Financial Section

To the Members of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), its associates, joint ventures and joint operations, as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and joint operations except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operations, as at 31 March 2023, and their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. As stated in note 7(b)(12)(i) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has an investment amounting to ₹ 895.74 crore (net of impairment) in GMR Energy Limited ('GEL'), a joint venture company and outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ 2,188.80 crore recoverable from GEL and its subsidiaries and joint ventures as at 31 March 2023. GEL has further invested in GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), a subsidiary of GEL.

   As further mentioned in note 7(b)(12)(iii), the fair value of investment in GKEL considered for the purpose of determining the carrying value of aforesaid investment is based on the valuation performed by an external expert using the discounted future cash flows method which is significantly dependent on the achievement of certain key assumptions considered in aforementioned valuation such as settlement of disputes with customers and timely realization of receivables, expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity, and favourable outcome of the litigations with respect to claims of capital creditors filed against GKEL.

   In addition to the above, considering the erosion of net worth and net liability position of GKEL, we, in the capacity of auditors of GKEL have also given a separate section on material uncertainty related to going concern in the audit report on the Financial Statements of GKEL for the year ended 31 March 2023.

   Owing to the aforementioned uncertainties, we are unable to comment upon adjustments, if any, that may be required to the carrying values of the loans (including accrued interest) and non-current investment as at 31 March 2023 and the consequential impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

   The opinion expressed by us on the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 vide our audit report dated 18 May 2022 was also qualified in respect of above matter.

4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operations 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 consolidated 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 together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 19 of the Other Matters section below,is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

5. We draw attention to note 33(a) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of a tax assessment from Maldives Inland Revenue Authority ('MIRA') on business profit tax. As per the statement issued by MIRA dated 28 October 2021, GMR Male International Airport Private Limited ('GMIAL') has to settle business profit tax amounted to USD 1.44 crore and fines on business profit tax amounted to USD 0.82 crore. As per the letter dated 22 January 2020 issued by the Ministry of Finance Male, Republic of Maldives, "the amount of tax assessed

by the MIRA relating to the final arbitration award is only USD 0.59 crore and this amount should be paid by whom the payment was settled to GMIAL in the event of any tax payable by GMIAL". Further the letter also confirms that GMIAL is not liable to pay for the taxes assessed by MIRA on the arbitration sum and the Government of Maldives have initiated communication with MIRA to settle the taxes and fines payable on the arbitration award. Accordingly, the ultimate outcome of the business tax assessment sent by the MIRA cannot be determined and hence, the effect on the consolidated financial results is uncertain. Accordingly, the Group has not made any provision in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The above matter has also been reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 04 May, 2023 issued by other firm of chartered accountants on the financial statement of GMIAL for the period ended 31 December 2022.

6. We draw attention to note 42(i) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in relation to implications of CERC (Procedures, terms and conditions for grant of trading license and other related matters) Regulation, 2020, effective from January 2020 on the operations of GMR Energy Trading Limited ('GETL'), a subsidiary of the Holding Company. GETL is in the process of ensuring necessary compliances with respect to current/liquidity ratio as required under aforesaid regulations in due course.

   The Management of the Holding Company based on the legal opinion is of the view that non achievement of the said ratio will not have any material implication on operations of GETL. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

   The above matter has also been reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 26 April 2023 issued by other firm of chartered accountants on the financial results of GETL for year ended 31 March 2023.

7. We draw attention to note 43(i) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements which describes that the milestones linked to the contingent sale consideration receivable on account of sale of equity stake and inter-corporate deposits recoverable from Kakinada SEZ Limited ('KSEZ') have not been achieved, and as a result, the Group has reversed the balance consideration receivable amounting to ₹ 442.58 crore during the current year, which has been charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and disclosed under exceptional items. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

8. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Assessment of going concern basis (refer Note 1.1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements)	
The Group has profit before tax amounting to ₹ 1,232.19 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 with a consequent lower credit rating of some of its borrowings. While the above factors indicated a need to assess the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, as mentioned in note 1.1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has taken into consideration various initiatives including monetization of assets, recovery of outstanding claims in various infra business (highway sector/EPC), raising finances from financial institutions/ group companies, strategic investors and from other strategic initiatives and refinancing of existing debts considered as mitigating factors in its assessment for use of going concern basis of accounting for preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to, the following in relation to assessment of appropriateness of going concern basis of accounting:· • Obtained an understanding of the management's process for identifying all the events or conditions that could impact the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and the process followed to assess the mitigating factors for such events or conditions. Also, obtained an understanding around the methodology adopted and the associated controls implemented by the Group to assess their future business performance to prepare a robust cash flow forecast; • Reconciled the cash flow forecast to the approved future business plans of the respective companies included in the Group, as applicable, and considered the same for our

