (GUPL)[12]
	Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)
	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)
	Kakinada Gateway Port Limited (KGPL)
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GIAL)
	GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL)[10]
	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)[3]
	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL)[3]
	GMR Airports (Singapore) Pte Limited[3]
	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited[3]
	GMR Macau Duty Free and Retail Company Limited[7]
	GMR Mining and Energy Private Limited (GMEL)[8]
	GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL)
Associates / Joint Venture Companies	Rampia Coal Mine and Energy Private Limited (RCMEPL)
	Limak GMR Construction JV (CJV)
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)
	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates / Joint Venture Companies	WAISL Limted (WAISL) [formely known as Wipro Airport IT Services Limited[4]
	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisment Private Limited (TIM)
	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOMPL)
	DIGI Yatra Foundation (DIGI)
	International Airport of Heraklion, Crete SA (Crete) (incorporated on February 05, 2019)
	GIL SIL JV
	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (MTRGC)
	SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)
	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)
	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)
	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)
	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)
	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)
	PT Borneo Indobara (BORNEO)
	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)
	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)
	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)
	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)
	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS) (formerly PT Bumi Anugerah Semesta (BAS))
	PT Unsoco (Unsoco) [w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (DSU) [w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (DSI) [w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	PT Barasentosa Lestari (BSL) [w.e.f August 14, 2018][6]
	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)
	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)
	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)
	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)
	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)
	PT Gems Energy Indonesia (GEMS Energy)
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF)
	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)
	GMR Trading Resources Pte. Limited (GEMSCR) (formerly known as GEMS Coal Resources Pte Limited)
	Megawide GISPL Construction JV (MGCJV)
	Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture Inc. (MGCJV INC.)
	East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited (EDWPCPL)
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)
	GMR OSE Hungund Hospet Highways Private Limited (GOSEHHHPL)[10]
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates / Joint Venture Companies	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)
	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)
	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)
	GMR Mining and Energy Private Limited (GMEL)[8]
	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)
	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL) (Formerly EMCO Energy Limited (EMCO))
	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)
	Himtal Hydro Power Company Private Limited (HHPPL)[9]
	GMR Upper Karnali Hydro Power Limited (GUKPL)
	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)
	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)
	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)
	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)
	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL) (formerly known as GMR Uttar Pradesh Energy Private Limited (GUPEPL))
	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)
	Marsyangdi Transmission Company Private Limited (MTCPL)[9]
	GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)
	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)
	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited (GCEL)[9]
Enterprises where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence (Where transactions have taken place)	Welfare Trust of GMR Infra Employees (GWT)
	Welfare Trust for Group Employees
	GMR Varalaxmi Foundation (GVF)
	GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)
	GEOKNO India Private Limited (GEOKNO)
Fellow Subsidiaries (Where transactions have taken place)	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (GREPL)
	GMR Airport Global Limited (GAGL)
Key management personnel and their relatives (Where transactions have taken place)	Mr. G.M. Rao (Chairman)
	Mrs. G Varalakshmi (Relative)
	Mr. G.B.S. Raju (Director)
	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Managing Director & CEO)
	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Director)
	Mr. B.V. Nageswara Rao (Director)
	Mr. Venkat Ramana Tangirala (Company Secretary)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Key management personnel and their relatives (Where transactions have taken place)	Mr. R S S L N Bhaskarudu (Independent Director)
	Mr. N C Sarabeswaran (Independent Director)
	Mr. S Sandilya (Independent Director)
	Mr. S Rajagopal (Independent Director)
	Mr. C.R. Muralidharan (Independent Director)
	Mrs. V. Siva Kameswari (Independent Director)
	Mr. Madhva Bhimacharya Terdal - (Executive Director- Strategic Initiatives w.e.f August 8, 2019)
	Mr. Saurabh Chawla (Group Chief Financial Officer) (Appointed w.e.f. February 15, 2019)

Notes

1. Ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2019.
2. Merged with GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL) with appointed date of March 31, 2019 vide NCLT order dated March 20, 2020.
3. Subsidiaries incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2020.
4. Ceased to be joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2020.
5. Merged with GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL) with appointed date of March 31, 2018 vide order dated July 23, 2019.
6. Ceased to be a Subsidiary and became a joint venture w.e.f. August 14, 2018 pursuant to acquisition by PTGEMS, an existing JV.
7. Subsidiaries incorporated and wound up during the year ended March 31, 2020.
8. Ceased to be a joint venture and became a subsidiary w.e.f. December 12, 2019.
9. Joint venture disposed off during the year March 31, 2020.
10. Ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2020.
11. Subsidiary liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2020.
12. Subsidiary in process of strike off.
13. Merged with GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL) vide order dated August 23, 2019.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

