INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of GMR Airport Developers Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/s. GMR Airport Developers Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion:

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements:

5. 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 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 Indian Accounting Standards (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 judgements 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 accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a

material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

   (ii) 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

10. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

13. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in "Appendix - A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extend applicable.

14. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

    e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Appendix-B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of Pending litigations on its financial position in note 28 to the financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

Hitesh Kumar P Jain Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No. 233734
UDIN: 21233734AAAAII3910

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

Appendix - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Appendix referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 we report that:

(i) In respect of the Company's fixed assets

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(b) The Management has conducted physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. The Company has the program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment every year, which is reasonable in our opinion having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noted on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company doesn't own any immovable properties, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

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

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

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

(c) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such companies.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 are applicable and hence not commented upon and the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act.

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

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the company.

(vii)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the records as produced and examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess, tax deducted at source and other statutory dues applicable to the Company.

(b)According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except for the below:

The Company has received a show cause notice from the Principal Commissioner of Central Tax & Customs dated April 18, 2019 for Rs.287.41 lakhs. Company has filed reply letter on 14th August 2019 to rectify the show cause notice as there is a clerical error while quantifying the demand. Personal hearing was happened on 27th January 2020. Company has received Order in Original (OIO) dated 30th April 2020 on 25th June 2020, reducing the tax demand to Rs.92.95 lakhs. Company has filed appeal before CESTAT, Hyderabad on 24.09.2020. Based on an internal assessment, Management is confident that for the above-mentioned matters, no provision is required to be made as at March 31, 2021.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a bank. The Company has not issued any debentures during the year and does not have any outstanding dues in respect of debenture holders.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the order are not applicable.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.

(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 and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review and hence reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company and hence, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

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

Hitesh Kumar P Jain

Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No. 233734
UDIN: 21233734AAAAII3910

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

Appendix - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **M/s. GMR Airport Developers Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 its business, including adherence to 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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 Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements.

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 includes 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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.

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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

Hitesh Kumar P Jain
Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No. 233734
UDIN: 21233734AAAAII3910

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

GMR Airport Developers Limited
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	241.35	271.91
Right of use assets	3.1	427.11	314.73
Capital work-in-progress	3	1.03	-
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	5	-	-
Financial assets			
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	187.17
Loans	6B	7,357.88	2,899.47
Other non-current assets	7	1.63	9.40
Non current tax assets (net)	8	102.19	675.35
Deferred tax assets (net)	17C	326.96	407.01
(2) Current assets			
Inventories	9	0.22	-
Financial assets			
Investments	6A	1,484.75	2,974.16
Trade receivables	10	2,293.31	1,225.74
Cash and cash equivalents	11	568.29	123.90
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-
Loans	6B	2,377.89	4,637.59
Other financial assets	6C	293.08	568.04
Other current assets	7	272.17	474.96
Total Assets		**15,747.86**	**14,769.43**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	1,019.69	1,019.69
Other Equity			
Securities premium	13A	510.69	510.69
Retained earnings	13A	5,498.83	4,014.58
Total Equity		**7,029.21**	**5,544.96**
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14A	-	-
Lease liabilities	14B	39.03	90.92
Other financial liabilities	14D	-	576.32
Other non-current liabilities	15	-	88.40
(2) Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Short term borrowings	14A	1,900.00	1,900.00
Lease liabilities	14B	446.33	271.21
Trade Payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues other than of micro, small and medium enterprises	14C	3,594.09	2,673.11
Other financial liabilities	14D	509.58	1,396.82
Other current liabilities	15	774.89	603.54
Short term provisions	16	1,350.37	1,624.15
Current tax liability (Net)		104.36	-
Total liabilities		**8,718.65**	**9,224.47**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**15,747.86**	**14,769.43**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.1**		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date.

For K.S. Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P Jain — Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

per Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership no.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GMR Airport Developers Limited

PRABHAKARA RAO INDANA

Prabhakara Rao Indana
Director
DIN: 03482239

GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU — Digitally signed by GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU Date: 2021.05.19 13:05:22 +05'30'

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 10, 2021

B K KAMESWARA RAO — Digitally signed by B K KAMESWARA RAO Date: 2021.05.18 15:32:29 +05'30'

B.K.Kameswara Rao
Chief Executive Officer

VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA

Venkata Ramana K
Chief Financial Officer

SANJEEVRAO YELUBANDI

Sanjeevrao Y
Company secretary
ACS 23778

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2021

GMR Airport Developers Limited
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	18	14,721.02	15,532.95
Other income	19	252.56	231.27
Finance income	20	1,144.06	1,057.36
Total revenue		**16,117.64**	**16,821.58**
Expenses			
Purchases of traded goods	21A	45.06	979.21
Increase in inventories of traded goods	21B	(0.22)	25.38
Employee benefits expenses	22	9,438.59	10,280.84
Other expenses	23	2,274.02	1,896.32
Finance costs	24	410.17	528.94
Depreciation and amortization expense	25	666.30	737.22
Total expense		**12,833.92**	**14,447.91**
Profit before tax		**3,283.72**	**2,373.67**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	17A	868.57	781.01
Current taxes for earlier years		(122.10)	(35.82)
Deferred tax expense/(income)	17A	80.03	(104.15)
Income Tax Expense		**826.50**	**641.04**
Profit for the year		**2,457.22**	**1,732.63**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		62.43	(82.73)
Income tax effect		(15.71)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)		**2,503.94**	**1,649.90**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	26	**24.10**	**16.99**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.1**		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date.

