INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of GMR Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GMR Infrastructure Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects/possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and its loss (including other comprehensive loss), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. As stated in note 5(4) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Company has invested in GMR Generation Assets Limited ('GGAL') and GMR Energy Projects Mauritius Limited ('GEPML'), subsidiaries of the Company, which have further invested in step down subsidiaries and joint ventures. Further, the Company has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ Nil crore recoverable (net of impairment) from GGAL as at 31 March 2021. Also, the Company together with GGAL and GEPML has investments in GMR Energy Limited ('GEL'), a joint venture of the Company, amounting to ₹ 1,272.32 crore and has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ 709.01 crore recoverable from GEL as at 31 March 2021. GEL has further invested in GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited ('GVPGL') and GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ('GBHPL'), both subsidiaries of GEL and in GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), joint venture of GEL and GGAL has further invested in GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited ('GREL'), an associate company of GGAL. The aforementioned investments are carried at their respective fair value in the accompanying standalone financial statements as per Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instruments'.

   As mentioned in note 5(8), GVPGL and GREL have ceased operations due to continued unavailability of adequate supply of natural gas and other factors mentioned in the said note and have been incurring significant losses, including cash losses with consequential erosion of their respective net worth. Further, GREL has entered into a resolution plan with its lenders to restructure its debt obligations during the year ended 31 March 2019. The Company has given certain corporate guarantees for the loans including Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ('CRPS') outstanding in GREL amounting to ₹ 2,056.59 crore.

   The carrying value of the investment of the Company in GEL, to the extent of amount invested in GVPGL, and the Company's obligations towards the corporate guarantees given for GREL are significantly dependent on the achievement of key assumptions considered in the valuation performed by the external expert particularly with respect to availability of natural gas, future tariff of power generated and realization of claims for losses incurred in earlier periods from the customer as detailed in the aforementioned note. 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.

   As mentioned in note 5(7), the management has accounted the investment in GKEL based on the valuation performed by an external expert using the discounted future cash flows method which is significantly dependent on the achievement of certain assumptions considered in aforementioned valuation such as settlement of disputes with customers and timely realization of receivables, expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity, rescheduling/refinancing of existing loans at lower rates amongst other key assumptions and the uncertainty and the final outcome of the litigations with the capital creditors as regards claims against GKEL.

   Further, as mentioned in note 5(9), GBHPL has stopped the construction of the 300 MW hydro based power plant on Alaknanda river, Uttarakhand, since 7 May 2014 on directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ('the Supreme Court'). The carrying value of the investments in GBHPL is significantly dependent on obtaining requisite approvals from Supreme court, environmental clearances, availability of funding support for development and construction of the aforesaid power plant and achievement of the other key assumptions made in the valuation assessment done by an external expert.

   Accordingly, owing to the aforementioned uncertainties, we are unable to comment upon adjustments, if any, that may be required to the carrying value of the aforesaid loans and investments, and further provisions, if any, required to be made for the said obligations, and the consequential impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

   The opinion expressed by us on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 vide our report dated 30 July 2020 was also qualified with respect to the above matters.

4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of

the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

5. We draw attention to note 5(14) to the accompanying standalone financial statements in relation to the recoverability of sale consideration receivable as at 31 March 2021 amounting to ₹ 513.21 crore pursuant to the sale of equity stake and inter-corporate deposits given to Kakinada SEZ Limited ('KSEZ') which is dependent on the achievement of the milestones as detailed in the aforementioned note. Such achievement of milestones is significantly dependent on future development in the Kakinada SEZ and basis independent assessment by property consultancy agency, management is confident of achieving such milestones and is of the view that no adjustment to the aforesaid balance is required to be made in the accompanying standalone financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Assessment of going concern basis - *(refer note 2.1 to the accompanying standalone financial statements)*	
The Company has incurred loss before tax amounting to ₹ 1,280.16 crore for the year ended 31 March 2021 and its current liabilities exceeds its current assets by ₹ 1,923.21 crore as at 31 March 2021. While the above factors indicated a need to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as mentioned in aforesaid note, the Company has taken into consideration the following mitigating factors in its assessment for going concern basis of accounting. • Raising of funds from financial institutions and strategic investors • Receipts from sale of stake in certain non-core assets • Monetization of assets and refinancing of existing debts • Recovery of outstanding claims in highway and power sector investee companies Management has prepared future cash flow forecasts taking into cognizance the above developments and performed sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions used therein to assess whether the Company would be able operate as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of financial statements and concluded that the going concern basis of accounting used for preparation of the accompanying financial statements is appropriate with no material uncertainty. We have considered the assessment of management's evaluation of going concern basis of accounting as a key audit matter due to the pervasive impact thereof on the standalone financial statements and the significant judgements and assumptions that are inherently subjective and dependent on future events, involved in preparation of cash flow projections and determination of the overall conclusion by the management.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to, the following in relation to assessment of appropriateness of going concern basis of accounting: • Obtained an understanding of the management's process for identifying all the events or conditions that could impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the process followed to assess the mitigating factors for such events or conditions. Also, obtained an understanding around the methodology adopted and the associated controls implemented by the Company to assess their future business performance to prepare a robust cash flow forecast; • Reconciled the cash flow forecast to the future business plans of the Company as approved by the Board of Directors and considered the same for our assessment of the Company's capability to meet its financial obligation falling due within next twelve months; • In order to corroborate management's future business plans and to identify potential contradictory information, we read the minutes of the Board of Directors and discussed the same with the management; • Tested the appropriateness of key assumptions used by the management, including the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on such assumption, that had most material impact in preparation of the cash flow forecast such as expected realization from proceeds on account of divestment of stake in certain entities, realization from various claims in investee entities and evaluation of the expected outflow on account of debt repayments; • Performed independent sensitivity analysis to test the impact of variation on the cash flows due to change in key assumptions; • Reviewed the historical accuracy of the cash flow projections prepared by the management in prior periods; • Inspected the relevant documents for management's plan of raising funds from strategic investors and raising of additional funds from financial institutions; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in respect of going concern.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
2. Revenue recognition and measurement of upfront losses on Long-term construction contracts (refer note 2.2 for the accounting policy and note 36 for disclosures of the accompanying standalone financial statements)	
For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has recognized revenue from Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contracts of ₹1,055.20 crore and has accumulated provisions for upfront losses amounting to ₹ 28.60 crore as at 31 March 2021. The Company's revenue primarily arises from construction contracts, which is recognised over a period of time in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers, as further explained in note 2.2 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, and which, by its nature, is complex given the significant judgements involved in the assessment of current and future contractual performance obligations. The Company recognises revenue and margins based on the stage of completion which is determined on the basis of the proportion of value of goods or services transferred as at the Balance Sheet date, relative to the value of goods or services promised under the contract. The recognition of contract revenue, contract costs and the resultant profit/ loss therefore rely on the estimates in relation to forecast contract revenue and the total cost. These contract estimates are reviewed by the management on a periodic basis. In doing so, the management is required to exercise judgement in its assessment of the valuation of contract variations and claims and liquidated damages as well as the completeness and accuracy of forecast costs to complete and the ability to deliver contracts within contractually determined timelines. The final contract values can potentially be impacted on account of various factors and are expected to result in varied outcomes. Changes in these judgements, and the related estimates as contracts progress can result in material adjustments to revenue and margins/ onerous obligations. Owing to these factors, we have determined revenue recognition and provision for upfront losses from EPC contracts as a key audit matter for the current year audit.	Our audit procedures for recognition of contract revenue, margin and contract costs, and related receivables and liabilities included, but were not limited to, the following: • Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition from construction contracts in accordance with Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers; • Assessed the design and implementation of key controls, over the recognition of contract revenue and margins, and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls; • For a sample of contracts, we have tested the appropriateness of amount recognized as revenue by evaluating key management judgements inherent in the determining forecasted contract revenue and costs to complete that drive the accounting under the percentage of completion method by performing following procedures: - reviewed the contract terms and conditions; - evaluated the identification of performance obligation of the contract; - evaluated the appropriateness of management's assessment that performance obligation was satisfied over time and consequent recognition of revenue using percentage of completion method; - obtained an understanding of the assumptions applied in determining the forecasted revenue and cost to complete; - assessed management's estimates of the impact to revenue and budgeted costs arising from scope changes made to the original contracts, claims, disputes and liquidation damages with reference to supporting documents including variation orders and correspondence between the Company and the customers; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures made by the management with respect to revenue recognised during the year in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
3. Fair value measurement of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (refer note 2.2 for the accounting policy and note 5 for disclosures of the accompanying standalone financial statements)	
The Company has determined the fair value of its investments in unquoted equity and preference shares of its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as at the year end. Determining the fair value of such unquoted investments requires use of valuation techniques which has been performed by independent valuation experts, applying applicable valuation methodologies. The Company has total investment of ₹ 13,687.42 crore as at 31 March 2021 which constitutes 75.00 % of total assets of the Company. The determination of carrying value of the Company's investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is dependent on management's estimates of future cash flows and their judgment with respect to final determination of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants and coal mines, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal	Our audit procedures to assess the reasonableness of fair valuation of investments included the following: • Obtained a detailed understanding of the management's process and controls for determining the fair valuation of unquoted equity and preference instruments; • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls implemented for fair valuation of the investments; • Obtained the valuation reports of the management's valuation expert and assessed the expert's professional competence, objectivity and capabilities in performing the valuation of the investments; • Assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used for the fair valuation computation;

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<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
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and other fuels, restructuring of loans, outcome of litigations, etc. in case of investments in entities in the energy business and estimation of passenger and vehicle traffic and rates and favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in case of investments in airport and expressway business.

Owing to the uncertainties involved in forecasting and discounting future cash flows, significant management's judgement and subjectivity involved in estimates and underlying key assumptions used in the valuation models and the significance of the Company's investments as at 31 March 2021 in context of standalone financial statements, we have determined this as a key audit matter for current year audit.

In addition to the above, considering the following matters to be fundamental to the understanding of the financial statements, we draw attention to:

a. Note 5(3)(d)(i) of the accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of its impact on the assumptions underlying the valuation of investments which are carried at fair value in the standalone financial statements of the Company as at 31 March 2021. Further, we also draw attention to note 5(3)(d)(ii) in relation to the carrying value of investments in the subsidiaries as specified in the note which are further dependent on the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the ongoing matters.

b. Note 5(5) and 5(6) in relation to the investment made by the Company in GEL amounting to ₹ 1,272.32 crore as at 31 March 2021 which is in addition to the matters described in paragraph 3 above. The recoverability of such investment is further dependent upon various claims, counter claims and other receivables from customers of GMR Warora Energy Limited ('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, which are pending settlement / realization as on 31 March 2021, and certain other key assumptions considered in the valuation performed by an external expert, including capacity utilization of plant in future years, management's plan for entering into a new long-term power purchase agreement ('PPA') to replace the PPA expired in June 2020 with one of its customers and the pending outcome of the debt resolution plan being discussed with the lenders of GWEL, as explained in the said note.

The above claims also include recovery of transmission charges from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (`MSEDCL') by GWEL amounting to ₹ 611.58 crore for the period from 17 March 2014 to 31 March 2021, based on the Order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (`APTEL') (`the Order') dated 8 May 2015 which is currently contested by MSEDCL in the Supreme Court as described in aforesaid note.

The management of the Company, based on its internal assessment, legal opinion, certain interim favourable regulatory orders and valuation assessment made by an external expert, is of the view that the carrying value of the aforesaid investment of the Company in GEL, taking into account the matters described above in relation to the investments made by GEL in its aforementioned subsidiaries, is appropriate and accordingly, no adjustments to the aforesaid balance have been made in the accompanying standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.
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• Carried out an assessment of forecasts of future cash flows prepared by the management across various sectors and business of the investee companies which involved, evaluating the key assumptions including the discount rate and comparing the estimates to externally available industry, economic and financial data and assessed the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on these assumptions with the support of our auditor's expert and assessed the appropriateness of the aforesaid key assumptions;

• Engaged in discussions with the management on the performance of the Company's investments as compared to previous year in order to evaluate whether the inputs and assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts were suitable;

• Discussed the significant ongoing litigations in the investee companies which had a material impact to ascertain the appropriateness of the outcome considered in the respective valuation models;

• Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the computations done in accordance with the valuation models; and

• Ensured the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards.
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Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

8. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Report on Corporate Governance, Directors' Report etc., but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

9. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

    a) we have sought and except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

    b) except for the effects/possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

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

    e) the matters described in Emphasis of Matter reported in S. No. 3(a) and 3(b) of the Key audit matters section in paragraph 7 above, and paragraph 3 of Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

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

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

    h) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 18 June 2021 as per Annexure II expressed modified opinion; and

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

        ii. except for the effects/possible effects of the matters described in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the standalone financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the standalone financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021, as detailed in note 37(II) to the accompanying standalone financial statements;

        iii. except for the effects/possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the Company, as detailed in note 36(e) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, has made provision as at 31 March 2021, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

iv. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021; and

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

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
UDIN: 21062191AAAAIP8074

Place: New Delhi
Date: 18 June 2021

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Infrastructure Limited, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

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

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification ofits property, plant and equipment under which property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.

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

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

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

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's products/services and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

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

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

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in Crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is Pending
Finance Act,1994	Service tax	9.00	-	July 2013 to March 2014	Central Excise and service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added tax	0.31	-	April 2018 to March 2018	Assistant Commissioner (Circle), Poonmallee-Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Telangana Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added tax	0.17	-	April 2013 to March 2014	Deputy Commissioner, Saroornagar -Hyderabad, Telengana
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income taxes	209.20	-	Assessment year 2008-09 to 2015-16	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bengaluru
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income taxes	10.34	-	Assessment year 2017-18	Commissioner of Income tax (A), Bengaluru

(viii) The Company had dues to bonds holders as on 31 March 2021 amounting to ₹ 185.25 crore which were overdue for 90 days, for which the formal extension had been obtained subsequent to the year end. During the year, there were certain delays in dues payable to debenture holders/ bond holders amounting to ₹ 246.31 crore, ranging 7-11 days which were made good by the Company before 31 March 2021. Further with respect to dues to one debenture holder amounting to ₹ 58.73 crore due on 25 June 2020, the Company in reference with COVID-19 - Regulatory Package notified by RBI submitted an application for moratorium of dues. In absence of any further communication from the debenture holder on the matter, the dues were made good on 25 August 2020.