b) Summary of transactions and outstanding balances with above related parties are as follows: (₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Fellow subsidiary Companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives
(A) Trasaction during the year						
i) Interest Income						
2020	-	316.50	25.05	-	-	-
2019	-	318.10	5.65	-	-	-
ii) Construction revenue						
2020	-	18.39	745.93	-	-	-
2019	-	26.61	683.19	-	-	-
iii) Dividend income on current investments						
2020	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
2019	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
iv) Sub-contracting expenses						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	0.06	-	-	-	-
v) Finance cost						
2020	-	153.06	0.95	-	-	-
2019	-	107.37	-	-	-	-
vi) Legal and professional fees						
2020	-	11.46	-	-	-	-
2019	-	8.31	-	-	-	-
vii) Lease rental and equipment hire charges						
2020	-	1.75	-	-	-	-
2019	-	1.75	-	0.12	-	-
viii) Repairs and maintenance expenses						
2020	-	1.32	-	-	-	-
2019	-	1.07	-	-	-	-
ix) Miscellaneous expenses						
2020	-	4.61	-	-	-	0.54
2019	-	4.30	-	-	-	0.05
x) Expenses incurred by GIL on behalf of others- Cross charges during the year						
2020	-	31.59	15.76	-	-	-
2019	-	22.85	9.75	-	-	-
xi) Provision for doubtful debts						
2020	-	-	0.89	-	-	-
2019	-	-	0.09	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Fellow subsidiary Companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives
xii) Bad debts written off						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	6.22	-	-	-	-
xiii) Exceptional items- Provision for impairment in carrying value of investments, loans/advances carried at amortised cost						
2020	-	990.47	-	-	-	-
2019	-	475.96	-	-	-	-
xiv) Investment in equity shares of						
2020	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
xv) Proceeds from sale / capital reduction of investment in equity shares of						
2020	-	474.37	-	-	-	-
2019	-	236.48	-	-	-	-
xvi) Buy back of shares by						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	1,623.37	-	-	-	-
xvii) Investment in debentures of						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	2,060.00	-	-	-	-
xviii) Redemption of debentures by						
2020	-	711.50	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
xix) Loans given to						
2020	-	2,433.56	309.30	-	-	-
2019	-	2,022.54	-	-	-	-
xx) Loans repaid by						
2020	-	1,627.24	46.64	-	-	-
2019	-	2009.74	-	-	-	-
xxi) Loans received from						
2020	-	5246.08	40.00	-	-	-
2019	-	692.47	-	-	-	-
xxii) Loans repaid to						
2020	-	3657.22	-	-	-	-
2019	-	394.80	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Fellow subsidiary Companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives
xxiii) Security deposit received from						
2020	-	3.00	-	-	-	-
2019	-	3.00	-	-	-	-
xxiv) Security deposit repaid to						
2020	-	13.73	-	-	-	-
2019	-	8.77	-	-	-	-
xxv) Additional equity on account of financial guarantees/loan/Preferenc shares						
2020	-	153.62	43.28	-	-	-
2019	-	7.91	-	-	-	-
xxvi) Advance received from customers						
2020	-	11.03	-	-	-	-
2019	-	555.03	-	-	-	-
xxvii) Advance repaid/ adjusted to customers						
2020	-	5.29	106.14	-	-	-
2019	-	0.02	16.07	-	-	-
xxviii) Sale of property, plant and equipment						
2020	-	0.07	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxix) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters/Bank Guarantee given on behalf of						
2020	-	2,000.00	225.60	-	-	-
2019	-	2,200.00	-	-	-	-
xxx) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters / Bank Guarantee extinguished on behalf of						
2020	-	2,076.28	4,568.95	-	1.30	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxxi) Expenses include the following remuneration to the Key Management Personnel						
- Short-term employee benefits						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	5.68
2019	-	-	-	-	-	2.68
- Sitting fees paid to independent directors						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	0.33
2019	-	-	-	-	-	0.28