For K.S. Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P Jain
Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

per Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership no.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GMR Airport Developers Limited

PRABHAKARA RAO INDANA

Prabhakara Rao Indana
Director
DIN: 03482239

B K KAMESWARA RAO
Digitally signed by B K KAMESWARA RAO
Date: 2021.05.18 15:33:01 +05'30'

B.K.Kameswara Rao
Chief Executive Officer

GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Digitally signed by GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Date: 2021.05.19 13:06:07 +05'30'

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866

VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Digitally signed by VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Date: 2021.05.18 15:47:05 +05'30'

Venkata Ramana K
Chief Financial Officer

SANJEEVRAO YELUBANDI

Sanjeevrao Y
Company secretary
ACS 23778

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 10, 2021

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2021

GMR Airport Developers Limited
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**3,283.72**	**2,373.67**
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	666.30	737.22
Investements written off	81.76	
Liability no longer required, written back	(83.06)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)/loss	-	5.01
Amortisation of deferred income	(105.53)	(176.43)
Profit on sale of asset (net)	(3.45)	-
Gain on sale of financial assets (mutual funds)	(54.72)	(43.73)
Gain on fair valuation of financial assets (mutual funds)	(0.77)	(3.08)
Interest others	(85.22)	(70.57)
Amortisation of prepaid expense	-	(1.69)
Interest income	(1,058.84)	(986.79)
Interest expense	407.10	524.91
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,047.29	**2,358.52**
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	920.98	59.45
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	82.95	(179.79)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(943.81)	72.29
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(1,067.57)	1,080.06
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(0.22)	25.38
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	176.98	163.73
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets	(280.61)	(268.42)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(211.35)	328.45
Cash generated from operations	**1,724.64**	**3,639.67**
Direct taxes (paid) (net of refunds)	(84.66)	(981.22)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**1,639.98**	**2,658.45**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Inter corporate deposits given	(1,900.00)	(5,000.00)
Redemption/ maturity of inter corporate deposits	-	6,430.77
Purchase of fixed assets	(29.72)	(13.97)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	3.45	-
Purchase of current investments	(18,691.08)	(17,198.88)
Proceeds from sale/maturity of current investments	20,235.98	14,271.53
Proceeds of non-current investments	1.30	-
Investment in margin money deposit (having original maturity more than one year)	187.17	-
Interest received	1,416.57	690.96
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**1,223.67**	**(819.59)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	38.92	1,900.00
Dividend paid to equity shareholders(incl DDT)	(1,019.69)	(1,106.36)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(580.58)	(2,375.00)
Repayment of Lease liabilties	(635.82)	(635.83)
Interest paid	(222.09)	(280.09)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(2,419.26)**	**(2,497.28)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**444.39**	**(658.42)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	123.90	782.32
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**568.29**	**123.90**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks		
- on current accounts	568.29	123.90
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	**568.29**	**123.90**
Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2.1)		

GMR Airport Developers Limited
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	2,426.72	2,816.61
Cash Flows	38.92	1,900.00
Repayments	(580.58)	(2,375.00)
Finance cost	14.94	85.11
Closing balance	**1,900.00**	**2,426.72**

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

As per our report of even date.

For K.S. Rao & Co
ICAI Firm registration number: 003109S
Chartered Accountants

Hitesh Kumar P Jain
Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

per Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership no.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GMR Airport Developers Limited

PRABHAKARA RAO INDANA

Prabhakara Rao Indana
Director
DIN: 03482239

GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Digitally signed by GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Date: 2021.05.19 13:06:36 +05'30'

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 10, 2021

B K KAMESWARA RAO
Digitally signed by B K KAMESWARA RAO
Date: 2021.05.18 15:34:41 +05'30'

B.K.Kameswara Rao
Chief Executive Officer

VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Digitally signed by VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Date: 2021.05.18 15:48:17 +05'30'

Venkata Ramana K
Chief Financial Officer

SANJEEVRAO YELUBANDI
Digitally signed by SANJEEVRAO YELUBANDI
Date: 2021.05.18 15:56:18 +05'30'

Sanjeevrao Y
Company secretary
ACS 23778

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2021

GMR Airport Developers Limited
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

		Attributable to the equity holders of the parent		
		Reserves and surplus		
	Equity share capital	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2019	**1,019.69**	**510.69**	**3,471.03**	**3,981.72**
Profit for the year	-	-	1,732.63	1,732.63
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	(917.72)	(917.72)
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	(188.64)	(188.64)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits obligations	-	-	(82.73)	(82.73)
As at March 31, 2020	**1,019.69**	**510.69**	**4,014.57**	**4,525.26**
Profit for the year	-	-	2,457.22	2,457.22
Dividend	-	-	(1,019.69)	(1,019.69)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits obligations	-	-	46.72	46.72
As at March 31, 2021	**1,019.69**	**510.69**	**5,498.82**	**6,009.51**

For K.S. Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P Jain
Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

per Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership no.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GMR Airport Developers Limited

PRABHAKARA RAO INDANA

Prabhakara Rao Indana
Director
DIN: 03482239

B K KAMESWARA RAO
Digitally signed by B K KAMESWARA RAO
Date: 2021.05.18 15:35:21 +05'30'

B.K.Kameswara Rao
Chief Executive Officer

GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Digitally signed by GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Date: 2021.05.19 13:07:07 +05'30'

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866

VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Digitally signed by VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Date: 2021.05.18 15:48:53 +05'30'

Venkata Ramana K
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjeevrao Y
Company secretary
ACS 23778

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 10, 2021

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Improvements	Office equipment	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Electrical Installations	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work-in-Progress
Cost									
At April 1, 2019	41.44	4.01	60.37	31.94	88.95	23.10	225.85	475.66	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	13.97	-	-	13.97	-
At March 31, 2020	**41.44**	**4.01**	**60.37**	**31.94**	**102.92**	**23.10**	**225.85**	**489.63**	**-**
Additions	-	-	-	-	28.69	-	-	28.69	1.03
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(9.90)	-	-	(9.90)	-
At March 31, 2021	**41.44**	**4.01**	**60.37**	**31.94**	**121.71**	**23.10**	**225.85**	**508.42**	**1.03**
Depreciation									
At April 1, 2019	14.34	0.44	8.30	2.26	53.37	4.66	64.80	148.17	-
Charge for the year (Note 25)	11.58	0.80	4.02	3.19	19.41	2.31	28.24	69.55	-
At March 31, 2020	**25.92**	**1.24**	**12.32**	**5.45**	**72.78**	**6.97**	**93.04**	**217.72**	**-**
Charge for the year (Note 25)	6.41	0.80	4.02	3.19	15.42	2.31	27.10	59.25	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(9.90)	-	-	(9.90)	-
At March 31, 2021	**32.33**	**2.04**	**16.34**	**8.64**	**78.30**	**9.28**	**120.14**	**267.07**	**-**
Net book value									
At March 31, 2021	**9.11**	**1.97**	**44.03**	**23.30**	**43.41**	**13.82**	**105.71**	**241.35**	**1.03**
At March 31, 2020	**15.52**	**2.77**	**48.05**	**26.49**	**30.14**	**16.13**	**132.81**	**271.91**	**-**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