The Company has no defaults in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or a bank, as at balance sheet date, though during the year, there were certain delays noted in the case of ICICI Bank Limited, Yes Bank Limited, Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited and Life Insurance Corporation of India amounting to ₹ 26.62 crore, ₹ 78.59 crore, ₹ 41.72 crore and ₹ 143.33 crore respectively, ranging from 1 to 29 days which were paid within the same or next month in which they were due. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings payable to the government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
UDIN:21062191AAAAIP8074

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 18, 2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Qualified opinion

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

   The Company's internal control system towards estimating the fair value of its investment in certain subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as more fully explained in note 5(4) to the accompanying standalone financial statements were not operating effectively due to uncertainties in the judgments and assumptions made by the Company in such estimations, which could result in the Company not providing for adjustment, if any that may be required to the carrying values of investments and further provisions, if any, required to be made for the obligations on behalf of those entities and its consequential impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements

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

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

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

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
UDIN: 21062191AAAAIP8074

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 18, 2021

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

		Notes	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
I	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	Property, plant and equipment	3	123.63	132.71
	Intangible assets	4	1.53	1.94
	Financial assets			
	Investments	5	13,794.82	15,018.66
	Trade receivables	6	146.91	109.57
	Loans	7	1,328.83	1,256.28
	Other financial assets	8	574.03	81.24
	Non-current tax assets (net)	10	62.82	64.42
	Other non-current assets	9	7.28	8.73
			16,039.85	**16,673.55**
(2)	**Current assets**			
	Inventories	11	78.68	98.48
	Financial assets			
	Investments	5	0.20	98.00
	Trade receivables	6	333.21	538.87
	Cash and cash equivalents	12(a)	57.24	23.26
	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12(b)	27.78	2.01
	Loans	7	631.40	1,137.96
	Other financial assets	8	934.43	863.83
	Other current assets	9	148.04	96.68
			2,210.98	**2,859.09**
(3)	**Assets classified as held for sale**	13	-	**4,748.88**
	Total assets (1 + 2 + 3)		**18,250.83**	**24,281.52**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
(1)	**Equity**			
	Equity share capital	14	603.59	603.59
	Other equity	15	9,142.63	11,464.15
	Total equity		**9,746.22**	**12,067.74**
	Liabilities			
(2)	**Non-current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	16	3,720.53	6,341.45
	Other financial liabilities	17	106.12	128.72
	Provisions	18	3.89	0.89
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	539.88	882.84
			4,370.42	**7,353.90**
(3)	**Current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	16	766.91	818.64
	Trade payables	21		
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		44.23	32.64
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than (a) above		518.57	519.42
	Other financial liabilities	17	2,689.78	3,322.14
	Other current liabilities	20	113.68	162.21
	Provisions	18	1.02	4.83
			4,134.19	**4,859.88**
Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)			**18,250.83**	**24,281.52**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership number: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 18, 2021

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

Date: June 18, 2021
Place: Counter Signed at Dubai and New Delhi

Standalone statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

		Notes	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	22	1,055.20	803.46
	Other operating income	23	393.40	351.64
	Other income	24	19.48	7.90
	Total income		**1,468.08**	**1,163.00**
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of material consumed	25	662.56	360.39
	Sub-contracting expense		194.66	176.03
	Employee benefit expense	26	28.76	40.71
	Finance costs	27	890.71	892.93
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	21.50	23.52
	Other expenses	29	157.06	133.09
	Total expenses		**1,955.25**	**1,626.67**
III	**Loss before exceptional items and tax (I +/- II)**		**(487.17)**	**(463.67)**
IV	Exceptional items	30	796.85	990.47
V	**Loss before tax (III +/- IV)**		**(1,284.02)**	**(1,454.14)**
VI	**Tax expense:**	32		
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Taxes in relation to earlier periods		-	(1.32)
	(3) Deferred tax		(3.86)	26.30
	Total tax expenses		**(3.86)**	**24.98**
VII	**Loss for the year (V +/- VI)**		**(1,280.16)**	**(1,479.12)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive (loss)/ income**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		0.55	0.04
	- Net gain/(loss) on fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') of equity securities		(1,455.57)	2,460.76
	(ii) Income tax effect		339.09	(464.55)
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax effect		-	-
	Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year		**(1,115.93)**	**1,996.25**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII +/- VIII)**		**(2,396.09)**	**517.13**
X	Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share ₹ 1 each):			
	Basic and diluted	31	(2.12)	(2.45)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership number: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 18, 2021

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

Date: June 18, 2021
Place: Counter Signed at Dubai and New Delhi

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

a. Equity share capital:

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

	Number of shares	₹ in crore
At April 1, 2019	6,035,945,275	603.59
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	6,035,945,275	603.59
	Number of shares	**₹ in crore**
At April 1, 2020	6,035,945,275	603.59
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2021	6,035,945,275	603.59

b. Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Equity component of Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCD') (refer note 15)	Treasury shares (refer note 15)	Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') (refer note 15)	Reserves and surplus						Total other equity
				General reserve (refer note 15)	Securities premium (refer note 15)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 15)	Capital reserve (refer note 15)	Retained earnings (refer note 15)	Foreign currency monetary translation difference account ('FCMTR') (refer note 15)	
For the year ended March 31, 2021										
As at April 1, 2020	45.92	-	2,228.38	174.56	10,010.98	59.49	141.75	(948.54)	(248.39)	11,464.15
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,280.16)	-	(1,280.16)
Other comprehensive income (refer note 15)	-	-	(1,116.48)	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	(1,115.93)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,116.48)	-	-	-	-	(1,279.61)	-	(2,396.09)
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.65	76.65
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.08)	(2.08)
Transfer on account of redemption of OCDs	(45.92)	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.92	-	-
Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(59.49)	-	59.49	-	-
Transfer from Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve	-	-	(4,254.97)	-	-	-	-	4,254.97	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	-	(3,143.07)	174.56	10,010.98	-	141.75	2,132.23	(173.82)	9,142.63
For the year ended March 31, 2020										
As at April 1, 2019	45.92	(101.54)	677.84	174.56	10,010.98	94.86	141.75	121.50	(68.31)	11,097.56
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,479.12)	-	(1,479.12)
Other comprehensive income (refer note 15)	-	-	1,996.21	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	1,996.25
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,996.21	-	-	-	-	(1,479.08)	-	517.13
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(195.39)	(195.39)
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.31	15.31
Purchase of treasury shares/ loss on sale of treasury shares	-	101.54	-	-	-	-	-	(72.00)	-	29.54
Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(35.37)	-	35.37	-	-
Transfer from Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')	-	-	(445.67)	-	-	-	-	445.67	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	45.92	-	2,228.38	174.56	10,010.98	59.49	141.75	(948.54)	(248.39)	11,464.15

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership number: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 18, 2021

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

Date: June 18, 2021
Place: Counter Signed at Dubai and New Delhi

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	**(1,284.02)**	**(1,454.14)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	21.50	23.52
Exceptional items	796.85	990.47
Bad debts written off/ provision for doubtful debts	1.43	4.02
Net foreign exchange differences (unrealised)	14.66	33.94
Gain on disposal of assets (net)	(0.36)	(1.67)
Provision/ liabilities no longer required, written back	(13.38)	(0.71)
Reversal for upfront loss on long term construction cost	(24.28)	(95.05)
Profit on sale of current investments	(3.13)	(0.92)
Dividend income on current investments (gross) ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 4,360)	-	(0.00)
Finance income (including finance income on finance asset measured at amortised cost)	(390.25)	(349.53)
Finance costs	890.71	892.93
Operating profit before working capital changes	**9.73**	**42.86**
Working capital adjustments:		
Change in inventories	19.80	(53.40)
Change in trade receivables	166.88	(169.08)
Change in other financial assets	(81.68)	45.15
Change in other assets	(51.77)	(44.35)
Change in trade payables	48.32	151.83
Change in other financial liabilities	(18.71)	(11.84)
Change in provisions	(0.81)	(0.23)
Change in other liabilities	(48.53)	(95.71)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**43.23**	**(134.77)**
Income taxes refund/ (paid) (net)	1.60	(19.67)
Net cash from / (used) in operating activities	**44.83**	**(154.44)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(10.35)	(0.96)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.55	3.95
Purchase of non-current investments (including advances paid)	(376.15)	(0.10)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of non-current investments	4,345.69	1,206.85
Proceeds from / (Purchase) of current investments (net)	100.93	(97.07)
(Investment in)/ Proceeds from bank deposit (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	(7.23)	17.63
Loans given to group companies	(3,926.79)	(2,951.11)
Loans repaid by group companies	2,129.63	1,679.24
Interest received	365.82	184.83
Dividend received [(₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 4,360)]	-	0.00
Net cash from investing activities	**2,622.10**	**43.26**

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	425.12	2,493.60
Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,445.00)	(1,622.51)
Proceeds from / (Repayment) of short term borrowings (net)	19.27	(118.68)
Finance costs paid	(632.34)	(629.75)
Net cash (used in) /from financing activities	**(2,632.95)**	**122.66**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	33.98	11.48
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	23.26	11.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**57.24**	**23.26**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Component of Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	36.28	22.33
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	20.94	0.90
Cash on hand	0.02	0.03
	57.24	**23.26**

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 16)	Short term borrowings# (refer note 16)
As at April 01, 2020	**7,362.62**	**-**
Cash flow changes:		
Proceeds from borrowings	425.12	19.27
Repayment of borrowings	(2,445.00)	-
Non-cash changes:		
Moratorium interest coverted into loan	110.99	-
Others non-cash adjustment**	(1,061.40)	(71.00)
Foreign exchange fluctuations	(76.65)	-
Amortisation of transaction costs	35.44	-
As at March 31, 2021	**4,351.12**	**(51.73)**
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	-
Amortisation of transaction costs	57.35	-
As at March 31, 2020	**7,362.62**	**818.64**

* includes current maturities of long term borrowings

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

movement of short term borrowings presented on net basis.

** includes movement on account of adjustment against consideration for sale of equity shares of GMR Airport Limited amounting to ₹ 619.00 crore [as described in note 5(11)(i)(d)], adjustment of borrowings from GMR Power Corporation Limited against loan receivables from GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL) amounting to ₹ 348.29 crore which have merged with [refer note 5(11)(i)(b)] and ₹ 165.11 crore adjusted against loan receivables from Kakinada SEZ Limited pursuant to the transaction as described in note 5(14).

Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2

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

This is the standalone statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership number: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 18, 2021

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

Date: June 18, 2021
Place: Counter Signed at Dubai and New Delhi

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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 34.

Other explanatory information to the standalone financial statement comprises of notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 18, 2021.

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:

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 Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 reflected an excess of current liabilities over current assets of ₹ 1,923.21 crores and losses from continuing operations after tax amounting to ₹ 1,280.16 crore. Management is taking various initiatives including monetization of assets, sale of stake in certain non-core assets including receipt of balance consideration as detailed in note 5(14), recovery of outstanding claims in highway and power sector investee entities, raising finances from financial institutions and strategic investors, refinancing of existing debt and other strategic initiatives. Such initiatives will enable the Company meet its financial obligations, improve net current assets and its cash flow in an orderly manner. Accordingly, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2.2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

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

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Revenue from contracts with customer

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

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no financing component involved in the transaction price.

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

Significant judgments are used in:

1. Determining the revenue to be recognised in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

2. Determining the expected losses, which are recognised in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as at the reporting date.

Revenue from operations

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

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

1. **Cost plus contracts:** Revenue from cost plus contracts is recognized over time and is determined with reference to the extent performance obligations have been satisfied. The amount of transaction price allocated to the performance obligations satisfied represents the recoverable costs incurred during the period plus the margin as agreed with the customer.

2. **Fixed price contracts:** Contract revenue is recognised over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied and control is transferred to the customer. Contract revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

Impairment loss (termed as provision for foreseeable losses in the financial statements) is recognized in 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.

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 loss.

Dividends

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

d. Taxes on income

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 effect of any change in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

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

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

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.

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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.

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 the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

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

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

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a 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.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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, 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 method using actuarial valuation to be carried out at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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 directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment. On de-recognition of such financial instruments in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is adjusted with equity component of the investments.

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

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

- **Measurement and Valuation**

  1. Financial assets at amortised cost

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

  2. Financial assets measured at fair value

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

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

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

- **Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve 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 control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

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

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

- **Measurement and Valuation**

1. Equity Instruments

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

2. Financial Liabilities

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

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

- **Financial guarantee contracts**

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

- **Put Option Liability**

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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

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

- **De-recognition**

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

(c) Off-setting of financial instruments

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

o. Derivative financial instruments

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

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.