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Fellow subsidiary Companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives
Other benefits						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxxii) Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI of equity instruments						
2020	-	3,002.04	(541.28)	-	-	-
2019	-	(5,205.86)	(417.42)	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year end						
i) Loans receivable – Non-Current						
2020	-	1,573.51	7.25	-	-	-
2019	-	1,599.45	-	-	-	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired						
2020	-	324.81	-	-	-	-
2019	-	260.99	-	-	-	-
ii) Loans receivable – Current						
2020	-	1,123.97	212.66	-	-	-
2019	-	294.20	-	-	-	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired						
2020	-	409.53	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Cross Charge Receivable						
2020	-	38.91	39.82	-	-	-
2019	-	26.97	28.93	-	0.04	-
iv) Advances other than capital advances						
2020	-	-	-	-	0.30	-
2019	-	0.01	-	-	0.30	-
v) Security deposits receivable - Non current						
2020	-	0.04	-	-	-	-
2019	-	0.32	-	-	-	-
vi) Security deposits receivable - Current						
2020	-	-	-	-	0.38	-
2019	-	-	-	-	0.53	-
vii) Trade receivables- Non Current						
2020	-	0.82	107.89	-	-	-
2019	-	-	85.14	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Fellow subsidiary Companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives
viii) Trade receivables- Current						
2020	-	0.19	534.79	-	-	-
2019	-	0.55	389.97	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful receivables						
2020	-	-	1.40	-	-	-
2019	-	-	0.49	-	-	-
ix) Other financial asset						
2020	-	402.00	-	-	-	-
2019	-	402.00	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful other receivable						
2020	-	225.23	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
x) Unbilled revenue - Current						
2020	-	0.35	290.83	-	-	-
2019	-	0.41	360.15	-	-	-
xi) Interest accrued on loans and debentures						
2020	-	289.87	5.87	-	-	-
2019	-	221.07	-	-	-	-
xii) Loans payables – Non Current						
2020	-	2,159.39	-	-	-	-
2019	-	395.86	-	-	-	-
xiii) Loans payables – Current						
2020	-	415.72	40.00	-	-	-
2019	-	649.83	-	-	-	-
xiv) Security deposits paybles – Non Current						
2020	-	49.50	-	-	-	-
2019	-	60.23	-	-	-	-
xv) Trade payables - Current						
2020	-	14.06	3.12	-	0.12	-
2019	0.01	11.28	0.02	-	0.27	0.02
xvi) Accrued interest but not due on borrowings						
2020	-	75.14	-	-	-	-
2019	-	21.45	-	-	-	-
xvii) Non Trade payables - Current						

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Fellow subsidiary Companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives
2020	-	555.00	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	3.39	-	-	-
xviii) Advance from customers - Current						
2020	-	25.71	125.51	-	-	-
2019	-	5.69	222.81	-	0.00	-
xix) Advance from customers - Non Current						
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	555.00	8.85	-	-	-
xx) Liability towards losses of subsidiaries						
2020	-	0.08	-	-	-	-
2019	-	5.13	-	-	-	-
xxi) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters/ Bank Guarantee sanctioned on behalf of						
2020	-	11,502.64	6,461.95	-	-	-
2019	-	11,238.06	10,805.31	-	1.30	-

Notes

a. The Company has provided securities by way of pledge of investments for loans taken by certain Companies (refer note 5).

b. The Holding Company has pledged certain shares held in the Company as security towards the borrowings of the Company and related parties.

c. Also refer note 5 on non-current investments and current investments.

d. Also refer note 15 for long term borrowings and short term borrowings as regards security given by related parties for loans availed by the Company.

e. As the liability for gratuity and leave encashment is provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to the directors are not included.

f. The Company has entered into sub-contract agreements with unincorporated joint ventures formed by the Company and other joint venturer under joint operation arrangements. Such joint ventures are rendering services ultimately to an unrelated party. Accordingly, the transactions entered on account of such sub-contract arrangement with the unincorporated joint ventures have not been disclosed above.

g. In the opinion of the management, the transactions reported herein are on arms' length basis.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

34. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plan

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provident and pension fund	2.06	2.16
Superannuation fund	0.53	0.61
Total*	**2.59**	**2.77**

* Gross of ₹ 0.61 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 0.51 crore) towards contribution to provident fund and ₹ 0.26 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 0.26 crore) towards contribution to superannuation fund cross charged to certain subsidiaries.

b) Defined benefit plan

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

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

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the standalone balance sheet for gratuity benefit.

i. Net benefit expenses (recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current service cost	0.66	0.61
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations	0.08	0.08
Net benefit expenses*	**0.74**	**0.69**

*Gross of ₹ 0.46 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹0.42 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.13	(0.25)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.19)	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising during the year	**(0.06)**	**(0.25)**
Return on plan assets (greater)/ less than discount rate	0.02	0.04
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	**(0.04)**	**(0.21)**

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Defined benefit obligation	(3.44)	(2.94)
Fair value of plan assets	2.55	1.21
Net defined benefit liability	**(0.89)**	**(1.73)**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

iv. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	2.94	2.58
Current service cost	0.66	0.61
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations/ (assets)	0.22	0.18
Benefits paid	(0.21)	(0.37)
Acquisition adjustment	(0.22)	0.18
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(0.13)	(0.24)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.19	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**3.45**	**2.94**

v. Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening fair value of plan assets	1.21	1.55
Interest income on plan assets	0.14	0.10
Contributions by employer	1.61	0.03
Benefits paid	(0.21)	(0.37)
Return on plan assets (lesser)/ greater than discount rate	0.02	(0.04)
Acquisition adjustment	(0.22)	(0.06)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**2.55**	**1.21**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 1.61 crore (March 31, 2019: ₹ 0.60 crore) towards gratuity fund in 2020-21.

vi. The following pay-outs are expected in future years: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020
April 1, 2021	0.75
April 1, 2022	0.28
April 1, 2023	0.23
April 1, 2024	0.28
April 1, 2025	0.49
April 1, 2026 to April 1, 2030	3.56

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2019: 10 years).

vii. The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

viii. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate	6.80%	7.60%
Salary escalation	6.00%	6.00%
Employee turnover	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Refer Note 4 below	Refer Note 4 below