3.1 Right of use assets

	Building	Equipment	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Additions	512.20	470.19	982.39
At March 31, 2020	**512.20**	**470.19**	**982.39**
Additions	-	719.44	719.44
At March 31, 2021	**512.20**	**1,189.63**	**1,701.83**
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Charge for the year (Refer Note 25)	240.63	427.03	667.66
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**240.63**	**427.03**	**667.66**
Charge for the year (Refer Note 25)	240.63	366.43	607.06
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**481.26**	**793.46**	**1,274.72**
Net book value			
At March 31, 2021	**30.94**	**396.17**	**427.11**
At March 31, 2020	**271.57**	**43.16**	**314.73**

GMR Airport Developers Limited
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

4. Intangible Assets

	Computer software
Cost	
At April 1, 2019	**33.92**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2020	**33.92**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2021	**33.92**
Amortisation	
At April 1, 2019	**33.92**
Amortisation	-
Disposals	
At March 31, 2020	**33.92**
Amortisation	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2021	**33.92**
Net book value	
At March 31, 2021	**-**
At March 31, 2020	**-**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

5. Investment in subsidiary

	Non current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investments at cost less impairment if any				
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiary				
Unquoted equity shares				
GADL(Mauritius) Limited				
NIL (31 March 2020: 165,000) Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up	-	83.06	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment in value	-	(83.06)	-	-
Total investments carried at cost	-	-	-	-

6. Financial assets

	Non current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A. Investments				
Investments at FVTPL				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund-Regular Growth plan Nil (31 March 2020: 479,611) units of Rs.100 each	-	-	-	1,532.64
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund-Overnight Direct Growth plan 133,408 (31 March 2020: 133,443) units of Rs.1000 each	-	-	1,484.75	1,441.52
Total FVTPL investments	-	-	1,484.75	2,974.16
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	-	-	**1,484.75**	**2,974.16**

B. Loans

	Non current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
At amortised cost				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposits	470.51	494.74	191.68	166.56
Loans to employees	5.27	4.73	286.21	4.04
Loans to related parties *	6,882.10	2,400.00	1,900.00	4,466.99
	7,357.88	**2,899.47**	**2,377.89**	**4,637.59**
Break up of Loans to related parties				
Loans				
GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)	2,400.00	2,400.00	-	-
GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GGIAL)	-	-	1,900.00	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	4,482.10	-	-	4,466.99
	6,882.10	**2,400.00**	**1,900.00**	**4,466.99**

*(i) Loan given to fellow subsidiary, GMR Energy Limited (GEL), amounting to Rs.2,400.00 (March 31, 2020: Rs.2,400.00) at an interest rate of 12.50% p.a. The said loan was novated in the name of GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL) by an agreement dated October 24, 2016 with the same terms and conditions. The said loan is repayable on June 30, 2024. As per the terms of the loan agreement, GMR Infrastructure Limited has provided a comfort letter guaranteeing the repayment of the outstanding principal along with the interest to the Company. The loan has been given for meeting its working capital requirement.

(ii) Loan given to GGIAL, fellow subsidiary, amounting to Rs.1,900.00 (March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil) at an interest rate of 10.75% p.a. (March 31, 2020: Nil).

(iii) Loan given to GAL's holding company, GMR Infrastructure Limited, amounting to Rs.4,482.10 (March 31, 2020: Rs.4,466.99) at an interest rate of 12.95% p.a (March 31, 2020: 12.95%).The said loan is repayable on June 30, 2024.

C. Other financial assets

	Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured , considered good		
At amortised cost		
Unbilled revenue	125.73	42.96
Interest accrued on others	167.35	506.92
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	18.16
	293.08	**568.04**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

7. Other assets

		Non current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Advances other than capital advances					
Other receivables		-	-	37.68	62.11
Other advances		-	-	56.77	91.44
	(A)	-	-	**94.45**	**153.55**
Prepaid expenses		1.63	9.40	141.43	143.45
Balance with statutory / government authorities		-	-	36.29	177.96
	(B)	**1.63**	**9.40**	**177.72**	**321.41**
Total other assets		**1.63**	**9.40**	**272.17**	**474.96**

8. Current tax

	Non current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Advance income-tax [net of provision for taxation]	102.19	675.35	-	-
	102.19	**675.35**	**-**	**-**

9. Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Traded goods	0.22	-
	0.22	**-**

10. Trade receivables

	Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Related parties(refer note 29)	2,285.41	1,156.21
Others	7.90	69.53
	2,293.31	**1,225.74**

Break-up for security details:	Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	2,293.31	1,225.74
	2,293.31	**1,225.74**

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are secured to the extent of security deposits received, are interest bearing and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial period /year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 30 days.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks on current accounts	-	-	568.29	123.90
	-	**-**	**568.29**	**123.90**

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
- Margin money deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months *	-	-	-	-
- Margin money deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months *	-	187.17	-	-
	-	**187.17**	**-**	**-**

Cash at banks does not earn interest.
*The margin money deposit was towards performance bank guarantee issued by the bank on behalf of the Company Rs.Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. 187.17).

12. Equity Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

	No.s(in lakhs)	Rs.
At April 1, 2019	106.00	1,060.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	106.00	1,060.00
At March 31, 2021	**106.00**	**1,060.00**

Issued equity capital
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

At April 1, 2019	101.97	1,019.69
At March 31, 2020	101.97	1,019.69
At March 31, 2021	101.97	1,019.69

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting(refer note 13B).