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.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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, 2021

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 01, 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**
Additions	-	-	11.79	-	0.06	-	0.34	12.18
Disposals	-	-	3.37	0.47	5.45	0.39	1.08	10.76
As at March 31, 2021	**0.08**	**0.34**	**210.34**	**3.00**	**0.27**	**4.95**	**1.31**	**220.28**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 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**
Charge for the year	-	-	19.54	0.36	0.46	0.38	0.35	21.09
Disposals	-	-	3.05	0.47	5.59	0.39	1.08	10.58
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**0.34**	**88.74**	**2.11**	**0.25**	**3.92**	**1.30**	**96.66**
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2021	**0.08**	**-**	**121.60**	**0.89**	**0.02**	**1.03**	**0.01**	**123.63**
As at March 31, 2020	**0.08**	**-**	**129.67**	**1.25**	**0.28**	**1.41**	**0.02**	**132.71**

1. Refer note 16 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.
2. Refer note 37(iii) for disclosures of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

4. Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at April 01, 2019	**6.08**	**6.08**
Additions	0.51	0.51
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**6.59**	**6.59**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	0.87	0.87
As at March 31, 2021	**5.72**	**5.72**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 01, 2019	**4.16**	**4.16**
Charge for the year	0.49	0.49
Disposals	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2020	**4.65**	**4.65**
Charge for the year	0.41	0.41
Disposals	0.87	0.87
As at March 31, 2021	**4.19**	**4.19**
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2021	**1.53**	**1.53**
As at March 31, 2020	**1.94**	**1.94**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A. Investments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) (Fully paid up) **Unquoted equity shares** **i. Subsidiary companies** **- Domestic Companies**				
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('GHIAL') [1,000 (March 31, 2020: 1,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	19.55	19.55	-	-
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited ('GPEL')[15] [2,070,000 (March 31, 2020: 2,070,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.14	-	-	-
GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL')[1,15] [47,495,280 (March 31, 2020: 47,495,280) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL') [15] [200 (March 31, 2020: 200) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.72	5.72	-	-
GMR Airports Limited ('GAL')[1,2,3] [also refer note 15(2)] 548,601,089 (March 31, 2020: 989,435,414) equity shares ₹ 10 each]	7,354.74	10,848.34	-	4,435.63
GMR Aviation Private Limited ('GAPL') [244,080,868 (March 31, 2020: 244,080,868) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	129.84	129.50	-	-
Gateways for India Airports Private Limited ('GFIAL') [8,649 (March 31, 2020: 8,649) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	2.25	2.21	-	-
GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR') (formely known as GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited ('GKSEZ')) [117,500,000 (March 31, 2020: 117,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	127.42	-	-
GMR Highways Limited ('GMRHL')[1,11] [699,895,741 (March 31, 2020: 699,895,741) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	47.48	1.70	-	-
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL') [2,050,000 (March 31, 2020: 2,050,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL')1 [4,999,900 (March 31, 2020: 4,999,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	42.98	-	-	-
GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited ('GCORRPL')[1] [12,300,000 (March 31, 2020: 12,300,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	17.95	-	-	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited ('GETL') [50,219,897 (March 31, 2020: 50,219,897) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	124.79	77.90	-	-
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited ('DSPL') [168,059,694 (March 31, 2020: 168,059,694) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	7.03	165.57	-	-
GMR Generation Assets Limited ('GGAL')[1,4,5,6,7,8,9,11] [1,617,295,559 (March 31, 2020: 6,322,750,426) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Power Infra Limited ('GPIL') [849,490 (March 31, 2020: 849,490) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL')[11] [49,994 (March 31, 2020: 49,994) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up]	-	-	-	-
GMR Aerostructure Service Limited ('GASL') (formerly known as GMR Hyderabad Airport Resource Management Limited ('GHARML') [50,000 (March 31, 2020: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ('GSPHL')[11,14] [47,989,999 (March 31, 2020: 47,989,999) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	141.41	750.86	-	-
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)[11] [100,000 (March 31, 2020: 100,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)[13]	0.08	0.08	-	-
Kakinada Gateways Port Limited (KGPL)[13]	-	3.45	-	-
	7,898.98	**12,132.30**	**-**	**4,435.63**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (contd..)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
- Overseas companies				
GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited ('GIML')[11] [181,236,001 (March 31, 2020: 181,236,001) equity shares of USD 1 each]	1,745.80	1,265.38	-	-
GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited ('GCRPL')[10] [30,000 (March 31, 2020: 30,000) equity shares of SGD 1 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Male International Airport Private Limited ('GMIAL')[11,12] [Nil (March 31, 2020: 154) equity shares of Mrf 10 each]	-	13.02	-	-
GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited ('GI(O)L') [100 (March 31, 2020: 100] equity shares of USD 1 each]	-	-	-	-
	1,745.80	**1,278.40**	**-**	**-**
ii. Joint ventures/ associates				
GMR Energy Limited ('GEL')[1,4,5,6,7,8,9.11,15] [1,057,369,038 (March 31, 2020: 1,057,369,038) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	536.13	485.90	-	313.25
GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited ('GEML') [5 (March 31, 2020: 5) equity share of USD 1 each]	5.29	3.63	-	-
GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ('GBHPL')[9] [4,900 (March 31, 2020: 4,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
	541.42	**489.53**	**-**	**313.25**
Less: Investments classified as held for sale	-	-	-	(4,748.88)
Total investment in equity	**10,186.20**	**13,900.23**	**-**	**-**
B. Investment in preference shares (Fully paid up)				
i. Investment in preference shares (in the nature of equity) of subsidiary companies measured at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI)				
GGAL[1,4,5,6,7,8,9,11] [Nil (March 31, 2020: 492,105,500) 0.01% compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GPEL [4,450,000 (March 31, 2020: 4,450,000) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	20.76	-	-	-
GCORRPL [2,192,500 (March 31, 2020: 2,192,500) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	-	-	-
GAL[3] 272,077,162 (March 31, 2020: 197,743,603) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS A') of ₹ 10 each, 50,532,525 (March 31, 2020: Nil) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS B') of ₹ 10 each, 42,110,437 (March 31, 2020: Nil) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS C') of ₹ 10 each and 75,798,787 (March 31, 2020: Nil) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS D') of ₹ 10 each.	1,714.20	135.25	-	-
DSPL[11]	132.46	132.46	-	-
GCAPL[11]	7.12	-	-	-
	1,874.54	**267.71**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (contd..)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
ii. Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GACEPL [66,000 (March 31, 2020: 66,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	0.60	0.54	-	-
GCORRPL[15] [1,200,000 (March 31, 2020: 1,200,000) 6% non-cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	14.43	6.41	-	-
GCAPL [15,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 15,000,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	7.88	14.39	-	-
DSPL [42,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 42,000,000) 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	86.56	77.32	-	-
GHVEPL [8,152,740 (March 31, 2020: 8,152,740) 6% non-cumulative redeemable/ convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	57.10	51.59	-	-
	166.57	**150.26**	**-**	**-**
Less: provision for diminution in value of investments in preference shares at amortised cost	(59.17)	(58.62)	-	-
Total investment in preference shares	**1,981.94**	**359.35**	**-**	**-**
C. Investment in debentures (Fully paid up)				
i. Investment in debentures (in the nature of equity) of measured at FVTOCI				
a. Subsidiary companies				
GSPHL[11] [Nil (March 31, 2020: 100) 0% unsecured compulsorily convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 10,000,000 each]	-	100.00	-	-
GSPHL[11] [Nil (March 31, 2020: 21,200,000) 0% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹10 each]	-	21.20	-	-
GSPHL[11] [Nil (March 31, 2020: 13,826) 0% unsecured compulsorily convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 100,000 each]	-	138.26	-	-
GSPHL[11] 51 (March 31, 2020: Nil) 0.01% optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) of 1,00,00,000 each]	51.00	-	-	-
GSPHL[11] 876 (March 31, 2020: Nil) 0.01% optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) of 1,00,000 each]	8.76	-	-	-
GIDL[11] [23,385 (March 31, 2020: 13,485) 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	1,461.32	484.28	-	-
b. Joint ventures/ associates GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)[11]	105.60	-	-	-
	1,626.68	**743.74**	**-**	**-**
ii. Investment in debentures of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GKSIR [142 (March 31, 2020: 142) 12% unsecured optionally convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	-	14.20	-	-
DPPL[11] [Nil (March 31, 2020: 15) 0.1% unsecured optionally convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	-	1.14	-	-
	-	**15.34**	-	-
Total investment in debentures	**1,626.68**	**759.08**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (contd..)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
D. Investments at fair value through profit and loss account				
Investment in mutual funds				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund Nil (March 31, 2020: 907,214.71) units of Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,080.25 each)	-	-	-	98.00
Union Medium Duration Fund- Regular Plan -Growth 199,990 (March 31, 2020: Nil) units of ₹ 10.2045 each (March 31, 2020: NIL)	-	-	0.20	-
Total investment in mutual funds	**-**	**-**	**0.20**	**98.00**
Total investments (A+B+C+D)	**13,794.82**	**15,018.66**	**0.20**	**98.00**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	-	0.20	98.00
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	0.20	98.00
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	13,853.99	15,077.28	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	(59.17)	(58.62)	-	-

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 16 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
GMRHL [209,968,722 (March 31, 2020: 699,895,739 equity share of ₹10 each)]	209.97	699.90
GACEPL [23,272,687 (March 31, 2020: 23,272,687) equity shares of ₹10 each]	23.27	23.27
GCORRPL [3,487,500 (March 31, 2020: 3,487,500) equity shares of ₹10 each]	3.49	3.49
GAL [373,514,792 (March 31, 2020: 664,195,004) equity shares of ₹10 each]	373.51	664.20
GEL [305,059,169 (March 31, 2020: 305,059,169) equity share of ₹ 10 each]	305.06	305.06
GGAL [1,555,061,813 (March 31, 2020: 62,542,77,709) equity shares of ₹10 each]	1,555.06	6,254.28
GSPHPL [Nil (March 31, 2020: 3,35,93,000) equity shares of ₹10 each]	-	33.59
GCAPL [4,999,990 (March 31, 2020: Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each]	5.00	-

2 The management of the Company along with other shareholders of GAL 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 GAL on February 20, 2020. Pursuant to consummation of the same, ADP would hold 49% stake (directly and indirectly) in GAL for an equity consideration of Rs 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

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, GAL's valuation on post money basis to ₹ 26,475.00 crore and the GMR Group stake in GAL to ~59%. The GMR Group will retain management control over the Airports Business with ADP having

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (contd..)

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 GMR Group has successfully completed the transaction with ADP with slight modifications. As per the revised Share Purchase Agreement ("Revised SPA"), the second tranche of the investment for 24.01% of 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 Rs 1,060.00 crore, subject to the achievement of certain performance related targets by GAL upto the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

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 EBITDA metrics/ levels.

Pursuant to the Revised SPA, the Second Closing was concluded on July 7, 2020 and the entire amount of ₹ 4,565.00 crore towards second and final tranche payment from ADP has been received. The aforesaid amount is received as;
- ₹ 1,000.00 crore by GAL against fresh issue of equity shares
- ₹ 3,519.00 crore by the Company as sales consideration for 440,834,325 equity shares of GAL
- ₹ 46.00 crore by DSPL as sales consideration for 6,989,926 equity shares of GAL

3 Non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares

a) During the year ended March 31, 2020 GAL had issued 273,516,392 (197,743,603 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series A') each having a face value of ₹ 10 each, for an aggregate face value of ₹ 273.52 crore as per the terms of Shareholders' Agreement ("SHA") dated February 20, 2020 between the Company, Aéroports de Paris S.A. ('ADP'), GAL, and GMR Infra Services Limited ('GISL'), and the Share Subscription and Share Purchase Agreement dated February 20, 2020 ("SSPA") entered into among ADP, GAL, GIDL, GISL and Company. ADP has pegged Earn-outs upto ₹ 4,475.00 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications as specified in SHA by way of conversion of these Bonus CCPS.

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

b) During the year ended March 31, 2021, GAL has issued 5,08,01,774 (37,837,162 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series B'), 42,334,812 (31,530,968 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series C') and 76,202,661 (56,755,742 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series D') each having a face value of ₹ 10 each, for an aggregate face value of ₹ 169.34 crore as per the terms of the amended agreement to Shareholders' Agreement ("Amended SHA") dated February 20, 2020 executed on July 7, 2021 between the Company, ADP, GAL and GISL, and the Share Subscription and Share Purchase Agreement dated February 20, 2020 ("SSPA") entered into between ADP, GAL, GISL and the Company. These Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D are convertible into such number of equity shares in accordance with the terms of the Amended SHA which are dependent on the consolidated target EBIDTA of GMR Airports Limited for the financial years ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 respectively and upon conversion of Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D, 49% of such converted shares shall be acquired by ADP from the Company.

These Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D are non-cumulative in nature and holders of each Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D shall be entitled to dividend of 0.001% per annum declared on each of these. Further, these Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D are not redeemable and there is no obligation on GAL to redeem such Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (contd..)

c) Further all CCPS A, CCPS B, CCPS C and CCPS D are directly or indirectly held by the Company.

d) (i) Post outbreak of COVID-19 last year in the month of March, 2020, many countries have implemented travel restrictions and quarantine measures. As a quarantine measure, Government of India has also imposed the countrywide lockdown with effect from March 25, 2020 which got extended till June 30, 2020, however, restrictions on operation of domestic flights were lifted from May 25, 2020. The Company has majority of its subsidiaries, JVs and associates operating in Airport sector, Energy Sector, Highway sectors and Urban Infra sector and with respect to of COVID - 19 impact on the business of these entities, management believes while the second wave of 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 carrying value at which the aforementioned investments, property plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work in progress and trade receivables. Accordingly, no adjustments to the carrying value of these assets 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 standalone financial.

(ii) Further, fair value of investments in Equity shares and CCPS of GAL are also subject to likely outcome of ongoing litigations and claims pertaining to DIAL and GHIAL as follows:

- Ongoing arbitration between DIAL and AAI in relation to the payment of Monthly Annual fees for the period till the operations of DIAL reaches pre COVID 19 levels. Basis an independent legal opinion obtained by the management of DIAL, the Company is entitled to be excused from making payment of Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event under Article 16.1 of OMDA, till such time the Company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of force majeure. In view of the above, the management has not considered the Annual Fee payable to AAI for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 in the cash flows used for the purposes of estimation of the fair value of investment made by the Company in DIAL through GAL.
- Consideration of Cargo, Ground Handling and Fuel farm ('CGHF') income as part of non-aeronautical revenue in determination of tariff for the third control period by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority in case of GHIAL. GHIAL has filed appeal with Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal ('TDSAT') and during the previous year, the adjudicating authority, TDSAT, in its disposal order dated March 06, 2020 has directed AERA to reconsider the issue afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from April 01, 2021. In July 2020, the GHIAL has filed an application with the AERA for determination of Aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026 wherein it has contended that CGHF income shall be treated as non-aero revenue. The management has also obtained legal opinion and according to which GHIAL position is appropriate as per terms of Concession agreement and AERA Act, 2008.

e) During the year, the Company has acquired 2,722,519 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (‘Bonus CCPS A’), 12,695,362 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (‘Series Bonus CCPS B’), 10,579,469 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (‘Series Bonus CCPS C’) and 19,043,045 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (‘Series Bonus CCPS D’) each having a face value of ₹ 10 each for consideration of ₹ 110.05 crore from GISL.