Notes:

1. Plan assets are fully represented by balance with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
2. The expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of the plan assets held, assessed risks of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets and the Company's policy for plan asset management.
3. The estimates of future salary increase in compensation levels, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.
4. As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ultimate
5. Plan Characteristics and Associated Risks: The Gratuity scheme is a Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The Plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:
   a. Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
   b. Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.
   c. Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

ix. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2020 is as shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(0.23)	(0.19)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	0.27	0.22
Salary escalation rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	0.25	0.21
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(0.22)	(0.19)
Attrition Rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in attrition rate [₹ (33,939) {March 31, 2019: ₹ 14,852}]	(0.00)	0.00
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in attrition rate [₹ 15,538 {March 31, 2019: ₹ (43,753)}]	0.00	(0.00)

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

35. Disclosure in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(a) Contract Balances:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Receivables:		
- Non Current (Gross)	138.36	113.82
- Current (Gross)	542.05	397.52
- Loss allowance (non current)	(28.79)	(25.18)
- Loss allowance (current)	(3.18)	(2.79)
Contract assets:		
Unbilled revenue		
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	305.99	380.87
- Loss allowance (current)	-	-
Contract Liabilities		
Advance received from customers		
- Non Current	-	563.85
- Current	155.03	246.81

b) Increase/ Decrease in net contract balances is primarily due:

The movement in receivables and in contract assets is on account of invoicing and collection.

c) Revenue recognised during the year from the performance obligation satisfied upto previous year (arising out of contract modifications) amounts to ₹ 130.51 crore (March 31, 2019: Nil).

d) Reconciliation of contracted price with revenue during the year -

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening contracted price of orders	**6,891.60**	**4,615.90**
Add:		
Fresh orders /change orders received (net)	-	2,095.90
Increase due to additional consideration recognised as per contractual terms	165.78	179.80
Closing contracted price of orders	**7,057.38**	**6,891.60**
Total Revenue recognised during the year	803.46	763.04
Revenue recognised upto previous year (from orders pending completion at the end of the year)	2136.60	1,373.56
Balance revenue to be recognised in future	**4,117.32**	**4,755.00**

e) The Company has a process whereby periodically long term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under the law/accounting standards for the material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts has been made in the books of accounts. The Company does not have any derivative contracts at the end of the year.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

36 Leases, commitments and contingencies

I Leases

Company as lessee

The Company has leases for office building, warehouses and related facilities for which the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective April 1, 2019, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 using modified retrospective method. On adoption of this standard, based on the execption of short term leases or lease of low value underlying assets, none of the lease has been identified for which right-of-use asset and a lease liability is required to be created.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses) [net of ₹ 1.74 crore (March 31, 2019 ₹ 2.27 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures]	33.25	41.59

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 33.25 crores (March 31, 2019: ₹ 41.59 crores)

II Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars of guarantees	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Corporate guarantees availed by the group companies		
(a) sanctioned*	15,774.84	19,986.52
(b) outstanding*	11,085.86	12,829.71
Bank guarantees		
(a) sanctioned	641.31	852.61
(b) outstanding	535.29	792.48
Letter of comfort provided on behalf of group companies to banks		
(a) sanctioned	1,629.00	1,629.00
(b) outstanding	1,557.58	1,327.86

*During the year ended March 31, 2019, the company and its subsidiaries had entered Framework agreement in favour of IDBI Bank Ltd (as the Lead Bank), the company has guaranteee the obligations of unsustainable debt of GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited in form of Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS) amounting to ₹ 940.59 crore. Redemption of CRPS are due on March 31, 2035 for ₹ 235.15 crore, March 31, 2036 for ₹ 235.15 crore, March 31, 2037 for ₹ 235.15 crore and March 31, 2038 for ₹ 235.14 crore. Hence there is no immediate contingent liability on the Company.

In addition to above table, following are the additional contingent liabilities:

1. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has evaluated the same for provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order and is of the view that no such provision is required. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

2. During the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company and its subsidiaries had divested their 70% stake in GMR Energy Singapore Private Limited (GESPL) to FPM Power Holding Limited and has provided a guarantee of SGD 38.00 crore towards warranties as specified in the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) and other SPA transaction documents for a period till September 30, 2014 and in respect of tax claims, if any, the guarantee period is upto December 31, 2018. GESPL was developing a 800MW combined cycle gas urbine power plant in Jurong Island, Singapore.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Litigations

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, both as plaintiff and as defendant. The Company believes the following claims to be of material nature:

(₹ in crore)

Particular	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Matters relating to indirect taxes under dispute	46.57	48.02
Matters relating to direct taxes under dispute[1,2]	271.67	244.32
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	8.37	8.37

Income Tax

1 The Company has ongoing disputes with income tax authorities relating to tax treatment of certain items. These mainly include disallowance of expenses, tax treatment of certain expenses claimed by the Company as deductions and transfer pricing adjustments for related parties transactions etc.