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
For the aforesaid purpose, the Management has prepared future cash flow forecasts based on the management business plans as approved by the Board of the Directors and performed sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions and inputs used in such projections to assess whether the Group would be able to operate as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of financial statements and concluded that the going concern basis of accounting used for preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements is appropriate and there is no material uncertainty in such assessment. We have considered the assessment of management's evaluation of going concern basis of accounting as a key audit matter due to the pervasive impact thereof on the consolidated financial statements and the significant judgements and assumptions that are inherently subjective and dependent on future events, involved in preparation of cash flow projections and determination of the overall conclusion by the management.	assessment of the Group's capability to meet its financial obligation falling due within next twelve months; • In order to corroborate management's future business plans and to identify potential contradictory information, we read the minutes of the Board of Directors and discussed the same with the management; • Tested the appropriateness of key assumptions used by the management that had most material impact in preparation of the cash flow forecast and evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the expected outflow on account of debt repayments and other commitments made by the Group; • Performed independent sensitivity analysis to test the impact of estimation uncertainty on the cash flows due to change in key assumptions; • Reviewed the historical accuracy of the cash flow projections prepared by the management in prior periods; • Inspected the relevant documents and other supporting evidence for management's plan for raising finance through strategic investors and of refinancing of existing borrowings and recoverability of claims; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in respect of going concern.
2. Evaluation and disclosure of accrual estimates for legal claims, litigation matters and contingencies (refer note 2.2(t) for accounting policy and note 38(c)for disclosures of the accompanying consolidated financial statements)	
The Group has ongoing litigations with various authorities and third parties which could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, if the potential exposures were to materialize. The amounts involved are significant, and the application of accounting standards to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective. Claims against the Group are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements by the Group. We have determined the evaluation and disclosure for litigations matters and contingencies as a key audit matter because the outcome of such legal claims and litigation is uncertain and the position taken by management involves significant judgments and estimations to determine the likelihood and/or timing of cash outflows and the interpretation of preliminary and pending court rulings. Considering the aforementioned matter is fundamental to the understanding of the users of the consolidated financial statements, we further draw attention to the following specific matters involving significant litigations and contingencies:	Our audit procedures in relation to the assessment of legal claims, litigation matters and contingencies included but were not limited to the following: • Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of legal claims, litigations and various other contingencies and completeness of disclosures; • Obtained and read the summary of litigation matters provided by management, the supporting documentation on sample basis and held discussions with the management of the Group; • For claims/matters/disputes settled during the year if any, we have read the related orders/directions issued by the courts/ settlement agreements in order to verify whether the settlements were appropriately accounted for/disclosed; • Evaluated various legal opinions obtained by management and conducted a review of the assessment done by the management through internal and external tax and legal experts for the likelihood of contingencies and potential impact