4 The Company has invested in GGAL which has further invested in step down subsidiaries and joint ventures. Further, the Company has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020 : Nil) recoverable from GGAL as at March 31, 2021. Also, the Company together with GGAL and GMR Energy Projects Mauritius Limited has investments in GMR Energy Limited (“GEL”) amounting ₹ 1,272.32 crore and has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ 709.01 crore in GEL as at March 31, 2021. 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, 2021, 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.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

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 ₹ 703.86 crore as at March 31, 2021 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 has 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 ₹ 714.72 crore which are substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables.

Further, GWEL received notices from one of its customer disputing payment of capacity charges of ₹ 132.01 crore for the period March 23, 2020 to June 30, 2020 as the customer had not availed power during the said period sighting force majeure on account of COVID 19 pandemic. GWEL responded and clarified that the said sitauation is not covered under force majeure clause in view of the clarification by the Ministry of Power stating that Discoms will have to comply with the obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per PPA. The customer is of the view that the aforesaid clarification by the Ministry of Power cannot override the terms of the PPA and continue to dispute the payment thereof. Accordingly, during the period ended March 31, 2021, GWEL filed petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') for settlement of the dispute. The management based on its internal assessment and petition filed with CERC, is of the view that the aforesaid capacity charges are fully recoverable. Further, in view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and expiry of the PPA with one of the customer availing 200 MW of power in June 2020 and a consequent cancellation of the fuel supply agreement, there could be impact on the future business operations, financial position and future cash flows of GWEL. However, GWEL has certain favourable interim orders towards the aforementioned claims. Further during the quarter ended December 31, 2020, GWEL basis the requisite approval of the lenders, has invoked resolution process as per Resolution Framework for COVD-19 related stress prescribed by RBI on December 30, 2020 in respect of all the facilities (including fund based, non-fund based and investment in non-convertible debentures) availed by GWEL as on the invocation date. In this regard, all the lenders of GWEL have entered into an Inter Creditors Agreement ('ICA') on January 21, 2021 and a Resolution Plan is to be implemented within 180 days from the invocation date in accordance with the framework issued by RBI, which is still under progress.

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, 2021, considering key assumptions such as capacity utilization of plant in future years based on current levels of utilization including merchant sales and sales through other long term PPA's and management's plan for entering into a new long-term PPA to replace the PPA earlier entered with one of its customers which has expired in June 2020 and the pending outcome of the debt resolution plan with the lenders of GWEL, the management of the GEL is of the view that the carrying value of the net assets in GWEL by GEL as at March 31, 2021 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 the 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, GWEL has raised claim of ₹ 611.58 crore towards reimbursement of transmission charges from March 17, 2014 till March 31, 2021. MSEDCL preferred an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is pending conclusion.

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 ₹ 611.58 crore relating to the period from March 17, 2014 to March 31, 2021 (including ₹ 75.81 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021) in the financial statement of 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 ₹ 1,813.41 crore as at March 31, 2021, which has resulted in substantial erosion of GKEL's net worth due to operational difficulties faced during the early stage of its operations. Further, GKEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 1,418.05 crore as at March 31, 2021, for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the PPAs and have filed petitions with

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

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 March 21, 2018 and CERC 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 ₹17.78 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021.

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 on March 22, 2021 in case no 405/MP/2019, CERC allowed to recover ash transportation costs including GST from Bihar and Haryana Discoms. Similarly CERC in its order dated April 8, 2019 has allowed Maithan Power Limited in case no - 331/MP/2018 to recover the actual ash disposal expenses from its beneficiaries (DVC).

Based on the above orders of CERC, the Company has recognised revenue amounting to ₹ 13.40 Cr for GRIDCO during the year ended March 31, 2021 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.

Further, as detailed below there are continuing litigation with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation (SEPCO) ('Capital Creditors') which are pending settlement. Further, during the year, GKEL has won the bid for supply of balance 150 MW to Haryana Discom. GKEL has signed fuel supply agreement with Coal India Limited for supply of coal from its Mahanadi Coal Field Mines for 0.36 crore ton which is within a distance of 15 KM from the plant site. In addition to above, GKEL has won the bid (Shakti-III) for supply of 0.04 crore ton of coal for balance 150 MW.

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, during the year, the said transaction has been called off due to uncertainties on account of COVID-19 pandemic.

Further, GKEL had entered into an agreement with SEPCO in 2008 for the construction and operation of coal fired thermal power plant. There were certain disputes between the parties in relation to the delays in construction and various technical issues relating to the construction and operation of the plant. SEPCO served a notice of dispute to GKEL in March 2015 and initiated arbitration proceedings. The Arbitral Tribunal has issued an opinion (the Award) on September 07, 2020 against GKEL. Since there were computation/ clerical / typographical errors in the Award, both parties (GKEL and SEPCO) immediately applied for correction of the award under Section 33 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 (as amended). The Arbitral Tribunal considered the applications of both the parties and has pronounced the corrected award on November 17, 2020. GKEL already accounted for the aforementioned liability in excess of the amount as per the award pertaining to the books, representing the retention money, unpaid invoices and the Bank Guarantee revoked. GKEL has challenged the award under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa on February 15, 2021. Based on the legal opinion obtained, GKEL has good arguable case under section 34 of the Act to challenge the Award and seek setting aside of the same as thus they are not expecting cash outflow in this matter.

In view of these matters, business plans (including expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity, rescheduling/ refinancing of existing loans at lower rates), valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2021, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GKEL held by GEL as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate.

8 In view of lower supplies / availability of natural gas to the power generating companies in India, GREL, 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

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

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 of the Company and has been considered as associate as per the requirements 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 ₹ 1,119.54 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.

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

Additionally, during the year ended March 31, 2020, in case of GVPGL's litigation with APDISCOMs, wherein APDISCOMS refused to accept declaration of capacity availability on the basis of deep water gas citing that natural gas for the purpose of PPA does not include Deep Water Gas and consequent refusal to schedule power from GVPGL 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, GVPGL 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.

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

(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2020, 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 Plant during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Since the estimate of realizable value amounting ₹ 112.01 crore done by the management as at March 31, 2021 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, 2021 which includes certain assumptions relating to availability and pricing of domestic and imported gas, future

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

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, claims for capacity charges and business plans, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investment in GVPGL by GEL as at March 31, 2021 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 order. 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, 2021, the management of the Company is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GBHPL by GEL as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate.

10 The Company through its subsidiary GMR Coal Resources Pte. Limited ('GCRPL') has investments of ₹ 3,703.92 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 3,618.65 crore) in PTGEMS, a joint venture as at March 31, 2021. 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, 2021 is appropriate

11 i) During the year ended March 31, 2021:

(a) The Company has sold 154 equity shares of Mrf 10 each of GMIAL for consideration of ₹ 0.00 crore (₹ 23,725)

(b) GGAL ('the Transferee Company'), a subsidiary of the Company had applied for confirmation / approval of scheme of merger / amalgamation and capital reduction ('the Scheme') with its wholly owned subsidiaries GMR GENCO Assets Limited, GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited and GMR Coastal Energy Private Limited and partly owned subsidiaries SJK Powergen Limited and GMR Power Corporation Limited (collectively referred to as the 'Transferor Companies'). The appointed date of merger / amalgamation is March 31, 2019. The scheme was filed with the Hon'ble Regional Director, Mumbai (RD). Necessary approvals from shareholders and creditors (vide NOCs) were obtained and submitted with the office of RD. The RD filed its report dated February 20, 2020 with National Company Law Tribunal, Special Bench, Mumbai ('NCLT') and NCLT passed the order approving the Scheme on March 13, 2020. Pursuant to the Scheme, financial statements of GGAL have been prepared on merged basis with effect from March 31, 2019 in accordance with the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme. Further, as per the Scheme, GGAL's issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital has been reduced from ₹ 6,323.25 crore (comprising of 6,323,250,226 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) to ₹ 723.25 crore (comprising of 723,250,226 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) by way of cancelling and extinguishing 5,600,000,000 fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10 each out of which 5,599,557,367 pertains to shares held the Company. The shareholders whose share capital has been reduced have been paid a total sum of ₹ 60 crore in the proportion of their shareholding in GGAL as the consideration.

(c) DPPL has redeemed 15, 0.1% unsecured optionally convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each

(d) The Company has sold 1,165,330,644 equity shares of ₹10 each of GAL to GIDL for a consideration of ₹ 2,112.05 crore. The sales consideration is

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

received/adjusted as under;

- ₹ 990.00 crore in form of 9,900, 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of GIDL having face value of ₹ 1,000,000 each,
- ₹ 619.00 crore adjusted against the loan taken by the Company from GIDL & balance amount is received as cash.

(e) GGAL has converted 492,102,500, 0.01% compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each held by the Company into 492,102,500 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Further, GGAL has issued 402,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each to the Company against other receivables of ₹ 402.00 cores.

(f) In April 2019, Tenaga Nasional Berhad through its wholly-owned subsidiary TNB Topaz Energy SDN (hereinafter together with Tenaga referred to as “TNB”) had invested ₹ 105.60 crore in the form of 105,600,000 Compulsorily Convertible debentures (“TNB CCDs”) of ₹ 10 each with a commitment to fund a second tranche of ₹ 120.00 crore, subject to the fulfilment of agreed conditions precedent specified in the subscription agreement entered between TNB and the Company (TNB Subscription Agreement) to the satisfaction of TNB in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited for the under-development Bajoli Holi hydro-power project. Pursuant to the TNB Subscription Agreement, the Company had granted a put option to the TNB on the TNB CCDs which is exercisable against the Company under agreed circumstances at fair value. During the year ended March 31, 2020, TNB had issued a notice for excise of put options granted by the Company on the ground of trigger of certain conditions as prescribed in TNB Subscription Agreement. Consequently, subsequent to the year end, the Company has entered into a settlement agreement with TNB pursuant to which the Company has acquired aforesaid CCDs.

(g) GSPHL has converted (a) 0% 13,826 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of ₹ 100,000 each, (b) 0% 21,200,000 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each and (c) 0 % 100 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10,000,000 each, aggregating to ₹ 259.46 crore into 0.01% Optionally Convertible debentures (OCDs). After Conversion, GSPHL has redeemed all OCD’s for a consideration of ₹199.70 crore. Against aforementioned consideration, the company has received ₹ 34.44 crore during the current year and ₹ 166.70 cr have been adjusted against the liability of the Company. Also refer note 5 (14).

(h) The redemption date of 15,000,000 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each issued by GCAPL have been extended for further period of 9 years at mutually agreed terms and conditions. Considering the extention, equity component of preference shares amounting to ₹ 7.12 crore has been recognized.

ii) During the year ended March 31, 2020:

(a) 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 ₹ 2,052.93 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) GPUIL has issued 100,000 equity shares of ₹10 each to the Company at its face value.

(c) 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 Crore, 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) 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares issued 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 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” as on March 31, 2020. [However, during the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has not sold GEL shares pursuant to the sale agreement and accordingly GEL shares reclassified from “Assets classified as held for sale” to "Non- current Investments"]

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

(f) The Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement GISL(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 GISL SPA. The transaction was completed on February 15, 2020.

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

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

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

GMIAL has obtained the statement of dues from MIRA on December 31, 2020, according to which GMIAL is required to settle business profit tax amounting to USD 0.72 crore and fines on business profit tax amounting to USD 0.62 crore and GMIAL is required to settle withholding tax amounting USD 0.29 crore and fines on withholding tax amounted to USD 0.36 crore (withdrawing the interim tax liability claim of USD 0.72 crore).

Considering the entire tax liability pertaining to the business profit taxes is relating to the Arbitration Award Sum, the management of GMIAL 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, GMIAL, 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.

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

14 The Company has signed definitive share sale and purchase agreement ('SSPA') on September 24, 2020 for the sale of equity owned by its wholly owned subsidiary GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ("GSPHL") of its entire 51% stake in Kakinada SEZ Limited ("KSEZ") to Aurobindo Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited ("ARIPL"). As part of the proposed transfer of stake of KSEZ ("Proposed Sale"), the entire equity stake of Kakinada Gateway Port Limited ("KGPL") held by KSEZ would also be transferred to ARIPL. The equity stake held by Company through GSPHL and the inter corporate deposits (including accrued interest) given to KSL by the Company are carried at ₹ 502.00 crore and ₹ 1,556.79 crore respectively as on December 31, 2020. The equity stake in KSL held by the Company through GSPHL as on December 31, 2020 has been carried at a fair value of ₹ 502.00 crore (which includes fair valuation gain of ₹ 454.00 crore). Apart from the aforementioned, certain subsidiaries of the Company have also extended inter corporate deposits (including accrued interest) to KSL amounting ₹ 1,036.75 crore as at December 31, 2020.

The aforesaid SSPA has been amended and Amendment Agreement to Securities Sale and Purchase Agreement (Amendment to SSPA) has been executed during the current quarter. Pursuant to the same, only 74% equity stake of KGPL held by KSEZ would be transferred to ARIPL and balance 26% equity stake of KGPL would be held by GSPHL. In accordance with the Amendment to SSPA, the revised total consideration for the sale of equity stake as well as the inter corporate deposits given to KSEZ by the Company and its subsidiaries is ₹ 2,719.21 crore. Out of the revised total consideration, ₹ 1,692.03 crore would be received upfront on or before the closing date and balance ₹ 1,027.18 crore would be received in next 2 to 3 years which is contingent upon achievement of certain agreed milestones primarily related to the sale of 2,500 acres of the land parcels by KSEZ at specified prices during the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd.)

Pursuant to the satisfaction of Conditions Precedent as specified in SSPA, except for ₹ 478.00 crore, ARIPL has released the upfront consideration before March 31, 2021 which has been utilized for the payment to the lenders of the Company and its subsidiaries. Accordingly, Company has recognized exceptional loss of ₹ 95.00 crore and loss of ₹ 490.00 crore in other comprehensive income in the current financial year in relation to the said transaction.