Most of these disputes and/or dis-allowances, being repetitive in nature, have been raised by the income tax authorities consistently in most of the years. The management of the Company has contested all these additions/disallowances, by way of appeal before the appellate authorities and the same are yet to be disposed off.

2 During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company had received order/ demand amounting to ₹ 20.50 crore under Section 143(3) r.w.s.144C, subsequently modified under Section 154 of IT Act from the Income Tax Authorities in respect to Assessment year 2016-17. The management of the Company has filed an appeal against the above order and believes that these demands are not tenable and it has complied with all the applicable provisions of the IT Act with respect to its operations. The above amount has not been adjusted to include further interest and penalty leviable, if any, at the time of final outcome of the appeal.

III Commitments

a. Capital commitments (₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	10.76	12.28

b. Other commitments

1 The Company has committed to provide financial assistance as tabulated below: (` in crore)

Nature of relationship	Outstanding commitment for financial assistance	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Subsidiaries	4,023.36	3,708.50
Joint Ventures / Associates	416.06	375.36
Total	**4,439.42**	**4,083.86**

2 The Company has extended comfort letters to provide continued financial support to certain subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates to ensure that these subsidiaries are able to meet their debts, commitments (including commitments towards investee entities) and liabilities as they fall due and they continue as going concerns.

3 The Company has entered into agreements with the lenders of certain group companies wherein it has committed to hold directly or indirectly at all times at least 51% of the equity share capital of the group companies and not to sell, transfer, assign, dispose, pledge or create any security interest except pledge of shares to the respective lenders as covered in the respective agreements with the lenders.

4 The Company has certain long term unquoted investments which have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Company and the investee Companies [refer note 5].

5 For commitment relating to FCCBs and OCD's to Doosan [refer note 15 (3) and 15 (2)].

6 During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company along with its subsidiaries entered into a definitive agreement (‘SPA’) with Malaysia Airports

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

MSC Sdn Bhd ('Buyer') for sale of 40% equity stake in their joint ventures, ISG , LGM. Pursuant to the SPA entered with the buyer, the Company along with its subsidiaries had provided a guarantee of Euro 4.50 crore towards tax claims, as specified in the SPA for a period till May 2019.

37. Disclosures on Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.2 (b) and 2.2 (n), to the standalone financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

As at March 31, 2020 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments	19,660.56	98.00	106.98	19865.54	19865.54
(ii) Loans	-	-	2394.24	2394.24	2394.24
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	648.44	648.44	648.44
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	23.26	23.26	23.26
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2.01	2.01	2.01
(vi) Other financial assets	-	-	945.07	945.07	945.07
Total	**19,660.56**	**98.00**	**4,120.00**	**23,878.56**	**23,878.56**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings*	-	-	8,181.26	8,181.26	8,181.26
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	552.06	552.06	552.06
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,333.95	2,333.95	2,333.95
(iv) Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	95.74	95.74	95.74
Total	-	-	**11,163.01**	**11,163.01**	**11,163.01**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

As at March 31, 2019 (₹ in crore)

Particulars		Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets						
(i)	Investments	18,205.41	0.01	213.62	18,419.04	18,419.04
(ii)	Loans	-	-	1,895.77	1,895.77	1,895.77
(iii)	Trade receivables	-	-	483.38	483.38	483.38
(iv)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	18.01	18.01	18.01
(v)	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6.84	6.84	6.84
(vi)	Other financial assets	-	-	1,155.46	1,155.46	1,155.46
Total		**18,205.41**	**0.01**	**3,773.08**	**21,978.50**	**21,978.50**
Financial liabilities						
(i)	Borrowings*	-	-	7,186.24	7,186.24	7,186.24
(ii)	Trade payables	-	-	495.99	495.99	495.99
(iii)	Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,561.98	1,561.98	1,561.98
(iv)	Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	105.29	105.29	105.29
Total		-	-	**9349.49**	**9349.49**	**9349.49**

* includes current maturity of long term borrowings

(i) Investments in mutual funds are mandatorily classified as fair value through statement of profit and loss.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2020				
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	98.00	98.00	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	19,660.56	-	-	19,660.56
Financial liabilities				
March 31, 2019				
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	0.01	0.01	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	18,205.41	-	-	18,205.41

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(iii) The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model except in case of fair value of investment in SEZ sector which has determined based on available data for similar immovable property/ investment or observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the immovable property/ investments. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

(iv) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

(v) Fair value of mutual funds is determined based on the net asset value of the funds.

(vi) Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares classified as FVTOCI assets:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 1, 2018	**22,436.96**
Purchases	2,060.00
Additional equity recognised for financial guarantees	7.91
Acquisition of equity shares	1,190.18
Other Adjustments	(6.52)
Sales / redemption	(1,859.85)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	(5,623.28)
As at March 31, 2019	**18,205.41**
Additional equity recognised for financial guarantees, loan and preference shares	196.90
Acquisition of equity shares	0.10
Sales / redemption	(1,202.61)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	2,460.76
As at March 31, 2020	**19,660.56**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(vii) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Unquoted equity Securities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF method	Discounting rate (Cost of Equity)	**March 31, 2020:** 10.79 % to 21.65% **March 31, 2019:** 8.5% to 21.00%	1% increase in the discounting rate will have a significant adverse impact on the fair value of equity investments.