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

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
GMR Airports Limited, holding company 101.97 (March 31, 2020: 101.97) equity shares	1,019.69	1,019.69

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	No.s(in lakhs)	%holding	No.s(in lakhs)	%holding
Equity shares of Rs 10, each fully paid up				
GMR Airports Limited	101.97	100%	101.97	100%

Bonus shares:

Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

	Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus	Aggregate number of shares outstanding
At March 31, 2020	-	101.97
At March 31, 2019	-	101.97
At March 31, 2018	50.98	101.97
At March 31, 2017	-	50.98
At March 31, 2016	-	50.98

As per records of the Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

13A. Other equity

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	4,158.33	3,532.06
Add: Net profit for the year	2,457.22	1,732.63
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	**6,615.55**	**5,264.69**
Less: Appropriations		
Bonus shares issued	-	-
Dividend	1,019.69	917.72
DDT on dividend	-	188.64
	5,595.86	**4,158.33**
Other items of Comprehensive Income		
Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations	(97.03)	(143.75)
	5,498.83	**4,014.58**
Securities premium account	510.69	510.69
Total reserves and surplus	**6,009.52**	**4,525.27**

13B.Distribution made and proposed

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021: Rs.10 per share (31 March 2020: Rs.9 per share)	1,019.69	917.72
DDT on interim dividend	-	188.64
	1,019.69	**1,106.36**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

14. Financial liabilities

A. Borrowings

	Non - Current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Term loan (secured)				
From Bank:				
Indian rupee term loan from banks **	-	-	-	526.72
Term loan(unsecured)				
From others:				
Short term loan from related party ***	-	-	1,900.00	1,900.00
	-	**-**	**1,900.00**	**2,426.72**

**Indian rupee term loan from a bank carries interest rate of 12.25% (March 31, 2020 : 12.25% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 28 quarterly instalments commencing from December 23, 2013. The loan is secured by first exclusive charge on the Company's loans and advances, current assets, cash flows and interest on inter corporate deposits/ sub debt including corporate guarantee from GMR Infrastructure Limited and GMR Airports Limited. Company has fully repaid the loan on October 01, 2020)

*** Indian rupee term loan from a related party carries interest rate of 9.00% (March 31, 2020: 9% pa).

B. Lease liabilities

	Non - Current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Lease liabilities-Right of use assets	39.03	90.92	446.33	271.21
	39.03	90.92	446.33	271.21

C.Trade payables

	Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade payables	3,577.09	2,533.74
Trade payables to related parties	17.00	139.37
	3,594.09	**2,673.11**

The Company has not dealt with any party as defined under the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the year.

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60-day terms

(ii)The dues to related party are unsecured and are normally payable within 30 days from the date of receipt of demand

(ii)For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 33

D. Other Financial liabilities	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
At amortised cost				
Retention money	-	-	46.84	70.86
Advances from customers	-	-	2.26	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-	-	526.72
Security deposit received	-	576.32	457.04	773.81
Capital creditors	-	-	3.44	15.41
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-	-	10.02
Total other financial liabilities	**-**	**576.32**	**509.58**	**1,396.82**

15. Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Others				
Deferred income	-	88.40	88.40	89.88
Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable	-	-	479.53	141.30
Other statutory dues	-	-	206.96	372.36
	-	**88.40**	**774.89**	**603.54**

16. Provisions

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences(note 27c)	1,264.56	1,426.60
Provision for superannuation fund	14.97	17.02
Provision for gratuity(note 27b)	70.84	180.53
	1,350.37	**1,624.15**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

17. Income Tax

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A. The major components of income tax expense are		
Statement of profit and loss:		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	868.57	781.01
Current income tax charge earlier years	(122.10)	(35.82)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	80.03	(104.15)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**826.50**	**641.04**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Accounting profit	3,283.72	2,373.67
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25.168% (31.3.2020: 29.12%)	826.45	691.21
Tax effect of income that are not taxable in determining taxable profit / allowable expenditure that are not part of Book profit:		
Notional Ind AS adjustments	(38.13)	(23.33)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:		
Provision for impairment in value of investments in shares of subsidiary company	-	-
Donations - 80G	70.12	6.99
Effect of change in tax rate	(31.99)	(33.83)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**826.45**	**641.04**

C. Deferred tax:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liability		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting	(8.70)	(9.75)
On account of upfront fees being amortized using EIR method	-	17.86
Fair value of investment in mutual fund	-	0.31
Gross deferred tax liability	**(8.70)**	**8.42**
Deferred tax asset		
On account of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis.	318.26	415.43
Gross DTA	**318.26**	**415.43**
Net deferred tax (liability)/Asset	**326.96**	**407.01**

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

18. Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Type of goods or service		
Sale of Traded goods	47.48	1,093.22
Manpower services	11,023.40	11,615.26
Management consultancy services	3,200.43	2,480.86
Maintenance services	449.71	343.61
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**14,721.02**	**15,532.95**
India	14,721.02	15,532.95
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**14,721.02**	**15,532.95**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	47.48	1,093.22
Services transferred over time	14,673.54	14,439.73
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**14,721.02**	**15,532.95**

Set out below, is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers with the amounts disclosed in the segment information

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
External customer	14,721.02	15,532.95
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**14,721.02**	**15,532.95**

18.B Revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the contracted price are the same.

19. Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Amortisation of deferred income	105.53	176.42
Profit on sale of current investments (other than trade)	54.72	43.73
Income arising from fair valuation of investment in mutual fund	0.77	3.08
Profit on sale of asset (net)	3.45	-
Provisions no longer required, written back	83.06	-
Gain on account of exchange fluctuations(net)	-	-
Other non-operating income	5.03	8.04
	252.56	**231.27**

20. Finance income

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on		
Bank deposits	13.33	15.06
Loans	1,045.51	971.73
Others	85.22	70.57
	1,144.06	**1,057.36**

21A. Cost of traded goods sold

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-	25.38
Add: Purchases	45.06	979.21
	45.06	**1,004.59**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	0.22	-
Cost of traded goods sold	**44.84**	**1,004.59**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

21B. (Increase)/decrease in inventories

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Inventories at the end of the year		
Traded goods	0.22	-
	0.22	**-**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded goods	-	25.38
	-	**25.38**
Increase decrease in inventories	**(0.22)**	**25.38**

22. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus*	8,434.64	9,265.71
Contribution to provident and other funds(note 27a)	583.61	627.79
Gratuity expenses(note 27b)	132.83	109.13
Staff welfare expenses**	287.51	278.21
	9,438.59	**10,280.84**

* Net of reimbursements of Rs.Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs.10.43)
** Net of reimbursements of Rs.2.26 (March 31, 2020: Rs.5.50)

23. Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Directors' sitting fees(note 29)	1.65	3.05
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	385.97	346.71
Rent	42.47	65.54
Rates and taxes	1.13	1.16
Insurance	4.96	5.20
Repairs and maintenance		
Other	163.45	202.27
Communication costs**	8.57	11.90
Printing and stationery	4.30	1.29
Consultancy & Professional Fees	983.08	450.35
Travelling and Conveyance *	146.45	267.32
Payment to auditors(refer details below)	8.15	9.61
Exchange difference (net)	1.15	0.09
Recruitment and training cost ***	51.94	72.54
Logo fees	95.87	99.65
Investments write off	81.76	-
Provision for impairment in value of investments in shares of subsidiary company	-	-
CSR expenditure (refer details below)	128.10	16.00
Donations	50.00	31.99
Donation to political parties	100.50	200.00
Advertising - sponsorships	-	100.50
Miscellaneous expenses	14.52	11.15
	2,274.02	**1,896.32**

* Net of reimbursements of Rs. 1.93 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 47.05)
** Net of reimbursements of Rs. 6.51 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 7.28)
*** Net of reimbursements of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs.0.17)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor:		
Statutory audit fee	6.00	5.00
Other services:		
Other services	2.15	4.35
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.26
	8.15	**9.61**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Details of CSR expenditure:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	128.10	16.00
(b) Amount spent in cash		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	128.10	16.00
(c) Amount yet to be spent in cash		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
(d) Total amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	128.10	16.00

24. Finance Costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense		
Interest on debt and borrowings	407.10	524.91
Bank charges	3.07	4.03
	410.17	**528.94**

25. Depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment(note 3)	59.25	69.56
Depreciation of right of use assets(note 3)	607.05	667.66
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
	666.30	**737.22**

1. Corporate information

GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL) ("the Company") was incorporated on June 13, 2008 in India. GADL is involved in the business of providing specialized manpower, management services and supply and installation of IT equipment in the area of project management and operation of the Airport.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 29.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in the Board Meeting held on May 10, 2021.

2. Basis of preparation

The 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 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements. The 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.

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rs.") and all the values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

A. Judgements

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

Discounting rate

The Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector at 10.83% per annum (March 2020: 10.73%) as at transition date for measuring deposits, being financial assets and financial liabilities, at amortized cost.

Tax

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and

timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Identifying performance obligations in a bundled sale of equipment and installation services

Before the adoption of Ind AS 115, the Group accounted for the equipment and installation service as a single performance obligation within bundled sales. Under Ind AS 115, the Group assessed that the installation service is not distinct as there is no future performance obligation for installation services to be provided.

B. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainity 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:

Defined employee benefit plans

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

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

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 31 for further disclosures.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other 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. See note 28 for further disclosures.

2.2 Significant Accounting Policies

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii) Expected to be realized 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 it is:

i. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii. 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 as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

b) Property, plant and equipment:

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date. Property, plant and equipment under installation or under construction as at balance sheet are shown as capital work-in-progress, intangible assets under development as at balance sheet date are shown as intangible assets under development and the related advances are shown as loans and advances.

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 asset is derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. 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.

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.

c) Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on the Property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. 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.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

The following useful lives for various categories of property, plant and equipment's are adopted by the Company:

Particulars	**Useful life (years)**	
	2020-21	**2019-20**
Leasehold improvements	3 to 4	3 to 4
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Electrical fittings & equipment	10	10
Plant and machinery	15	15
Motor vehicles	8	8
Computers and data processing units	3 to 6	3 to 6

These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Leasehold Improvements and buildings on leasehold land are amortised over shorter of estimated useful lives or lease period.

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.

d) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

e) Amortization of intangible assets

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each year. Cost relating to software licenses, which are acquired, are capitalized and amortized on a straight – line basis over their useful life not exceeding six years.

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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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 or loss when the asset is derecognized.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre—tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

g) Inventories

The cost of traded goods includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

h) 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. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

i) Provisions, contingent liabilities and commitments

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.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

• A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
• A present obligation arising from past events, when it cannot be measured reliably.
• A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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

j) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet 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.

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

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

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

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

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

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

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

ii) Net interest expense or income

Short term employee benefits

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. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

However, the Company presents the entire provision towards accumulated leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

k) Financial instruments

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

A) Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement:

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (r) Revenue from contracts with customers.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost:

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI:

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL:

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

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

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

iii. Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

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

iv. **Impairment of financial asset**s:

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

a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c. Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
d. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
e. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
f. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on;
a. Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
b. All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

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

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

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

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

a. All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

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

As a practical expedient, the Company evaluates individual balances to determine impairment loss allowance on its trade receivables. The evaluation is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

v. Equity Investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

B) Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including cash credit, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

iii. Loans and borrowings:

This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 14.

iv. Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 derecognition 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 or loss.

C) Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company’s senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company’s operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

D) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

m) Cash dividend to equity holders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Companies Act, 2013, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

n) Foreign currency transactions:

Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in INR (Indian rupees), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

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

o) Fair value measurement

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

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

i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii. 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 31)
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 32)
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost) (note 31)

p) Revenue from contract with customer:

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

Sale of equipment

Revenue from sale of material is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. The normal credit term is 30 days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Installation services

Before the adoption of Ind AS 115, the Group accounted for the equipment and installation service as a single performance obligation within bundled sales. Under Ind AS 115, the Group assessed that the installation service is not distinct as there is no future performance obligation for installation services to be provided.

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 is accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realisation.

Interest on all debt instruments measured either at amortized 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 amortized 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 (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest for delayed payments from customers is accounted only when it is unconditionally accepted by the customers.

q) Leases

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

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

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

Lease liabilities:
At the commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to

terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

r) Taxes on income

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

a. Current income tax:

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current and deferred 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.

b. Deferred tax:

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

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

(i) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

(ii) when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

(iii) in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

Deferred tax on adjustments recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS are not considered as these adjustments get reversed in the subsequent periods and have no impact on the accounting or tax profit.

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.

GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

i. When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

ii. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

s) Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on its products and services and has two reportable segments, as follows:

- The Services segment, which includes providing specialized manpower, management services in the area of project management and operation of the Airport

- The Traded goods segment, which includes supply and installation of IT equipment required in the area of project management and operation of the Airport.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

t) Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders 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 bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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.

u) Corporate Social Responsibility:

The Company charges its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure to the Statement of Profit & Loss Account.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

26. Earnings per share (EPS):

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earning	2457.22	1732.63
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic and diluted)*	101.97	101.97
Earnings Per Share (Basic and diluted) (Rs)	24.10	16.99
Face value per share (Rs)	10.00	10.00

27. Retirement and other employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plan:

Contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund expense are as under:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contribution to Provident fund (Refer Note 22)	392.21	416.83
Contribution to Superannuation fund	191.40	210.96
	583.61	**627.79**

b) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation which is funded through policy taken from Life insurance Corporation of India and Liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss/OCI and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	126.67	110.61
Interest cost on benefit obligation	6.16	(1.48)
Net benefits expense	**132.83**	**109.13**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(67.00)	(9.73)
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	-	63.12
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during the year	(67.00)	53.39
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	4.57	29.34
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	**(62.43)**	**82.73**

Balance sheet

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets	936.91	898.74
Defined benefit obligation	1007.75	1079.27
Plan liability	**(70.84)**	**(180.53)**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	1079.27	886.94
Interest cost	71.68	64.66
Current service cost	126.67	110.61
Acquisition (credit) / cost	(152.58)	35.90
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(50.29)	(72.23)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligation experience	(67.00)	53.39
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1007.75**	**1079.27**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	898.74	878.76
Expected return on plan assets	60.95	36.81
Contributions by employer	180.09	19.50
Acquisition adjustment *	(152.58)	35.90
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(50.29)	(72.23)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**936.91**	**898.74**

*The Net Acquisition adjustment of Rs.152.58 pertains to Transfer Out/Transfer In, LIC is yet to give effect in the Gratuity fund of the company. However, the same was reduced from the plan assets to arrive the net plan liability for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The major category of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets is as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate (in %)	6.80%	6.80%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%
Salary escalation rate (in %)	6.00%	6.00%

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in discount rate	(72.76)	(77.85)
Effect due to 1% decrease in discount rate	83.70	89.65
Attrition rate	3.59	3.74
Effect due to 1% increase in attrition rate	(4.24)	(4.42)
Effect due to 1% decrease in attrition rate		
Salary escalation rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in salary increase rate	74.06	79.43
Effect due to 1% decrease in salary increase rate	(67.29)	(72.94)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in the future years:

	March 31, 2021
April 1, 2022	141.53
April 1, 2023	68.62
April 1, 2024	74.33
April 1, 2025	104.10
April 1, 2026	134.07
April 1, 2027 to April 1, 2031	816.45

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2020: 10 years)

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

c. Liability towards compensated absence is provided based on actuarial valuation and amounts to Rs. 1,264.56 (March 31, 2020: Rs.1,426.60).

28. Commitments and contingencies:

I. Contingent liabilities:

a. Matters under dispute are as follows:

The Company has received a show cause notice from the Principal Commissioner of Central Tax & Customs dated April 18, 2019 for Rs.287.41 (March 31, 2020: 287.41). Company has filed reply letter on 14th August 2019 to rectify the show cause notice as there is a clerical error while quantifying the demand. Personal hearing was happened on 27th January 2020. Company has received Order in Original (OIO) dated 30th April 2020 on 25th June 2020, reducing the tax demand to Rs.92.95. Company has filed appeal before CESTAT, Hyderabad on 24.09.2020.

Based on an internal assessment, Management is confident that for the above-mentioned matters, no provision is required to be made as at March 31, 2021.

b. Bills discounted with bank Rs. 185.72 (March 31, 2020: Nil)

II. Capital and other commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil)

29. Details of transactions with related parties:

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship:

S. No.	Relationship	Related party name
(i)	Holding company	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
(ii)	GAL's holding company	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
(iii)	Ultimate holding company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
(iv)	Subsidiary company	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (voluntarily wound up on September 15, 2020)
(v)	Step down subsidiary company	GADL International Limited(ceased to be a step down subsidiary on 14th August 2019 and became Fellow subsidiary)
	Fellow subsidiary companies	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited Delhi International Airport Limited GMR Generation Assets Limited Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited

(vi)		GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited Raxa Security Services Limited GMR Goa International Airport Limited Padmapriya Properties Private Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
(vii)	JV of fellow subsidiary companies	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited
(viii)	Key management personnel	Ms.Ramadevi Bommidala-Whole time director – Resigned on 31st May 2019 Mr.GBS Raju-Additional director Mr.RSSLN Bhaskarudu-Independent director Mr.Ramamurti Akella-Independent director Mr.Gadi Radha Krishna Babu-Additional director Mr.Prabhakara Rao Indana-Additional director Mr.B.K.Kameswara Rao-Chief Executive Officer Mr.N.Gopala Krishna Murty-Chief Financial Officer**
(ix)	Private company having common director (Section 8 Company)	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
(x)	Other entities in which Directors are interested	GMR Family Fund Trust

** Chief financial officer has resigned on 12th April 2021

Remuneration paid to Key Managerial Remuneration:

Details of Key Managerial Personnel	For the year ended March 31, 2021			For the year ended March 31, 2020		
	Short Term Employee benefits	Sitting Fees	Others	Short Term Employee benefits	Sitting Fees	Others
Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala – Whole time director	-	-	11.15	11.52	-	10.75
Mr.GBS Raju-Additional Director	-	-	238.20	-	-	236.40
Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu- Independent Director	-	-	-	-	1.40	-
Mr. Ramamurti Akella-Independent Director	-	1.65	-	-	1.65	-

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

B. Related party transactions:

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(i)	**Unsecured loan/ deposit (repayment received)/paid**		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	(6430.77)
	GMR Airports Limited	-	5000.00
(ii)	**Loans given/(taken)**		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	5000.00
	GMR Airports Limited	-	(5000.00)
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	-	(1900.00)
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	1900.00	-
(iii)	**Reimbursement of expenses claimed by the Company from its related parties**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	9.69	38.67
	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	11.12
	Delhi Duty free Services Private Limited	-	1.15
	Delhi International Airport Limited	0.20	17.43
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	0.05	0.05
	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	0.76	2.00
(iv)	**Sales of Materials**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	47.48	1080.53
(v)	**Income from operations**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6598.97	5919.61
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	-	103.47
	GMR Air Cargo and Aero Space Engineering Limited – MRO division	254.54	252.89
	GMR Airports Limited	-	233.33
	GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited- Duty Free & Hotel division	38.94	109.54
	Delhi International Airport Limited	6113.41	6226.90
	GMR Air Cargo and Aero Space Engineering Limited- Cargo division	100.15	35.72
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	21.68	19.62
	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	136.78	282.13
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	1293.17	1152.76
	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	18.83	-
	GMR Business School	13.98	18.22
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	69.00	66.00
(vi)	**Services received**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	163.31	132.78
	GMR Airports Limited	500.00	26.89