The Company expects in next 2-3 years there will be significant development in the Kakinada SEZ which includes the development of Bulk Drug Park, Commercial Sea port, establishment of various port-based industries, manufacturing industries, development of new International Airport in Bhogapuram. Based on assessment of the achievement of the aforementioned milestones by an independent property consultancy agency, management of the Company is confident of achieving the aforementioned milestones and is of the view that the carrying value of the amount recoverable (disclosed under 'other financial assets') as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate.

15 This includes shares held by others on behalf of the Company.

6. Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Unsecured, considered good[1]					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 34)		146.74	108.71	329.83	533.58
Other trade receivables		0.17	0.86	3.38	5.29
	(A)	**146.91**	**109.57**	**333.21**	**538.87**
Trade receivables- credit impaired					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 34)		-	-	1.40	1.40
Other trade receivables		28.79	28.79	1.78	1.78
	(B)	**28.79**	**28.79**	**3.18**	**3.18**
Loss allowance					
Less: Trade receivables - loss allowance	**(C)**	**(28.79)**	**(28.79)**	**(3.18)**	**(3.18)**
Total trade receivables	**(A+B-C)**	**146.91**	**109.57**	**333.21**	**538.87**

- 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 38(c) for details pertaining to Expected Credit Loss ('ECL').

1. Includes retention money (net of impairment allowances) of ₹146.91 crore (March 31, 2020 ₹ 109.57 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.
2. Refer note 16 for information on trade receivables pledged as security against borrowings.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

7. Loans

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Security deposit				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposit with others	-	0.33	1.09	2.61
(A)	**-**	**0.33**	**1.09**	**2.61**
Other loans				
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to related parties (refer note 34)	1,328.83	1,255.95	630.31	1,135.35
	1,328.83	**1,255.95**	**630.31**	**1,135.35**
Loans receivables - credit impaired- related parties (refer note 30,34 and 38 (c))	560.07	324.81	626.22	409.53
	560.07	**324.81**	**626.22**	**409.53**
Loss allowance				
Less: Loans receivables - credit impaired - related parties (refer note 30,34 and 38(c))	(560.07)	(324.81)	(626.22)	(409.53)
(B)	**1,328.83**	**1,255.95**	**630.31**	**1,135.35**
Total loans (A+B)	**1,328.83**	**1,256.28**	**631.40**	**1,137.96**

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 diminution in the value of loan of ₹ 1,186.29 crore as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 734.34 crore) which has been disclosed as an 'exceptional item' in the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.
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, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Non-current bank balances (refer note 12 (b))	62.70	81.24	-	-
Unbilled revenue- others	-	-	7.30	14.81
Unbilled revenue - related parties (refer note 34)	-	-	367.39	291.18
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	2.19	1.84
Interest accrued on loans and debentures to related parties (also refer note 34)	-	-	87.52	295.74
Other receivable (also refer note 34)*	511.33	-	379.95	402.00
Non trade receivable considered good (also refer note 34)	-	-	90.08	83.49
Application money paid towards securities [₹ 31, 275 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 31, 275)]	-	-	0.00	0.00
(A)	**574.03**	**81.24**	**934.43**	**1089.06**
Loss allowance				
Less: Other receivable - loss allowances (refer note 30,34 and 38(c)) **(B)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(225.23)**
Total other financial assets (A-B)	**574.03**	**81.24**	**934.43**	**863.83**

* Includes receivable against sale of 8,422,314,44 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 513.21 crore (net of amount received) issued by KSL. Also refer note 5(14). It also includes advance amounting to ₹ 216.00 cr given to GASL for the acquistion of 100% stake in RSSL .

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

9. Other assets

(₹ in crore)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Capital advances to others		0.01	1.87	-	-
	(A)	**0.01**	**1.87**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Advance to suppliers		-	-	104.01	62.25
Advance to employees		-	-	1.61	0.70
Advance to related party (refer note 34)		-	-	0.18	0.30
	(B)	**-**	**-**	**105.80**	**63.25**
Other advances					
Prepaid expenses		-	-	5.23	11.49
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		7.27	6.86	37.01	21.94
	(C)	**7.27**	**6.86**	**42.24**	**33.43**
Total other assets	**(A+B+C)**	**7.28**	**8.73**	**148.04**	**96.68**

10. Non- current tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Advance income tax (net of provision for current tax and including tax paid under protest)	62.82	64.42
Total non-current tax assets (net)	**62.82**	**64.42**

11. Inventories

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Raw materials (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)*	78.68	98.48
Total inventories	**78.68**	**98.48**

* Refer note 16 for information on inventories pledged as security against borrowings.

12 (a). Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents					
Balances with banks:					
- In current accounts		-	-	36.28	22.33
- deposits with original maturity of less than or equal to three months[1]		-	-	20.94	0.90
Cash on hand		-	-	0.02	0.03
	(A)	-	-	**57.24**	**23.26**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

12 (b). Other bank balances

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unclaimed Dividend	-	-	0.13	0.27
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months[1,2]	-	38.09	27.65	1.74
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months[1]	62.70	43.15	-	-
(B)	**62.70**	**81.24**	**27.78**	**2.01**
Amount disclosed under non current financial assets (refer note 8)	(62.70)	(81.24)	-	-
(C)	**(62.70)**	**(81.24)**	**-**	**-**
Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**-**	**85.02**	**25.27**

1. A charge has been created over the deposits of ₹ 111.29 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 83.88 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 16).
2. Includes deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months of ₹ 27.65 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 20.27 crore).
3. For the purpose of the standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following: (₹ in crore)

Particular	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	36.28	22.33
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	20.94	0.90
Cash on hand	0.02	0.03
Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow statement	**57.24**	**23.26**

Note : 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.

13. Assets held for sale

The details of assets held for sale and liabilities associated thereto are as under; (₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Assets classified as held for sale		
Investment in subsidiary and joint venture (refer note 5)	-	4,748.88
Total assets held for sale	**-**	**4,748.88**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

14. Equity Share Capital

	Equity Shares*		Preference Shares**	
	In Numbers	(₹ in crore)	In Numbers	(₹ in crore)
Authorised share capital:				
At April 1, 2019	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**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 April 1, 2019	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2020	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**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 Re 1 per share. Every member holding equity shares therein shall have voting rights in proportion to the member's share of the paid up equity share capital. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors if any is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except interim dividend if any.

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

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

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares held	(₹ in crore)	No. of shares held	(₹ in crore)
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), holding company	2,925,543,150	292.55	3,101,143,150	310.11
Equity shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid up				
GMR Infra Ventures LLP ('GIVLLP'), an associate of the holding company	31,321,815	3.13	31,321,815	3.13
Equity shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid up				
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC'), an associate of the holding company	805,635,166	80.56	805,635,166	80.56
Equity shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid up				

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares held	% Holding in class	No. of shares held	% Holding in class
Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid				
GEPL	2,925,543,150	48.47%	3,101,143,150	51.38%
GBC	805,635,166	13.35%	805,635,166	13.35%
DVI Fund Mauritius Limited	532,697,959	8.83%	536,725,736	8.89%
ASN Investments Limited	439,069,922	7.27%	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'), refer note 16(3) related to terms of conversion/ redemption of FCCB.

15. Other Equity

Equity component of optionally convertible debentures ('OCDs') [refer note 16 (2)][9]		(₹ in crore)
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**45.92**
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**45.92**
Less: amount transferred to retained earning		(45.92)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(A)**	**-**
Treasury shares[2]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**(101.54)**
Less: Sale during the year		101.54
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(B)**	**-**
Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve[3]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**677.84**
Add: Gains on FVTOCI on equity securities (net of tax ₹ 464.65 crore)		1996.21
Less: amount transferred to retained earning		(445.67)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**2,228.38**
Add: Loss on FVTOCI on equity securities (net of tax ₹ 339.09 crore)		(1,116.48)
Less: amount transferred to retained earning		(4,254.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(C)**	**(3,143.07)**
General reserve[5]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**174.56**
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**174.56**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(D)**	**174.56**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

15. Other Equity

(₹ in crore)

Securities premium[4]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**10,010.98**
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**10,010.98**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(E)**	**10,010.98**
Debenture redemption reserve ('DRR')[7]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**94.86**
Less: amount transferred to retained earnings		(35.37)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**59.49**
Less: amount transferred to retained earnings		(59.49)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(F)**	**-**
Capital reserve[1]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**141.75**
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**141.75**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(G)**	**141.75**
Retained earnings[6]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**121.50**
Loss for the year		(1,479.12)
Add: 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		**(948.54)**
Loss for the year		(1,280.16)
Add: Transferred from debenture redemption reserve		59.49
Add: Transfer on account of redemption of OCDs		45.92
Add: Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		0.55
Add: Transfer from fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve		4254.97
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(H)**	**2,132.23**
Foreign currency monetary translation difference account ('FCMTR') (refer note 16(3))[8]		
Balance as at April 1, 2019		**(68.31)**
Add: Exchange difference loss on FCCB recognised during the year		(195.40)
Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		(15.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**(248.39)**
Add: Exchange difference gain on FCCB recognised during the year		76.65
Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		(2.08)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(I)**	**(173.82)**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I)**	
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**11,464.15**
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**9,142.63**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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.

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. GWT had utilised the proceeds of the loan received from the Company to acquire equity shares of the Company for ₹ 101.15 crore, investment in GAL for ₹ 11.28 crore and for other purpose for ₹ 2.28 crore.

   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 had consolidated the financial statements of GWT in its standalone financial statements and accordingly the loans has become Nil during previos year.

   During the previous year, the GWT has fully repaid the outstanding balance of the aforementioned loan amounting Rs 115.00 crore 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. Further, during the previous year, GWT has disposed off all shares of the company.

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. During the year, the Company has redeemed its outstanding debentures and transferred outstanding balance in debentures redemption reserve to retained earnings.

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

9. During the current year, the Company has fully repaid 0% Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCDs') issued to Doosan against which this equity component of ₹ 45.92 crore was recognised by the Company at the time of initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments Presentation. Accordingly, equity component of OCDs has been transferred to retained earnings. Also refer note 16(2).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

16. Financial liabilities - Borrowings

(₹ in crore)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A.	**Long term borrowings:**				
	Debentures / Bonds				
	Nil (March 31, 2020: 10,000) 0% redeemable and non-convertible debentures of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 252,500; (secured)[1,27]	-	-	-	252.18
	Nil (March 31, 2020: 3) 0% optionally convertible debentures of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 430,802,315; (secured)[2]	-	-	-	161.05
	6 (March 31, 2020: 6) 7.5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('FCCBs') of USD 50,000,000 (March 31, 2020: USD 50,000,000) each (unsecured)[3,27]	2,149.18	2,224.20	-	-
	Term Loans				
	From banks				
	Indian rupee term loans (secured)[4,5,6,7,8,9,26]	1,117.43	773.71	303.70	160.27
	Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)[9]	-	490.22	-	-
	From financial institutions				
	Indian rupee term loans (secured)[10,11,12,25]	27.78	171.41	111.94	173.34
	Indian rupee term loans (unsecured),[13,14,15,16,17]	130.94	522.52	43.07	229.73
	Others				
	Loans from related parties (unsecured)[18,19,20,23,24] (refer note no 34)	295.20	2,159.39	171.88	44.59
		3,720.53	**6,341.45**	**630.59**	**1,021.17**
	The above amount includes				
	Secured borrowings	1,145.21	945.12	415.64	746.84
	Unsecured borrowings	2,575.32	5,396.33	214.95	274.32
	Less: amount classified under "Other financial liabilities"(refer note no 17)	-	-	(630.59)	(1,021.16)
		3,720.53	**6,341.45**	**-**	**-**
B.	**Short term borrowings:**				**(₹ in crore)**
				March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Loan repayable on demand				
	Bank Overdraft (secured) [21]			291.00	268.18
	Working capital loan (secured) [21]			133.81	139.34
	Loans from related parties (unsecured)[22] (refer note no 34)			342.10	411.13
				766.91	**818.64**
	The above amount includes				
	Secured borrowings			424.81	407.52
	Unsecured borrowings			342.10	411.13
				766.91	**818.64**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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 the financial year ended March 31, 2020 @ 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 Tranche 2 is redeemable in thirty six quarterly unequal instalments commencing from June 25, 2012. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has fully redeemed these debentures. Also refer note 16(27) below.

2. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had entered into an agreement to issue eight 0% Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCDs') of ₹ 402.00 crore i.e. 4 OCDs of ₹ 43.08 crore each and 4 OCDs of ₹ 57.42 crore each 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 OCDs 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 and there after the same have been realloted on September 27, 2019, These OCDs 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. During the current year, the company has fully redemeed balance OCD's outstanding as on March 31, 2020. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has repaid all installment of three OCDs

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 ₹ 2,149.18 crore (March 2020 : ₹ 2,224.20 crore). 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 Rs 66.745/USD. As at March 31, 2021, 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 16(27) below.

4. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 28.47 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 64.89 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, 2020: 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 357.605 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. (v) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months.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. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 4.32 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan.

5. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 37.50 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 43.48 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 1.25% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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 16(26). 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. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 2.73 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan.

6. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 555.48 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 508.39 crore) carries interest @ lender's marginal cost of funds based lending rate ('MCLR') plus spread of 3.10% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 35.99 crore into funded interest term loan. The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan. Also refer note 16(26) below.

7. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 29.94 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 0.50% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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 16(26). 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. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 1.70 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan.

8. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 272.51 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 287.28 crore) carries interest @ MCLR plus spread of 1.45% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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 16(26). 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. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 17.28 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan.

9. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 527.18 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 490.22 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 4.75% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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 357.605 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. (iii) first ranking pledge/ NDU over 49% of equity shares of GGAL iv) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 34.10 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan.

10. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 23.89 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 43.28 crore) carries interest rate @ 13.50% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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') (Which has now been merged with GMR Generation Assets Ltd w.e.f April 1, 2020) 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. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 2.30 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan.

11. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 115.83 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹211.95 crore) carries interest @ the lender's benchmark rate plus spread of 3.30% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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) Pledge of 6,024,097 listed shares of the Company on exclusive charge basis iii) DSRA covering interest payment for two quarters and principal repayment for one quarter in the form of fixed deposit and iv) 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. Further, during current year, the bank has converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to Rs 12.57 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

12. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 86.62 crore) carries interest @ SREI Prime Lending Rate (SPLR) add spread of 1.00% p.a (March 31, 2020 : 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.

13. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹85.68 crore) carries interest @ 12.00% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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.

14. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 199.80 crore) carries interest @ 11.75% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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.

15. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 174.02 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 216.61 crore) carries interest @ 12.15% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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.

16. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹185.00 crore) carries interest @ SPLR less spread of 1.50% p.a. (March 31, 2020 : 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.

17. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹65.17 crore) carries interest @ SPLR less spread of 3.25% p.a. (March 31, 2020 : 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.

18. Loan of ₹ 44.63 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 44.59 crore) from its subsidiary, GADL carries interest @ 12.95% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 12.95% p.a.) and is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is to be repaid on June 30, 2024.

19. Loan of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 277.22 crore) from its subsidiary, GPCL carries interest @ 7% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 7% p.a.) and is payable along with the principal.

20. Loans of ₹ 34.57 crore (March 31, 2020: 1,882.17 crore) from its subsidiaries, GIDL carries interest @ 19.46% p.a (March 31, 2020: 19.46%) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the loan.

21. Bank overdrafts amounting to ₹ 291.00 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 268.18 crore) and working capital loan amounting to ₹ 133.81 crore (March 31, 2020: 139.34 crore) is secured by

    A) first charge on current assets of the EPC division of the Company and GIL (package 202),

    B) First charge ranking Pari-Pasu on the escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of project package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders, 2nd Pari-Pasu charge on equipment financed by Laksmi vilas bank (Loan with LVB has fully repaid by the company hence the charge may be treated as first charge) .

    Collateral Security

    1) 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 SIR Limited (formerly known as M/s GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited), M/s Lilliam Properties(P) Ltd. and M/s Suzone Properties (P) Ltd. which are all GMR Group companies

    2) Exclusive charge 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.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

3) Exclusive charge by way of lien marked on fixed deposit of Rs 14.50 crore 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.

4) Pari Passu Charge on the fixed assets of project (Package 201) Present and Future.

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

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

2) First Mortgage on the compnay'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 acccounts 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 (DFCC Package 201) financed by the bank Present and Future

F) First mortgage on the entire fixed assets pertaining to DFCC Package 201 (if any) and First charge by way of hypothecation on all movable assets including but not limited to all current/Non-Current assets held by GIL-SIL JV in respect of Project (Package 201) both present and future ranking pari passu with other working capital and NFB/BG lenders

G) A first charge on all the Bank accounts of GIL-SIL JV including, without limitation, the TRA/Escrow/Designated account and each of the other accounts as required to be created by GIL-SIL JV for this project under any project document or contract.

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 (DFCC Package 201) First Charge on the current assets of the EPC division of the Company (more particularly as defined in DoH dated January 01, 2010)

22. Loans of ₹ 342.10 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 411.13 crore) from its subsidiaries, carry interest ranging between 7.00% p.a. to 12.95% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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.

23. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had taken short term loan from GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited of ₹ 171.88 crore which carried interest @ 17% p.a. payable on monthly basis. The principal is repayable on January 12, 2022

24. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had taken term loan from GMR Airports Limited of ₹ 216.00 crore which carried interest @ 16% p.a. payable on Monthly Basis. The principal is repayable on June 30, 2024

25. Vehicle loan taken from a financial institution of Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2.90 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.

26. Securities for the facilities mentioned in note 5, 6, 7, 8

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 along with DSPL.
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 over 26% shares of GAL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

27. Detail of period and amount of delays;

As on March 31, 2021:

The Company had dues to bonds holders as on 31 March 2021 amounting to ₹ 185.25 crore which were overdue for 90 days, for which the formal extension had been obtained subsequent to the year end and before the approval of these standalone financial statements.

As on March 31, 2020:

The Company has delayed in repayment of principle amounting to ₹ 45.00 crore and interest dues there on amounting to ₹ 8.47 crore due to 0% redeemable and non-convertible debentures holders. The delay ranges to 0-30 days. The Company has paid all aforesaid delayed outstanding amounts subsequent to March 31, 2020.

17. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposit- Related parties (refer note no 34)[3]	43.50	49.50	-	-
Security deposit others	0.15	0.16	-	-
Financial guarantee	62.47	79.06	16.28	16.68
Unclaimed dividend	-	-	0.13	0.27
Non-trade payable[1]	-	-	163.73	8.49
Non trade payable- Related parties (refer note 34)[5]	-	-	54.59	555.08
Liabilities towards put options given to non controlling interest[2,6]	-	-	1,260.03	1,192.43
Interest accrued on debt and borrowings (refer note no 34)	-	-	564.43	528.02
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 16)[4]	-	-	458.71	976.57
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Related parties (refer note 16, 34)	-	-	171.88	44.60
Total other financial liabilities	**106.12**	**128.72**	**2,689.78**	**3,322.14**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2016, ₹ 22,563 was received as excess share application money received against rights issue which is pending to be refunded during year ended March 31, 2021.
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, the PE investors have sort for an exit without any further extensions and consequently, the Company has recognized the financial liability of ₹ 1,142.43 crore (March 2020: ₹ 1,192.43 crore) crore in the financial statements.
3. Security deposit of ₹ 43.50 crore (March 31, 2020: Rs 49.50 crore) from its subsidiary, RSSL carries interest @ 11.35% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 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 ₹ Nil (March 2020 : ₹ 53.47 crore)
5. Pursuant to SSPA as specified in note 5 (14), ₹ 555.08 crore payable to KGPL has been adjusted against the consideration as specified in that note.
6. Refer note 5 (11) (i) (f)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

18. Provisions

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 35(b))	0.80	0.89	-	-
Provision for superannuation	-	-	0.04	0.05
Provision for compensated absences	3.09	-	0.98	4.78
Total provisions	**3.89**	**0.89**	**1.02**	**4.83**

19. Deferred tax (asset) / liabilities (net)

(₹ in crore)

		Non-current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of			
Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets		7.62	4.73
Fair valuation gain (net) on equity instruments		874.53	1,213.63
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost		-	3.86
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(A)**	**882.15**	**1,222.23**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of			
Brought forward capital losses		(275.93)	(275.93)
Expenses deductible on payment		(7.62)	(4.73)
Total deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**(283.55)**	**(280.66)**
MAT credit entitlement	**(C)**	**(58.72)**	**(58.72)**
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(A+B+C)**	**539.88**	**882.84**

20. Other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Advances from customers (also refer note no 34)	-	-	87.53	155.03
Other liabilities (including statutory dues)	-	-	26.15	7.18
Total other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**113.68**	**162.21**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

21. Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

	Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises[1,3]	44.23	32.64
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises[1]		
- Trade payables	502.85	502.12
- Trade payables to related parties (refer note 34)	15.72	17.30
Total trade payables	**562.80**	**552.06**

1. Includes retention money of ₹ 93.55 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 87.02 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.
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 38(c)
   - The dues to related parties are unsecured.

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

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
- Principal Amount	42.70	31.88
- Interest thereon	1.53	0.76
	44.23	**32.64**
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	1.53	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	-	-

22. Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Sale of services:		
Engineering, Procurement and Construction ('EPC'): Construction revenue (also refer note no 34 and 36)	1,055.20	803.46
	1,055.20	**803.46**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

23. Other operating income

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest income on:		
Bank deposits	6.12	7.97
Inter corporate deposits and others (also refer note no 34)	384.13	341.56
Income from Leasing of equipment- EPC	0.02	1.19
Dividend income on current investments (gross) Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 4,360)	-	0.00
Profit on sale of current investments (others)	3.13	0.92
	393.40	**351.64**

24. Other income

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required, written back	13.38	0.71
Interest income - Others	0.65	-
Gain on disposal of assets (net)	0.36	1.67
Scrap sales	1.60	2.21
Miscellaneous income	3.49	3.31
	19.48	**7.90**

25. Cost of material consumed

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Inventory at the beginning of the year	98.48	45.08
Add: Purchases	642.76	413.79
	741.24	**458.87**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	78.68	98.48
	662.56	**360.39**

26. Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	23.86	35.26
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 35(a))	1.24	1.72
Gratuity expenses (refer note 35(b))	0.48	0.28
Staff welfare expenses	3.18	3.45
	28.76	**40.71**

*Employee benefit expenses are net of ₹ 16.55 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 17.51 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

27. Finance costs

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest on debts and borrowings (also refer note no 34)	875.62	864.09
Bank and other charges	15.09	28.84
	890.71	**892.93**

* Finance costs are net of ₹ 0.01 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 0.02 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

28. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	21.09	23.03
Amortisation on other intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.41	0.49
	21.50	**23.52**

29. Other expenses

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Bad debts written off/ provision for doubtful debts	1.43	4.02
Lease rental and equipment hire charges	31.59	33.25
Rates and taxes	31.90	30.26
Repairs and maintenance	5.85	4.80
Legal and professional fees	48.10	7.94
Security expenses	6.82	6.37
Payment to auditors (refer details below)#	4.10	2.57
Directors' sitting fees	0.30	0.31
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	19.60	33.07
Miscellaneous expenses	7.37	10.50
	157.06	**133.09**

*Other expenses are net of ₹ 33.84 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 29.85 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. Also refer note 34.

** CSR expenditure:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year: Nil (March 31,2020: Nil)

(b) The Company has incurred Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil) on CSR activities during the year 2020-21.

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

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
As auditor:		
Audit fee	1.50	1.56
Tax audit fees	0.04	0.04
In other capacity		
Other Services (including certification fees)	2.51	0.59
Reimbursement of expenses	0.05	0.38
	4.10	**2.57**

30. Exceptional items (net)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provision for impairment in carrying value of investments, loans/advances/other receivables carried at amortised cost (also refer note no 7,8 and 34)	796.85	990.47
	796.85	**990.47**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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 year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year 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:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Face value of equity shares (Re. per share)	1	1
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(1,280.16)	(1,479.12)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted)	6,035,945,275	6,027,330,072
EPS- basic and diluted (Rs)	**(2.12)**	**(2.45)**

Notes:

(i) Considering that the Company has incurred losses during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the allotment of convertible securities would decrease the loss per share for the respective year and accordingly has been ignored for the purpose of calculation of diluted earnings per share.

(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted) have been adjusted for Nil shares (March 2020 : 8,615,203) treasury shares held by GMR Welfare Trust as detailed in note 15(2).

32. 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)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(a) Current tax	-	-
(b) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	(1.32)
(c) Deferred tax	(3.86)	26.30
Total taxes	**(3.86)**	**24.98**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Loss before taxes	**(1,284.02)**	**(1,454.14)**
Applicable tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed tax charge on applicable tax rates in India	**(448.69)**	**(508.13)**
Tax impact on financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	(3.86)	(12.27)
Reversal of MAT credit	-	38.57
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	(1.32)
Tax effect on losses on which deferred taxes has not been recognised	448.69	508.13
Total tax expenses	**(3.86)**	**24.98**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2021:-

(₹ in crore)

Particular	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	4.73	2.89	-	7.62
Fair valuation gain (net) on equity instruments	1,213.63	-	(339.11)	874.53
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	3.86	(3.86)	-	-
Brought forward capital losses	(275.93)	-	-	(275.93)
Expenses deductible on payment	(4.73)	(2.89)	-	(7.62)
MAT credit entitlement	(58.72)	-	-	(58.72)
Total	**882.84**	**(3.86)**	**(339.11)**	**539.88**

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

(₹ 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	1.25	-	4.73
Fair valuation gain (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)
Total	**392.05**	**26.30**	**464.56**	**882.84**

The company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 5,798.90 crore and other deductible temporary differences of ₹ 1,218.26 crore. The unused tax losses will be adjustable till assessment year 2029-30.

33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

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

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

a. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 19 and 32 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 38 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 37 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.

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 35.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

34. 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)[1]
	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)
	SJK Powergen Limited (SJK)[1]
	GMR Coastal Energy Private Limited (GCEPL)[1]
	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)
	GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited (GKEPL)[1]
	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)[11]
	Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL)[9]
	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)[4]
	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR') (formely known as GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited ('GKSEZ'))
	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)[14]
	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, 2021

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)
	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)
	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)[15]
	GMR Genco Assets Limited (GGEAL)[1]
	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)
	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)
	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (GADLML)[15]
	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)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary Companies	Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)[10]
	GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL)
	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)
	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)
	Lantana Properties Private Limited (LPPL)
	Asteria Real Estate Private Limited (AREPL)
	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)
	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (GAML)
	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL)[15]
	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)[9]
	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)
	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)
	GMR Utilities Private Limited (GUPL)[15]
	Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)
	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)
	Kakinada Gateway Port Limited (KGPL)[10]
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GIAL)
	GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL)[8]
	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)[2]
	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL)[2]
	GMR Airports Singapore Pte Limited (GASPL)[2]
	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFRL)[2]
	GMR Hyderbad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL) (incorporated on November 25, 2020)
	GMR Macau Duty Free and Retail Company Limited[5]
	GMR Mining and Energy Private Limited (GMEL)[6]
	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL)[13]
	GMR Airports Greece Single Member S.A. (GAGSMA)[13]
	GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
	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)
	WAISL Limted (WAISL) [formely known as Wipro Airport IT Services Limited][3]
	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisment Private Limited (TIM)
	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)
	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)
	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)
	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL)
	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)[14]
	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOMPL)
	DIGI Yatra Foundation (DIGI)
	International Airport of Heraklion, Crete SA (Crete) (incorporated on February 5, 2019)
	GIL SIL JV
	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (MTRGC)
	SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)
Associates / Joint Venture Companies	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 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)
	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSTR)
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates / Joint Venture Companies	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)
	Megawide GISPL Construction JV (MGCJV)
	Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture Inc. (MGCJV INC.)
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)
	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)
	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)[7]
	GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)
	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)
	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited (GCEL)[7]
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)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
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. 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)[12]
	Mrs. V. Siva Kameswari (Independent Director)
	Mr. Madhva Bhimacharya Terdal - (Executive Director- Strategic Initiatives w.e.f August 8, 2019)
	Mr. Suresh Lilaram Narang (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f April 22, 2020)
	Mr. Saurabh Chawla (Group Chief Financial Officer) (Appointed w.e.f. February 15, 2019)
	Mr. Venkat Ramana Tangirala (Company Secretary)