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

(i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.

(ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Variable rate borrowings	2,632.71	3,086.31
Fixed rate borrowings	5,548.55	4,099.93
Total borrowings	**8,181.26**	**7,186.24**

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Increase in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020		
INR	+50	(13.16)
March 31, 2019		
INR	+50	(15.43)

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

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's investing and financing activities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes from operating activities is not material.

No hedge contract entered for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

The following table shows foreign currency exposure in US Dollar on financial instruments at the end of reporting period. The exposure to all other foreign currencies are not material.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount
Borrowings	USD	30.00	2,269.95
		(30.00)	(2,074.65)
Trade Payables	USD	0.02	1.75
		(0.01)	(0.53)
Other financial liabilities	USD	5.54	418.92
		(2.99)	(206.89)
Loans	USD	4.42	334.81
		-	-
Trade Receivables	USD	-	-
		(0.01)	(0.69)
Other financial assets	USD	0.03	2.35
		-	-

Note: Previous year's figures are shown in brackets above.

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 Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020	5.45%	(128.26)
March 31, 2019	6.82%	(155.59)

ii) 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 Company.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 23,878.56 crore and ₹ 21,978.49 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively, being the total carrying value of investments, loans, trade receivables, balances with bank deposits and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Company does not hold collateral as security. Further, the top 5 customers of the Company in the EPC segment contributes to more than 90% of the trade receivables during the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

With respect to Trade receivables/unbilled revenue, the Company has constituted the terms to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Company 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 rates used in the provision matrix.

With respect to the investing activities of the Company, it has a risk management framework that monitors the sectors of the entities in which the Company has investments and evaluates whether the sectors operate within the defined risk appetite and risk tolerance levels as defined by the senior management. The credit risk function evaluates its investments based on well-established sector specific internal frameworks, in order to identify, mitigate and allocate risks as well as to enable appropriate valuation of investments.

The following table summarises the changes in the loss allowance measured using ECL:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening balance*	27.97	23.63
Amount provided/ (reversed) during the year (net)	4.00	4.34
Closing provision*	**31.97**	**27.97**

*Pertains to provision for doubtful receivables and unbilled revenue.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision- Loans and other financial assets.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening balance	260.99	45.41
Amount provided/ (reversed) during the year (net)	698.58	215.58
Closing provision	**959.57**	**260.99**

Credit risk from balances with bank and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs, non-convertible debentures and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, sale of assets and strategic partnership with investors, etc. Pursuant to aforesaid objective, the Company has entered into binding term sheet with investors, as detailed in note 44.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows excluding interest obligations for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 years	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2020				
Borrowings	1,805.90	4,189.01	2,269.95	8,264.86
Other financial liabilities	2,284.28	49.66	-	2,333.94
Trade payables	552.06	-	-	552.06
	4,642.24	**4,238.67**	**2,269.95**	**11,150.86**
March 31, 2019				
Borrowings	1,988.02	2,804.88	2,590.46	7,383.36
Other financial liabilities	1,492.88	-	-	1,492.88
Trade payables	495.99	-	-	495.99
	3,976.89	**2,804.88**	**2590.46**	**9,372.23**

(i) The above excludes any financial liabilities arising out of financial guarantee contract as detailed in note 36.

(ii) For range of interest of borrowings, repayment schedule and security details refer note 15.

iv) 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.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in price	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020	5.00%	0.25
March 31, 2019	5.00%	0.00

38. Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and sale of certain assets, long term and short term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible debt securities and strategic partnership with investors.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares and debentures, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with (refer note 2.1).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Borrowings (refer note 15)	8181.26	7246.47
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12(a))	23.26	18.00
Net debt (A)	**8,158.00**	**7,228.47**
Capital components		
Equity share capital	603.59	603.59
Other equity	11,464.15	11,097.56
Total Capital (B)	**12,067.74**	**11,701.15**
Capital and borrowings C= (A+B)	**20,225.74**	**18,929.62**
Gearing ratio D= (A/C)	**40.33%**	**38.19%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

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

(₹ in crore)

Name of the entity	Relationship		Amount outstanding as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended		Investment by loanee in the shares of the parent Company
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
Loans given/ debentures subscribed^							
- GMRHL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	122.22	36.98	132.22	58.21	Nil
- GKSIR[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	70.29	54.45	70.29	62.67	Nil
- GSPHL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	74.73	34.74	74.73	35.02	Nil
- DSPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	88.03	88.03	308.75	Nil
- GIML[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	-	-	313.13	Nil
- KSL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	708.76	1,014.07	1,132.76	1,014.07	Nil
- GGAL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	556.89	211.62	741.32	386.62	Nil
- GBPSPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95	Nil
- RSSL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	23.13	9.16	23.13	50.02	Nil
- NREPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	12.46	12.46	12.46	12.46	Nil
- LIPPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	Nil
- SUPPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	Nil
- SJK[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	401.57	436.88	436.88	436.88	Nil
- GETL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	111.82	-	111.82	-	Nil
- GIOL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	334.81	-	334.81	58.88	Nil
- GASL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	252.47	152.54	279.54	383.20	Nil