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited-Hotel division	2.00	-
	Geokno India Private Limited	-	40.34
	Raxa Security Services Limited	40.15	40.15
	GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	-	33.64
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	-	0.27
(vii)	**Fee towards logo**		
	GMR Enterprises Private Limited	95.87	99.65
(viii)	**Reimbursement of expenses claimed from the Company by its related parties**		
	Delhi International Airport Limited	0.61	0.68
	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	-	-
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	11.24	12.64
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	0.43
	GMR League Games Private Limited	-	0.34
(ix)	**Dividend paid**		
	GMR Airports Limited	1019.69	917.72
(x)	**Corporate Guarantee taken by the Company on behalf of its bank against the loan taken****		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	(541.66)	(2375.00)
	GMR Airports Limited	(541.66)	(2375.00)
(xi)	**Interest income/(expense) on unsecured loan / inter corporate deposit**		
	GMR Generation Assets Limited	300.00	300.82
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	580.43	670.91
	GMR Airports Limited	-	(7.40)
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	(171.00)	(6.09)
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	165.08	
(xii)	**Amortization of underwriting and upfront fee on unsecured loan given:**		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	15.11	85.70
(xiii)	**Reversal of provision for impairment in value of Investment**		
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited	83.06	-
(xi)	**Investments written off**		
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited	81.76	-
(xiv)	**CSR expenditure in the form of donation**		
	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	28.10	16.00
(xv)	**Donations**		
	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	-	24.50
(xvi)	**Security deposit received / (refunded)**		

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	(1000.00)	-
(xvii)	**Interest income on amortization of security deposit received**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	89.88	90.24
(xviii)	**Interest expense on amortization of security deposit received**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	106.91	118.02
(xix)	**Right of use of asset-Interest expense**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	1.99	3.19
	Mr. GBS Raju	13.18	35.80
(xx)	**Right of use of asset-Depreciation**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	11.87	11.87
	Mr. GBS Raju	228.76	228.76

Balances outstanding in related party accounts are as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021 (Rs.)		March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
	Trade receivables / (Trade payables):				
(i)	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	478.05	-	452.25
	GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited-Duty Free Division	-	41.67	-	3.71
	Delhi International Airport Limited	-	18.34	-	18.58
	GMR Enterprises Private Limited	-	(94.91)	-	(99.15)
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	-	-	-	4.27
	GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited-Hotel Division	-	-	-	34.06
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	1522.42	-	486.27
	GMR Air Caro and Aerospace Engineering Limited-MRO division	-	90.41	-	49.83
	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	-	22.22	-	-

GMR Airport Developers Limited
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021 (Rs.)		March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited – Cargo division	-	46.10	-	10.75
	Raxa Security Services Limited	-	(6.59)	-	(7.76)
	GMR School of Business	-	18.98	-	7.30
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	13.77	-	42.56
	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	19.73	-	14.19
	GMR Airports Limited	-	(465.46)	-	-
(ii)	**Loans given/(taken)**				
	GMR Generation Assets Ltd	2400.00	-	2400.00	-
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	4482.10	-	-	4466.99
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management Private Limited	-	(1900.00)	-	(1900.00)
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	1900.00	-	-
(iii)	**Other assets - Advances Recoverable**				
	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	24.53
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	-	-	-	0.05
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	4.85	-	2.52
	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	-	-	0.22
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	32.83	-	33.21
	Delhi International Airport Limited	-	-	-	1.57
(iv)	**Other financial assets**				
	GMR Generation Assets Limited – Interest accrued on intercorporate deposits	-	139.91	-	506.92
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited – Interest accrued on intercorporate deposits	-	27.43	-	-
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited – Unbilled revenue	-	100.00	-	-

GMR Airport Developers Limited
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2021 (Rs.)		March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
	GMR School of Business	-	0.80	-	-
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	24.93	-	-
(v)	**Other financial liabilities**				
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited - Security deposit received recognized at amortised cost	-	457.04	576.32	773.81
	GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited – Hotel division	-	2.26	-	-
(vi)	**Other liabilities-Deferred income on deposits received recognized at amortised cost**				
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	88.40	88.40	89.88
(vii)	**Investments in subsidiaries:**				
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited*	-	-	-	-
(viii)	**Right of Use (Lease assets)**				
	Mr. GBS Raju	19.06	-	247.82	-
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	11.87	-	23.75	-
(ix)	**Lease liability**				
	Mr. GBS Raju	-	19.70	77.76	217.33
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	13.16	13.16	11.83
(x)	**Corporate guarantee availed from the intermediary holding company against loan taken from banks****				
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	-	541.66	-
	GMR Airports Limited	-	-	541.66	-
(xi)	**Corporate guarantee availed from the intermediary holding company against equipment took on operating lease**				
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	1571.25	-	1571.25	-

* The above amount is net of provision for impairment in value of investment of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs.83.06) in GADL (Mauritius) Limited (note 5).

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

** Corporate guarantee taken from the group companies is for a single loan.

30. Operating segments are reported in such a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). The entity has only a single geographical segment operating in Hyderabad, India. As per the evaluation carried out by CODM, the Company has only one reportable business segment, i.e. operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the Standalone Financial Statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

31. Fair Values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for those instruments carried at fair value) appearing in the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values.

Breakup of financial assets

Particulars	**Carrying value**		**Fair value**	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
At Fair Value through profit or loss				
Investments	1484.75	2974.16	1484.75	2974.16
At amortized cost				
Loans	9735.77	7537.06	9735.77	7537.06
Other financial assets	293.08	568.04	293.08	568.04
Cash and cash receivables	568.29	311.07	568.29	311.07
Trade receivables	2293.31	1225.74	2293.31	1225.74
Total	**14375.20**	**12616.07**	**14375.20**	**12616.07**

Breakup of financial liabilities

Particulars	**Carrying value**		**Fair value**	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
At amortized cost				
Borrowings	1900.00	2441.66	1900.00	2441.66
Trade Payables	3594.09	2673.11	3594.09	2673.11
Other financial liabilities	509.58	1596.29	509.58	1596.29
Total	**6003.67**	**6711.06**	**6003.67**	**6711.06**

The management assessed the cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Assumption used in estimating the fair values:

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair values of quoted mutual funds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

32. Fair value hierarchy

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities:

	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value					
At FVTPL					
Investment in mutual fund	31-Mar-21	1,484.75	1,484.75	-	-
Investment in mutual fund	31-Mar-20	2,974.16	2,974.16	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

Valuation Techniques used to determine the Fair Value:
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market price of Mutual funds.