Notes

1. Merged with GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL) with appointed date of March 31, 2019 vide NCLT order dated March 20, 2020.
2. Subsidiaries incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2020.
3. Ceased to be joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2020.
4. Merged with GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL) with appointed date of March 31, 2018 vide order dated July 23, 2019.
5. Subsidiaries incorporated and wound up during the year ended March 31, 2020.
6. Ceased to be a joint venture and became a subsidiary w.e.f. December 12, 2019.
7. Joint venture disposed off during the year March 31, 2020.
8. Ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2020.
9. Subsidiary liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2020.
10. Ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2021.
11. Merged with GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL) vide order dated August 23, 2019
12. Ceased to be independent director w.e.f. Oct 8, 2020.
13. Subsidiaries incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2021.
14. Ceased to be a subsidiary and became a joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2021
15. Subsidiaries liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2021.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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) Transaction during the year						
i) Interest Income - Gross						
2021	-	338.70	45.44	-	-	-
2020	-	316.50	25.05	-	-	-
ii) Construction revenue						
2021	-	5.75	1,037.08	-	-	-
2020	-	18.39	745.93	-	-	-
iii) Dividend income on current investments						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	0 .00	-	-	-	-
iv) Other Income						
2021	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Finance cost						
2021	-	254.18	3.60	-	-	-
2020	-	153.06	0.95	-	-	-
vi) Legal and professional fees						
2021	-	13.09	-	-	-	-
2020	-	11.46	-	-	-	-
vii) Lease rental and equipment hire charges						
2021	-	0.37	-		-	-
2020	-	1.75	-	-	-	-
viii) Repairs and maintenance expenses						
2021	-	0.72	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1.32	-	-	-	-
ix) Rates and taxes						
2021	-	-	27.48	-	-	-
2020	-	-	23.32	-	-	-
x) Miscellaneous Expenses						
2021	0.00	3.98	-	-	-	-
2020	0.00	4.61	-	-	-	0.54

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ 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
xi) Expenses incurred by GIL on behalf of others- Cross charges during the year						
2021	-	34.68	14.52	-	-	-
2020	-	31.59	15.76	-	-	-
xii) Provision for doubtful debts						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	0.89	-	-	-
xiii) Exceptional items						
2021	-	596.28	-	-	200.57	-
2020	-	990.47	-	-	-	-
xiv) Investment in equity/ preference shares (including Bonus preference shares)[j]						
2021	-	336.26	-	-	-	-
2020	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
xv) Sale of equity shares/ amount received on capital reduction						
2021	-	2,172.05	-	-	-	-
2020	-	474.37	-	-	-	-
xvi) Investment in debentures of						
2021	-	1,832.23	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvii) Redemption of debentures of						
2021	-	201.20	-	-	-	-
2020	-	711.50	-	-	-	-
xviii) Loans given to						
2021	-	3,783.16	451.60	-	-	-
2020	-	2,433.56	309.30	-	-	-
xix) Loans repaid by						
2021	-	3,760.85	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1,627.24	46.64	-	-	-
xx) Loans received from						
2021	-	670.85	-	-	-	-
2020	-	5,246.08	40.00	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ 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
xxi) Loans repaid to						
2021	-	2,125.41	-	-	-	-
2020	-	3,657.22	-	-	-	-
xxii) Security deposit received from						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	3.00	-	-	-	-
xxiii) Security deposit repaid to						
2020	-	6.00	-	-	-	-
2019	-	13.73	-	-	-	-
xxiv) Additional equity on account of financial guarantees/ loan/ Preference shares						
2021	-	9.02	1.87	-	-	-
2020	-	153.62	43.28	-	-	-
xxv) Advance received from customers						
2021	-	6.72	-	-	-	-
2020	-	11.03	-	-	-	-
xxvi) Advance repaid/ adjusted to customers						
2021	-	-	86.46	-	-	-
2020	-	5.29	106.14	-	-	-
xxvii) Sale of property, plant and equipment						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	0.07	-	-	-	-
xxviii) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters given on behalf of (Sanction amount)						
2021	-	310.64	298.47	-	-	-
2020	-	2,000.00	225.60	-	-	-
xxix) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters extinguished on behalf of (Sanction amount)						
2021	-	2,862.16	-	-	-	-
2020	-	2,076.28	4,568.95	-	1.30	-
xxx) Expenses include the following remuneration to the Key Management Personnel						
- Short-term employee benefits						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	7.15
2020	-	-	-	-	-	5.68

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ 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
- Sitting fees paid to independent directors						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	0.28
2020	-	-	-	-	-	0.33
xxxi) Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI of equity securities						
2021	-	(1,192.56)	(263.01)	-	-	-
2020	-	3,002.04	(541.28)	-	-	-
xxxii) Issue of equity shares against other receivables by						
2021	-	402.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year ended						
a) Loans receivable – Non-Current (Gross)						
2021	-	1,792.47	425.31	-	-	-
2020	-	1,573.51	7.25	-	-	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired						
2021	-	560.07	-	-	-	-
2020	-	324.81	-	-	-	-
b) Loans receivable – Current (Gross)						
2021	-	471.63	247.66	-	208.25	-
2020	-	1,123.97	212.66	-	208.25	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired						
2021	-	425.65	-	-	200.57	-
2020	-	409.53	-	-	-	-
c) Cross Charge Receivable						
2021	-	42.96	47.68	-	0.04	-
2020	-	38.91	39.82	-	-	-
d) Advances other than capital advances						
2021	-	-	-	-	0.18	-
2020	-	-	-	-	0.30	-
e) Security deposits receivable - Non current						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	0.04	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ 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
f) Security deposits receivable - Current						
2021	-	0.04	-	-	0.38	-
2020	-	-	-	-	0.38	-
g) Trade receivables- Non Current						
2021	-	0.83	145.91	-	-	-
2020	-	0.82	107.89	-	-	-
h) Trade receivables- Current						
2021	-	0.30	330.93	-	-	-
2020	-	0.19	534.79	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful receivables:						
2021	-	-	1.40	-	-	-
2020	-	-	1.40	-	-	-
i) Other financial asset receivable						
2021	-	312.31	-	-	-	-
2020	-	402.00	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful other receivable						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	225.23	-	-	-	-
j) Unbilled revenue - Current						
2021	-	0.45	366.94	-	-	-
2020	-	0.35	290.83	-	-	-
k) Interest accrued on loans and debentures						
2021	-	73.65	44.75	-	-	-
2020	-	289.87	5.87	-	-	-
l) Loans payables - Non Current						
2021	-	295.38	-	-	-	-
2020	-	2,159.39	-	-	-	-
m) Loans payables – Current						
2021	-	477.10	40.00	-	-	-
2020	-	415.72	40.00	-	-	-
xiv) Security deposits paybles - Non Current						
2021	-	43.50	-	-	-	-
2020	-	49.50	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ 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
n) Trade payables - Current						
2021	-	14.48	1.12	-	0.12	-
2020	-	14.06	3.12	-	0.12	-
o) Accrued interest but not due on borrowings						
2021	-	146.21	-	-	-	-
2020	-	75.14	-	-	-	-
p) Non Trade payables - Current						
2021	-	54.59		-	-	-
2020	-	555.00	-	-	-	-
q) Advance from customers - Current						
2021	-	32.43	39.05	-	-	-
2020	-	25.71	125.51	-	-	-
r) Liability towards losses of subsidiaries						
2021	-	0.32	-	-	-	-
2020	-	0.08	-	-	-	-
s) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters/ Bank Guarantee sanctioned on behalf of						
2021	-	8,826.69	6,840.98	-	-	-
2020	-	11,502.64	6,461.95	-	-	-

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 16 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, 2021

h. Details of significant transaction or balance with related parties.

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) Transaction during the year						
i) Construction revenue						
- GIL SIL JV						
2021	-	-	1,037.08	-	-	-
2020	-	-	745.93	-	-	-
ii) Sale of equity shares/ amount received on capital reduction						
- GIDL						
2021	-	2,112.06	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Investment in debentures of						
- GIDL						
2021	-	990.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- KSPL						
2021	-	842.23	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Loans given to						
- GASL						
2021	-	1,424.43	-	-	-	-
2020	-	627.26	-	-	-	-
- GIOL						
2021	-	859.91	-	-	-	-
2020	-	453.25	-	-	-	-
- KSPL						
2021	-	846.84	-	-	-	-
2020	-	119.69	-	-	-	-
- GEL						
2021	-	-	451.60	-	-	-
2020	-	-	259.30	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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
v) Loans repaid by						
- GASL						
2021	-	1,495.26	-	-	-	-
2020	-	527.33	-	-	-	-
- KSPL						
2021	-	1,465.43	-	-	-	-
2020	-	425.00	-	-	-	-
vi) Loans received from						
- GAL						
2021	-	416.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	425.00	-	-	-	-
- GCAPL						
2021	-	175.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GSISL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	2,000.63	-	-	-	-
- GIDL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	2,505.10	-	-	-	-
vii) Loans repaid to						
- GIDL						
2021	-	1,881.65	-	-	-	-
2020	-	623.00	-	-	-	-
- GAL						
2021	-	200.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	460.00	-	-	-	-
- GSISL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	2,000.63	-	-	-	-
- DIAL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	400.00	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters given on behalf of (Sanction amount)						
- GACPL						
2021	-	175.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GMRHL						
2021	-	59.13	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GIDL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	2,000.00	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL						
2021	-	-	226.35	-	-	-
2020	-	-	225.60	-	-	-
ix) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters extinguished on behalf of (Sanction amount)						
- GIDL						
2021	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- KGPL						
2021	-	500.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GISPL						
2021	-	291.42	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GCRPL						
2021	-	842.14	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GISL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1,700.00	-	-	-	-
- GWEL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	800.00	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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
- GCEL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	1,858.24	-	-	-
- GOSEHHHPL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	1,080.00	-	-	-
x) Issue of equity shares against other receivables by						
- GGAL						
2021	-	-	402.00	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year ended						
a) Loans receivable – Non-Current (Gross)						
- GIOL						
2021	-	982.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	334.81	-	-	-	-
- GGAL						
2021	-	360.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	147.36	-	-	-	-
- GEL						
2021	-	-	416.60	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GASL						
2021	-	181.64	-	-	-	-
2020	-	334.81	-	-	-	-
- KSPL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	611.91	-	-	-	-
b) Loans receivable – Current (Gross)						
- GGAL						
2021	-	425.65	-	-	-	-
2020	-	409.53	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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
- GEL						
2021	-	-	247.66	-	-	-
2020	-	-	212.66	-	-	-
- Welfare Trust for Group Employees						
2021	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
2020	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
- SJK						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	401.57	-	-	-	-
c) Trade receivables- Non Current						
- GIL SIL JV						
2021	-	-	145.91	-	-	-
2020	-	-	107.89	-	-	-
d) Trade receivables- Current						
- GIL SIL JV						
2021	-	-	329.53	-	-	-
2020	-	-	533.39	-	-	-
e) Other financial asset receivable						
- GASL						
2021	-	216.10	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- KSPL						
2021	-	91.18	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GGAL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	402.00	-	-	-	-
f) Unbilled revenue - Current						
- GIL SIL JV						
2021	-	-	366.94	-	-	-
2020	-	-	290.83	-	-	-
g) Loans payables - Non Current						
- GAL						
2021	-	216.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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
- GIDL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1,882.10	-	-	-	-
- GPCL	-					
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	277.29	-	-	-	-
h) Loans payables – Current						
- GHIAL						
2021	-	200.00	-	-	-	-
2020		200.00	-	-	-	-
- GCAPL						
2021	-	175.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GPCL						
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	71.00	-	-	-	-
i) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters/ Bank Guarantee sanctioned on behalf of						
- GCRPL						
2021		2,345.45	-	-	-	-
2020		3,298.99	-	-	-	-
- GHVEPL						
2021		1,690.00	-	-	-	-
2020		1,690.00	-	-	-	-
- GMRHL						
2021		944.13	-	-	-	-
2020		885.00	-	-	-	-
- GGAL						
2021		659.83	-	-	-	-
2020		749.00	-	-	-	-
- GIDL						
2021		1,000.00	-	-	-	-
2020		2,000.00	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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
- GEL						
2021	-	-	768.00	-	-	-
2020	-	-	768.00	-	-	-
- GBHHPL						
2021	-	-	2,196.95	-	-	-
2020	-	-	1,970.60	-	-	-
- GREL						
2021	-	-	2,353.20	-	-	-
2020	-	-	2,353.20	-	-	-
- GKEL						
2021	-	-	400.00	-	-	-
2020	-	-	400.00	-	-	-
- GIL SIL JV						
2021	-	-	382.00	-	-	-
2020	-	-	559.65	-	-	-
- GWEL						
2021	-	-	422.20	-	-	-
2020	-	-	410.50	-	-	-
- GCORRPL						
2021	-	766.00	-	-	-	-
2020	-	766.00	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

35. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plan

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provident and pension fund	1.72	2.06
Superannuation fund	0.38	0.53
Total*	**2.10**	**2.59**

* Gross of ₹ 0.64 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 0.61 crore) towards contribution to provident fund and ₹ 0.22 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹0.26 crore) towards contribution to superannuation fund cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current service cost	0.70	0.66
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations	0.06	0.08
Net benefit expenses*	**0.76**	**0.74**

*Gross of ₹ 0.14 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 0.46 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures .