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in crore)

Name of the entity	Relationship		Amount outstanding as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended		Investment by loanee in the shares of the parent Company
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
- GBHHPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	50.00	-	50.00	-	Nil
- GEL[1]	Joint venture	Joint venture	212.66	-	212.66	-	Nil
- GSISL[1,6]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.79	76.20	142.00	76.20	Nil
- GIDL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	1,348.50	2,060.00	2,060.00	2,060.00	Nil
- GKSIR[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	Nil
- GSPHL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	259.46	259.46	259.46	259.46	Nil
- DPPL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	1.50	0.99	1.50	0.99	Nil

1. Loans given
2. Debentures subscribed
3. The above loans and inter-corporate deposits have been given for business purpose.
4. There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the Company.

^ The above balances does not include interest accrued thereon and equity component of preference shares/ loans/ debentures given at concessional rates.

5. The balances are disclosed on gross basis i.e. excluding provision for doubtful loans.
6. Ceases to be subsidiary company during the year.

40. Interest in significant investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as per Ind AS- 27

S. No.	Name of the entity	Relationship		Ownership interest		Date of Incorporation	Country of Incorporation/ Place of business
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
1	GEL	Joint venture	Joint venture	29.31%	29.31%	10-Oct-96	India
2	GBHPL	Joint venture	Joint venture	0.10%	0.10%	17-Feb-06	India
3	GEML	Joint venture	Joint venture	5.00%	5.00%	27-Feb-08	Mauritius
4	GETL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	67.86%	67.86%	29-Jan-08	India
5	GGAL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	99.99%	3-Dec-10	India
6	GPIL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	49.98%	49.98%	25-Feb-11	India
7	GACEPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	48.35%	48.35%	14-Jul-05	India
8	GPEL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	1.50%	1.50%	18-Oct-05	India
9	GMRHL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	90.26%	90.26%	3-Feb-06	India
10	GHVEPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	41.00%	41.00%	11-Jun-09	India
11	GCORRPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	41.00%	41.00%	21-Jul-09	India
12	GFIAL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	86.49%	86.49%	12-Jan-05	India
13	GASL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	18-Jul-07	India
14	DIAL [200 Equity shares (March 31, 2019 - 200 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	1-Mar-06	India
15	GIDL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	99.99%	28-Mar-17	India
16	GAL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	74.48%	76.69%	6-Feb-92	India
17	GAPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	22-Dec-06	India
18	GKSIR	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	24-Sep-07	India

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

S. No.	Name of the entity	Relationship		Ownership interest		Date of Incorporation	Country of Incorporation/ Place of business
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
19	GSPHL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	28-Mar-08	India
20	GCAPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	22-Dec-06	India
21	DSPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	24-Jul-07	India
22	GIML	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	18-Dec-07	Mauritius
23	GIOL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	23-Jun-10	Mauritius
24	GCRPL [30,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2019 - 30,000 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.03%	0.03%	4-Jun-10	Singapore
25	GHIAL [1,000 Equity shares (March 31, 20189 - 1,000 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	17-Dec-02	India
26	GMIAL [154 Equity shares (March 31, 2019 - 154 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	9-Aug-10	Maldives

Note:-

1. Disclosure of financial data as per Ind AS - 112 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' has been done based on the audited financial statements for the respective years.
2. The above disclosure made do not include step down subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are with respect to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates existing as at March 31, 2020.
3. The above ownership includes assets held for sale.

41. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study as required by the transfer pricing regulations under the IT Act ('regulations') to determine whether the transactions entered during the year ended March 31, 2020, 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.

42. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in the standalone financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

43. Ministry of Corporate Affairs had published a list of Disqualified Directors in September 2017. As per this list, Mr. Srinivasan Sandilya (director of the Company as at March 31, 2020) was reported as disqualified from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the period from November 1, 2016 to October 31, 2021 pursuant to his directorship of Association Of Indian Automobiles Manufacturers (defaulting company). Consequently, the defaulting company has filed application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) under Condonation of Delay Scheme, 2018 ('CODS - 2018'). During the year ended March 31, 2019, as confirmed by an email from ROC, his disqualification has been removed in view of Circular No. 16/2017 dated 29-12-2017 after filing of documents under CODS, 2018. However, his name continues in the List of Disqualified Directors published by the Ministry as he was defaulter for non-filing of documents on the date of publication of the said list.