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities expose it to variety of finance risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee such risks and seek to minimize potential adverse impact on its financial performance.

Financial risk

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are derived from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the mitigation of these risks. The Company's management is supported by its strategic planning, treasury and

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Finance department that advise on market risk, financial risk and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Finance department provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and Demand risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, Investments carried at FVTPL and deposits.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 28.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

Interest rate risk

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

All of Company's borrowings are at a floating rate of interest (March 31, 2020: 100%). The Company manages its interest rate risk by recovering the increase in the interest from GIL (GAL's holding company).

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

Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2020**
Rupee term loan	-	541.66

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Interest rate sensitivity

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

	Increase in basis points	(Decrease)/Increase of profit before tax
March 31, 2021		
INR	50	-
	(50)	-
March 31, 2020		
INR	50	(9.88)
	(50)	9.88

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 external commercial borrowings.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in foreign currency is as follows:

Receivable/(payable) on	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2020
Foreign Currency	**Foreign Currency**	**(Rs.)**	**Foreign Currency**	**(Rs.)**
EUR	(12,057)	(10.34)	(177,658)	(147.05)
Total		**(10.34)**		**(147.05)**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and OMR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities are as under:-

Foreign Currency	Change in Rate	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
EUR	5%	(0.52)	(7.35)
	(5%)	0.52	7.35

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company as per approved debtors policy and established procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any credit to new customers are generally covered by security deposits or bank guarantees.

At March 31, 2021, the Company had 11 customers (March 31, 2020: 10 customers) that owed the Company more than Rs. 10 each and accounted for approximately 99% (March 31, 2020: 98%) of all the receivables outstanding.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as moderate, as its customers are broad-based, however, they operate largely in dependent market.

Financial instruments (security deposits) and cash deposits

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

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 monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a rolling cash flow forecasts.

The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders, if required.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March, 2021						
Borrowings	-	-	1900.00	-	-	**1,900.00**
Trade payables	-	1,334.27	2,259.82	-	-	**3,594.09**
Other financial liabilities	-	3.48	549.06	-	-	**552.54**
	-	**1,337.75**	**4,708.88**	**-**	**-**	**6,046.63**
Year ended 31 March, 2020						
Borrowings	-	541.66	1900.00	-	-	**2,441.66**
Trade payables	-	1,372.43	1,300.68	-	-	**2,673.11**
Other financial liabilities	-	10.02	1086.29	500.00	-	**1,596.31**
	-	**1,924.11**	**4,286.97**	**500.00**	**-**	**6,711.08**

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

34. Impact of Covid-19

The outbreak of Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic globally and in India has caused significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activities. Impact to revenue from services has been relatively minimal and overall revenue may be similar to previous year.

Company is not expecting:

a. any impact on its receivables and other financial assets
b. any breach of debt covenants as Company has enough cash balance and cash inflows to meet its liability towards interest and principal obligation if any.

Company will continue to be vigilant on various developments in future so as to insulate itself and its employees from any adverse impacts.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

35. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is debt divided by total capital plus debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimal level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings	1,900.00	2,426.72
Net debt	**1,900.00**	**2,426.72**
Capital components		
Equity	1,019.69	1,019.69
Other Equity*	6,009.52	4,525.27
Total Capital	**7,029.21**	**5,544.96**
Capital and net debt	**8,929.21**	**7,971.68**
Gearing ratio (%)	21%	30%

*The above is inclusive of interim dividend of Rs. 10 fully paid equity share (March 31, 2020 — Rs. 9)

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any loans and borrowing in the current period.

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

36. Leases

Ind AS 116: Company as Lessee

Company has recognized Rs.607.05 (March 31, 2020: Rs.667.66) as depreciation on Right of Use Asset and interest expense of Rs.73.19 (March 31, 2020: Rs.66.17) on lease liability during the year in the profit and loss account.

37. The Company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the transfer pricing regulations. The Management is of the opinion that the international and domestic transactions are at arm's length and believes that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

38. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged where necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date.

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

Hitesh Kumar P Jain
Digitally signed by Hitesh Kumar P Jain

per Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 10, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airport Developers Limited

PRABHAKARA RAO INDANA
Digitally signed by PRABHAKARA RAO INDANA
DN: c=IN, st=Haryana, 2.5.4.20=668da4f23cec1c5c66f45054d0d51c98cc191428f23004c5aeadfc15bab93fea, postalCode=122002, street=FLAT NO.501,BLOCK-25,MANHANTTAN PERSONAL FLOOR HERITAGE CITY, serialNumber=dc3d5e989edca3c6d8d80a20b6ac3486fda589d5f23f60a249a3615c491964e6, o=Personal, cn=PRABHAKARA RAO INDANA, pseudonym=00f3e764bd6e849c738ee8dac635cef3
Date: 2021.05.19 11:42:02 +05'30'

Prabhakar Rao Indana
Director
DIN: 03482239

GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Digitally signed by GADI RADHA KRISHNA BABU
Date: 2021.05.19 13:08:01 +05'30'

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 10, 2021

B K KAMESWARA RAO
Digitally signed by B K KAMESWARA RAO
Date: 2021.05.18 15:37:08 +05'30'

B.K.Kameswara Rao
Chief Executive Officer

VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Digitally signed by VENKATA RAMANA KENGUVA
Date: 2021.05.18 15:49:38 +05'30'

Venkata Ramana K
Chief Financial Officer

SANJEEVRAO YELUBANDI
Digitally signed by SANJEEVRAO YELUBANDI
Date: 2021.05.18 15:57:37 +05'30'

Sanjeev Rao Y
Company Secretary
ACS 23778

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 10, 2021