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(0.42)	0.13
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(0.19)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising during the year	**(0.42)**	**(0.06)**
Return on plan assets (greater)/ less than discount rate	(0.13)	0.02
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	**(0.55)**	**(0.04)**

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation	(3.01)	(3.44)
Fair value of plan assets	2.21	2.55
Plan (liability)/ asset	**(0.80)**	**(0.89)**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	3.44	2.94
Current service cost	0.70	0.66
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	0.21	0.22
Benefits paid	(0.65)	(0.21)
Acquisition adjustment	(0.27)	(0.23)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(0.42)	(0.13)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	0.19
Closing defined benefit obligation	**3.01**	**3.44**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fair value of assets at end of prior year	2.55	1.21
Interest income on plan assets	0.15	0.14
Contributions by employer	0.03	1.61
Benefits paid	(0.65)	(0.21)
Return on plan assets (lesser)/ greater than discount rate	0.13	0.02
Acquisition adjustment	0.00	(0.22)
Fair value of asset at the end of current year	**2.21**	**2.55**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 0.46 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1.61 crore) towards gratuity fund in 2021-22.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
April 1, 2021	NA	0.75
April 1, 2022	0.46	0.28
April 1, 2023	0.18	0.23
April 1, 2024	0.22	0.28
April 1, 2025	0.48	0.49
April 1, 2026*	0.39	3.56
April 1, 2027 to April 1, 2031	2.79	NA

* for previous year read as April 1, 2026 to April 1, 2030

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2020: 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate (in %)	6.80%	6.80%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Employee turnover	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Refer Note 4 below	Refer Note 4 below

Notes:

1. Plan assets are fully represented by balance with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
2. The expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of the plan assets held, assessed risks of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets and the Company's policy for plan asset management.
3. The estimates of future salary increase in compensation levels, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.
4. As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ultimate
5. Plan Characteristics and Associated Risks:

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

   a. Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on governmentbonds. 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, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is as shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(0.21)	(0.23)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	0.25	0.27
Salary escalation rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	0.23	0.25
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(0.21)	(0.22)
Attrition Rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in attrition rate [Rs (9,771) {March 31, 2020: Rs (33,939)}]	(0.00)	(0.00)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in attrition rate [Rs (5,469) {March 31, 2020: Rs 15,538}]	(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, 2021

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

(a) Contract Balances:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Receivables:		
- Non-current (Gross)	175.70	138.36
- Current (Gross)	336.39	542.05
- Provision for impairment loss (non current)	(28.79)	(28.79)
- Provision for impairment loss (current)	(3.18)	(3.18)
Contract assets:		
Unbilled revenue		
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	374.69	305.99
- Provision for impairment loss (non current)	-	-
Contract liabilities:		
Advance received from customers		
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	87.53	155.03

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

c) Revenue recognised during the year from the performance obligation satisfied upto previous year (arising out of contract modifications) amounts to ₹ 100.01 crore (March 2020: ₹ 130.51 crore)

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening contracted price of orders	**7,057.38**	**6,891.60**
Add:		
Fresh orders /change orders received (net)	-	-
Increase due to additional consideration recognised as per contractual terms	184.70	165.78
Less:		
Orders cancelled during the year	2,095.90	-
Closing contracted price of orders	**5,146.18**	**7,057.38**
Total Revenue recognised during the year	1,055.20	803.46
Revenue recognised upto previous year (from orders pending completion at the end of the year)	2,940.06	2,136.60
Balance revenue to be recognised in future	**1,150.92**	**4,117.32**

e) The Company has a process whereby periodically long term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the period 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, 2021

37 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 IndAS 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses) [net of ₹3.60 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1.74 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures]	31.59	33.25

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2021 was ₹ 31.59 crore (March 31, 2020: ₹ 33.25 crore)

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 Standalone 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Corporate guarantees availed by the group companies		
(a) sanctioned*	13,610.57	15,774.84
(b) outstanding*	8,618.00	11,085.86
Bank guarantees		
(a) sanctioned	701.70	641.31
(b) outstanding	516.00	535.29
Letter of comfort provided on behalf of group companies to banks		
(a) sanctioned	1,855.40	1,629.00
(b) outstanding	1,812.50	1,557.58

*During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company and its subsidiaries had entered into a Framework agreement in favour of IDBI Bank Ltd (as the Lead Bank) wherein the Company had guaranteed 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 is 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.

This includes corporate gurantees amountig to ₹ 500.00 crore given to the lenders of KGPL which has ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2021. Pending receipt of NOCs from the lenders for the release of the corporate guarantees, the aforementioned amount of corporate guarantees is included in the table above.

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Matters relating to indirect taxes under dispute	41.25	46.57
Matters relating to direct taxes under dispute[1,2]	263.37	271.67
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 Rs 20.50 crore under Section 143(3) read with section 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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	10.76

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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Subsidiaries	364.94	4,023.36
Joint Ventures / Associates	78.40	416.06
Total	**443.34**	**4,439.42**

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.

5 During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company along with its subsidiaries entered into a definitive agreement ('SPA') with Malaysia Airports 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.

6 For commitment relating to FCCBs and OCD's to Doosan [refer note 16 (3) and 16 (2)].

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

38. 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, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ 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	13,687.42	0.20	107.40	13,795.02	13,795.02
(ii)	Loans	-	-	1,960.23	1,960.23	1,960.23
(iii)	Trade receivables	-	-	480.12	480.12	480.12
(iv)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	57.24	57.24	57.24
(v)	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27.78	27.78	27.78
(vi)	Other financial assets	-	-	1,508.46	1,508.46	1,508.46
Total		**13,687.42**	**0.20**	**4,141.23**	**17,828.85**	**17,828.85**
Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings[#]		-	-	5,118.03	5,118.03	5,118.03
(ii) Trade payables		-	-	562.80	562.80	562.80
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-	2,086.56	2,086.56	2,086.56
(iv) Financial guarantee contracts		-	-	78.75	78.75	78.75
Total		**-**	**-**	**7,846.14**	**7,846.14**	**7,846.14**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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	19,865.54	19,865.54
(ii) Loans	-	-	2,394.24	2,394.24	2,394.24
(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**

includes current maturity of long term borrowings

(i) Investments in mutual funds and derivative instruments 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, 2021

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	**0.20**	0.20	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	**13,687.42**	-	-	13,687.42
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

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

(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecasted cash flow information where applicable.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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

(v) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020.

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Total
As at April 1, 2019	**18,205.41**
Additional equity recognised for financial guarantees, loan and preference shares	196.90
Acquisition during the year	0.10
Sales / redemption during the year	(1,202.61)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	2,460.76
As at March 31, 2020	**19,660.56**
Additional equity recognised for financial guarantees, loan and preference shares	10.89
Acquisition during the year	1,206.05
Other Adjustments	2.34
Sales / redemption during the year	(5,888.16)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	(1,304.26)
As at March 31, 2021	**13,687.42**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(viii) 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, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Sector wise unquoted equity Securities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF method	Discounting rate (Cost of Equity)	**March 31, 2021:** 10.83 % to 21.83% **March 31, 2020:** 10.79 % to 21.65%	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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Variable rate borrowings	1,961.77	2,632.71
Fixed rate borrowings	2,389.35	5,548.55
Total borrowings	**4,351.12**	**8,181.26**

(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, 2021

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2021		
Increase	+50	(9.81)
Decrease	-50	9.81
March 31, 2020		
Increase	+50	(13.16)
Decrease	-50	13.16

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, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

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	2,193.30
		(30.00)	(2,269.95)
Trade Payables	USD	0.02	1.69
		(0.02)	(1.75)
Other financial liabilities	USD	5.54	405.08
		(5.54)	(418.92)
Loans	USD	13.43	982.02
		(4.42)	(334.81)
Other financial assets	USD	0.19	13.92
		(0.03)	(2.35)

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

Foreign currency sensitivity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2021		
Increase	4.62%	(74.04)
Decrease	-4.62%	74.04
March 31, 2020		
Increase	5.45%	(128.26)
Decrease	-5.45%	128.26

* Exchange rate of ₹ 73.11/ USD (March 31, 2020: ₹ 75.67/ USD) has been takem from FEDAI website

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 17,828.86 crore and ₹ 23,878.56 crore as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 respectively, being the total carrying value of investments, loans, trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Company does not hold collateral as security. 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, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

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, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance*	31.97	27.97
Amount provided/ (reversed) during the year (net)	-	4.00
Closing provision*	**31.97**	**31.97**

*Pertains to provision for doubtful receivables and unbilled revenue.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	959.57	260.99
Amount provided/ (reversed) during the year (net)	226.72	698.58
Closing provision	**1,186.29**	**959.57**

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.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

iii) Liquidity risk

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

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, sale of assets and strategic partnership with investors, etc.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 years	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2021				
Borrowings #	626.18	1,583.86	2,193.30	4,403.34
Other financial liabilities	2,042.91	43.65	-	2,086.56
Trade payables	562.80	-	-	562.80
	3,231.89	**1,627.51**	**2,193.30**	**7,052.70**
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
	4,642.23	**4,238.67**	**2,269.95**	**11,150.86**

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

(i) The above excludes any financial liabilities arising out of financial guarantee contract as detailed in note 37.

(ii) For range of interest of borrowings, repayment schedule and security details refer note 16.

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, 2021		
Increase	5%	0.01
Decrease	-5%	(0.01)
March 31, 2020		
Increase	5%	0.25
Decrease	-5%	(0.25)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

39. 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).

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings (refer note 16)#	4351.12	8181.26
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12(a))	57.24	23.26
Total debts (A)	**4,293.88**	**8,158.00**
Capital components		
Equity share capital	603.59	603.59
Other equity	9,142.63	11,464.15
Total Capital (B)	**9,746.22**	**12,067.74**
Capital and borrowings C= (A+B)	**14,040.10**	**20,225.74**
Gearing ratio(%) D= (A/C)	**30.58%**	**40.33%**

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

40. 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, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
Loans given/ debentures subscribed^							
- GMRHL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	120.61	122.22	186.88	132.22	Nil
- GKSIR[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	18.48	70.29	74.45	70.29	Nil
- GSPHL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	126.85	74.73	228.61	74.73	Nil
- DSPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	-	50.00	88.03	Nil
- KSL[1,6,7]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	90.16	708.76	1,555.59	1,132.76	Nil
- GGAL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	785.61	556.89	785.61	741.32	Nil
- GBPSPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95	Nil
- RSSL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	14.57	23.13	23.13	23.13	Nil
- NREPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	12.46	12.46	12.46	12.46	Nil
- LIPPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	3.35	3.35	3.35	Nil
- SUPPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	5.24	5.24	5.24	Nil
- SJK[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	401.57	436.88	436.88	Nil
- GETL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	2.89	111.82	111.82	111.82	Nil
- GIOL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	982.02	334.81	1,117.28	334.81	Nil
- GASL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	181.64	252.47	1,510.64	279.54	Nil
- GBHHPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	Nil
- GEL[1]	Joint venture	Joint venture	664.26	212.66	664.26	212.66	Nil
- GISL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	0.79	0.79	142.00	Nil
- GIDL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	2,338.50	1,348.50	2,338.50	2,060.00	Nil
- GKSIR[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	Nil
- KSL[2,6,7]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	842.23	-	842.23	-	Nil
- GSPHL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	59.76	259.46	259.46	259.46	Nil
- DPPL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	1.50	1.50	1.50	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.
5. The balances are disclosed on gross basis i.e. excluding provision for doubtful loans.
6. Ceases to be subsidiary company during the year.
7. Loan receivable from Kakinada SEZ Limited which classified under "other financial assests" pursuant to Security Sale and Purchase agreement between Aurobindo Realty Infrastructure Private Limited and Kakinada SEZ Limited, GMR SEZ and Port Holdings Limited and Kakinada Gateway Port Limited.

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

41. 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, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
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	82.16%	99.99%	03-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%	03-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, 2020 - 200 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	01-Mar-06	India
15	GIDL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	99.99%	28-Mar-17	India
16	GAL[3]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	39.00%	74.48%	06-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
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, 2020 - 30,000 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.03%	0.03%	04-Jun-10	Singapore
25	GHIAL [1,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2020 - 1,000 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	17-Dec-02	India
26	GMIAL [Nil Equity shares (March 31, 2020 - 154 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	0.00%	09-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 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, 2021.
3. The above ownership includes assets held for sale as on March 31, 2020.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

42 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, 2021, with the associated enterprises were undertaken at "arm's length price". The management confirms that all the transactions with associated enterprises are undertaken at negotiated prices on usual commercial terms and is confident that the aforesaid regulations will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

43 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.

44 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, 2021) 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 (name changed to AIAM private Limited) ('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.

45 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 which are presented in the same financial report.

46 The Code of Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. Subsequently the Ministry of Labour and Employment had released the draft rules on the aforementioned code. However, the same is yet to be notified. The Company will evaluate the impact and make necessary adjustments to the financial statements in the period when the code will come into effect.

47 The Board at its meeting held on 27 August 2020, had approved the Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement amongst GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL), a subsidiary Company, the Company and GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL), a wholly owned subsidiary and their respective shareholders ("the Scheme") subject to the requisite approvals, which, inter alia, envisages the following:

(i) the amalgamation of GPIL with the Company and the dissolution of GPIL without winding up and cancellation of the equity shares held by its shareholders;

(ii) followed by the demerger of all the businesses, undertakings, activities, operations and properties forming part of the Demerged Undertaking (which includes the EPC Business and the Urban Infrastructure Business, as more particularly defined in the Scheme) of the Company on a going concern basis, from the Company to GPUIL, the cancellation of the equity shares held by the Company in GPUIL and the issue of equity shares by GPUIL to the shareholders of the Company; and

(iii) various other matters consequential or integrally connected therewith, including the reorganisation of the share capital of GPUIL;

Upon the Scheme becoming effective and in consideration of the demerger and vesting of Demerged Undertaking of the Company into GPUIL, GPUIL shall issue and allot to every member of the Company holding 10 (Ten) fully paid up equity shares of face value of Re 1 in the Company, 1 (One) equity share of face value of ₹ 5 each in GPUIL.

The Company had filed the Scheme with NCLT Mumbai for its approval after the receipt of No-Objection from the BSE and NSE.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

48 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**
ICAI firm registration number: 001076N/ N500013
Chartered Accountants

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership number: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 18, 2021

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

Date: June 18, 2021
Place: Counter Signed at Dubai and New Delhi