44. The management of the Company along with other shareholders of the Company and GMR Airports Limited (GAL), a subsidiary 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 GAL on February 20, 2020. Pursuant to consummation of the same, ADP would hold 49% stake (directly & indirectly) in the GAL for an equity consideration of ₹ 10,780.00 crore, valuing GAL at the Base post money valuation of ₹ 22,000.00 crore. The equity consideration comprises of:

- ₹ 9,780.00 crore towards secondary sale of shares by GMR Group; and
- ₹ 1,000.00 crore equity infusion in GAL

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

The first tranche of ₹ 5,248.00 crore for 24.99% shares of GAL (primarily through buyout of GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL) via primary infusion of equity) had been completed on February 24, 2020. The second & final tranche of ₹ 5,532.00 crore (including primary of ₹ 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 Company has successfully completed the transaction with ADP with slight modifications. As per the revised Share Purchase Agreement, the second tranche of the investment for 24.01% of GAL has been structured in two parts:

- A firm amount, immediately paid at Second closing, for a total of ₹ 4,565.00 crore, including ₹ 1,000.00 crore equity infusion in GAL.
- Earn-outs amounting to ₹ 1,060.00 crore, subject to the achievement of certain performance related targets by GAL upto FY2024.

Accordingly, ADP has increased earn-outs for GMR Group which are now pegged at up to ₹ 5,535.00 crore compared to the earlier ₹ 4,475.00 crore. These additional Earn-outs of ₹ 1,060.00 crore are linked to the achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as the receipt of certain regulatory clarifications over the next 5 years. The amount of ₹ 4,565.00 crore towards second & final tranche payment from ADP has been received. This money will primarily be used in servicing the debt which will help deleverage both GMR Group and GAL further and result in improved cash flows and profitability.

Further, the financial statements of March 31, 2020 reflected an excess of current labilities over current assets of ₹ 2,000.80 crore and loss from continuing operation after tax of ₹ 1,478.97 crore. The divestment of GAL stake will enable the company to meet its financial obligations and its cash flow requirements in an orderly manner.

The management has engaged an external valuation expert to ascertain the fair value of such investments. The subsequent modification in the terms of the deal with ADP, detailed above, shall result in a potentially reduced fair value of the Company's investments in GAL. As at July 30, 2020 the date that these financial statements were authorized for issue, owing to the aforementioned reason, the fair value of the Company's investments in GMR Airport Limited had declined by ₹ 2,046.94 crore (net of taxes).

However, considering the negotiations for the modifications were initiated subsequent to the year end, such modification has been considered as a non-adjusting event. Accordingly, the Company's investments in GAL have been carried at the fair value determined by the external valuation expert which are based on the conditions existing as at the balance sheet date.

These subsequent changes in the fair value of the Company's investments in GAL are considered as non-adjusting event and are not reflected in the financial statements as at March 31, 2020.

45. Assets held for sale

The details of assets as held for sale and liabilities associated thereto are as under;

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Assets classified as held for sale		
Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint venture (refer note 5)	4,748.88	6,180.12
Liabilities directly associated with the assets classified as held for sale		
Advance sale consideration towards assets held for sale	-	25.23

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

46. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS - 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Liabilities arising from financing activities	
	Long term borrowings (refer note 15)	Short term borrowings (refer note 15)
As at April 01, 2019	**6,242.69**	**943.55**
Cash flow changes:		
Proceeds from borrowings	2,493.60	-
Repayment of borrowings	(1,622.51)	(124.91)
Non-cash changes		
Foreign exchange fluctuations	191.49	-
Adjustment for effective interest rate (EIR)	57.35	-
As at March 31, 2020	**7,362.62**	**818.64**
As at April 01, 2018	**5,939.68**	**768.91**
Cash flow changes:		
Proceeds from borrowings	601.44	174.64
Repayment of borrowings	(782.78)	-
Non-cash changes		
OCD's issued to Doosan (net of equity)	331.77	-
Foreign exchange fluctuations	112.19	-
Adjustment for effective interest rate (EIR)	40.38	-
As at March 31, 2019	**6,242.69**	**943.55**
* includes current maturity of long term borrowings		

47. With the recent and rapid development of the COVID - 19 outbreaks, many countries have implemented travel restrictions. The company has majority of its investments in the Airport sector, Energy Sector, Highway sectors and Urban Infra sector and with respect to COVID - 19 impact on the business of these entities, management believes while the COVID - 19 may impact the businesses in the short term, it does not anticipate medium to long term risk to the business prospects. Considering the business plans of the investee companies the management does not foresee any material impact on the fair value at which the aforementioned investments are carried. Accordingly, no adjustments to the carrying value of these investments are considered necessary. Further, the management 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 statement. The impact of the COVID - 19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statement and the Company will closely monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions.

48. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of handling EPC solutions in infrastructure sector and investment activity and corporate support to various infrastructure Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV). In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has presented segment information on the basis of its consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

49. Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

50. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 001076N/ N500013

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership number: 502103

Place: New Delhi
Date: July 30, 2020

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

G.M Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00061669

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
Membership number: A13979

Place: New Delhi
Date: July 30, 2020