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
a. Note 42(ii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements relating to certain claims and counter claims filed by GMR Power Corporation Limited ('GPCL'), (an erstwhile step down subsidiary of the Holding Company, now merged with GMR Generation Assets Limited ('GGAL'), a subsidiary of the Holding Company vide National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') order dated 13 March 2020) and Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) which are pending before the Honorable Supreme Court of India and Appellate Tribunal For Electricity ('APTEL') as detailed in the aforesaid note. Based on GPCL's internal assessment and legal opinion, pending final outcome of the litigation, the management is of the view that no further adjustments in addition to those described in aforementioned note are required to be made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the aforesaid matter. The above matter is also reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 24 April 2023 issued by another firm of chartered accountants on the standalone financial results of GGAL for the year ended 31 March 2023. Further, considering the erosion of net worth and net liability position of GGAL, such auditor has also given a separate section on the material uncertainty relating to going concern in their audit report. b. Note 41(iii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which states that Honorable High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 06 April 2022 in favour of GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited ('GPEL'), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, has held that overlay work is to be carried out as and when the roughness index of roads surpasses the specified thresholds. However, basis legal opinion obtained, the Group's management is of the view that pending finality of the appeal filed by NHAI before the divisional bench of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, since the matter is sub-judice, the Group has not given financial effect to the impact of the aforementioned order in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The above matter has also been reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 27 April 2023 issued by other firm of chartered accountants on the financial statement of GPEL for the year ended 31 March 2023.	of various litigations and legal claims, examining the available supporting documents; • Involved auditor's experts to assess relevant judgements passed by the appropriate authorities in order to assess the basis used for the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures for entities audited by us; • Assessed the financial statements of the components with regards to the disclosures pertaining to the various legal claims, litigation matters and contingencies; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in note 38(c) to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards.
3. Revenue recognition and measurement of upfront losses on long-term construction contracts (refer note 2.2(f) for the accounting policy and note 24 for disclosures of the accompanying consolidated financial statements)	
For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Holding Company has recognized revenue from Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contracts of ₹ 1,000.47 crores and has accumulated provisions for upfront losses amounting to ₹ 4.64 crores as at 31 March 2023. The Holding Company's revenue primarily arises from construction contracts, which is recognised over a period of time in accordance	Our audit procedures for recognition of contract revenue, margin and contract costs, and related receivables and liabilities included, but were not limited to, the following: • Evaluated the appropriateness of the Holding Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition from construction contracts in accordance with Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
with the requirements of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers, as further explained in note 2.2(f) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, and which, by its nature, is complex given the significant judgements involved in the assessment of current and future contractual performance obligations. The Holding Company recognises revenue and margins based on the stage of completion which is determined on the basis of the proportion of value of goods or services transferred as at the Balance Sheet date, relative to the value of goods or services promised under the contract. The recognition of contract revenue, contract costs and the resultant profit/ loss therefore rely on the estimates in relation to forecast contract revenue and the total cost. These contract estimates are reviewed by the management on a periodic basis. In doing so, the management is required to exercise judgement in its assessment of the valuation of contract variations and claims and liquidated damages as well as the completeness and accuracy of forecast costs to complete and the ability to deliver contracts within contractually determined timelines. The final contract values can potentially be impacted on account of various factors and are expected to result in varied outcomes. Changes in these judgements, and the related estimates as contracts progress can result in material adjustments to revenue and margins/ onerous obligations. Owing to these factors, we have determined revenue recognition and provision for upfront losses from EPC contracts as a key audit matter for the current year audit. In addition to the above, following disclosures made in the accompanying standalone financial statements have been considered as fundamental to the user's understanding of such financial statements: a. We draw attention to note 24(h) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements which describes that the Holding Company has recognised certain claims in the current year pertaining to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation ('DFCC') project basis evaluation by the joint venture ('JV') incorporated between the Company and SEW Infrastructure Limited, of JV's entitlement under the contract towards recovery of prolonged cost, as further detailed in the aforesaid note.	• Assessed the design and implementation of key controls, over the recognition of contract revenue and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls; • For a sample of contracts, we have tested the appropriateness of amount recognized as revenue by evaluating key management judgements inherent in the determining forecasted contract revenue and costs to complete that drive the accounting under the percentage of completion method by performing following procedures: o reviewed the contract terms and conditions; o evaluated the identification of performance obligation of the contract; o evaluated the appropriateness of management's assessment that performance obligation was satisfied over time and consequent recognition of revenue using percentage of completion method; o obtained an understanding of the assumptions applied in determining the forecasted revenue and cost to complete; o assessed management's estimates of the impact to revenue and budgeted costs arising from scope changes made to the original contracts, claims, disputes and liquidation damages (including prolongation claims) with reference to supporting documents including variation orders and correspondence between the Holding Company and the customers; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures made by the management with respect to revenue recognised during the year in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
4. Impairment testing carried out for carrying value of investments in joint venture and associates and carriage-ways grouped under other intangible assets of the Group (refer note 7a, 7b and 6 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements other than those referred in basis of qualified opinion paragraph 3 above)	
The Group has total investments in joint ventures and associates amounting to ₹ 903.47 crores and carriage-ways grouped under other intangible assets amounting to ₹ 2,062.46 crores. The aforementioned investments and intangible assets are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 27, Separate Financial Statements and Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, respectively.	Our audit procedures with respect to assessment of impairment loss on carrying value of investments in joint venture and associates and carriage-ways grouped under other intangible assets of the Group included but not limited to the following:

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Group assesses these investments and assets for impairment when impairment indicators exist by comparing the recoverable amount (determined as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use) with the carrying amount of the respective assets as on the reporting date. The value in use is computed using the Discounted Cash Flow Model ('DCF') model. The determination of recoverable amounts of the carrying value of these investments in joint venture and associates and carriage-ways grouped under other intangible assets of the Group relies on various management estimates of future cash flows and their judgment with respect to the following: **Investments in joint venture and associates:** In case of investments in entities in the energy business, cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to conclusion of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants, market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans etc. **Carrying values of carriage-ways grouped under other intangible assets:** In case of investments in carriage-ways, cash flow projections are based on assumptions relating to periodic major maintenance by using a model that incorporates a number of assumptions, including the life of the concession agreement, annual traffic growth and the expected cost of the periodic major maintenance which are considered as reasonable by the management and also consider favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the carriage-ways business. The key assumptions underpinning management's assessment of the recoverable amount further include, but are not limited to, projections of growth rates, discount rates, estimated future operating and capital expenditure. Changes to assumptions could lead to material changes in estimated recoverable amounts, resulting in impairment of investments in joint venture and carriage-ways grouped under other intangible. Considering the significance of the amounts involved and auditor attention required to test the appropriateness of the accounting estimates that involves high estimation uncertainty and significant management judgement, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year's audit. Considering the matter is fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements we further draw attention to: a. Note 7b(11) and 7b(12)(ii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements which is in addition to the matters described in Basis for Qualified Opinion above, regarding the investment made by the Group in GEL amounting to ₹ 895.74 crores as at 31 March 2023. The recoverability of such investment is further dependent upon various claims and other receivables from customers of GMR Warora Energy Limited	• Obtained an understanding of the management's process for identifying impairment indicators as well as determining the appropriate methodology to carry out impairment testing for the carrying value of investments in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 36, Impairment of Assets; • Evaluated the Group's valuation methodology in determining the value-in-use and fair value to estimate the recoverable value of such investments. In making this assessment, we also assessed the professional competence, objectivity and capabilities of the valuation specialist engaged by the management; • Involved auditor's valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the value-in-use and fair value determined by the management and to test reasonability of the key assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts such as growth rates during the explicit period, terminal growth rate and the discount rate; • We have carried out discussions with management on the performance of these investments as compared to previous year in order to evaluate whether the inputs and assumptions used in the aforesaid cash flow forecasts were suitable; • Discussed the significant ongoing litigations in these entities which had a material impact to ascertain the appropriateness of the outcome considered in the respective valuation models; • Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations performed by the management expert; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of relevant accounting standards.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, which are pending settlement / realization as on 31 March 2023, capacity utilization of plant in future years and certain other key assumptions as considered in the valuation performed by an external expert. The above claims also include disputed claims pertaining to recovery of transmission charges from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited ('MSEDCL') by GWEL. GWEL has disputed the contention of MSEDCL that the cost of transmission charges are to be paid by GWEL. However, based on the Order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL') ('the Order') dated 08 May 2015, currently contested by MSEDCL in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and pending conclusion, GWEL has accounted for reimbursement of such transmission charges in the Statement of Profit and Loss amounting to ₹ 616.33 crore for the period from 17 March 2014 to 31 March 2023 and transmission charges invoiced directly to MSEDCL by Power Grid Corporation Limited for the period December 2020 to March 2023 as contingent liability, as further described in aforesaid note. The management of the Holding Company, based on its internal assessment, legal opinion, certain interim favourable regulatory orders and valuation assessment made by an external expert, is of the view that the carrying value of the aforesaid investment of the Group in GEL, taking into account the matters described above in relation to the investment made by GEL in GWEL is appropriate and accordingly, no adjustments to the aforesaid balance have been made in the accompanying Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023. The above matters with respect to GWEL are also reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 05 May 2023 issued by other firm of chartered accountants on the standalone financial statements of GWEL for the year ended 31 March 2023. b. Note 7(b)(12)(iv) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements which is in addition to the matters described in Basis for Qualified Opinion above, regarding the investment made by the Group in GEL amounting to ₹ 895.74 crore as at 31 March 2023. The recoverability of such investment is further dependent upon achievement of business plans of GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('GBHHPL'), a joint venture of GEL and recoverability of capital advances in the near future given to contractor for GBHPPL's project, which along with other claims which are pending before the Arbitral Tribunal as described in the said note. The management of the Holding Company, based on its internal assessment, legal opinion and valuation assessment made by an external expert, is of the view that the carrying value of the aforesaid investment of the Group in GEL, taking into account the matter described above in relation to the	

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
investment made by GEL in GBHPPL, is appropriate and accordingly, no adjustments to the aforesaid balance have been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2023. c. Note 41(i) and 41(ii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements which relates to the ongoing arbitrations with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for compensation of losses being incurred by GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL') and GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL'), step-down subsidiaries of the Holding Company, since the commencement of commercial operations. Pending outcome of the aforementioned arbitration proceedings, GHVEPL has not paid to NHAI an amount of ₹ 1,291.57 crore as at 31 March 2023 towards additional concession fee along with interest thereon and GACEPL has not provided for interest on the negative grant amounting to ₹ 60.33 crore calculated up-to 25 August 2020 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. GACEPL's claim for compensation of losses is currently pending for re-initiation of arbitration proceedings as per the order of the High Court of Delhi dated 26 September 2022 which has set aside the earlier issued Arbitral Award dated 26 August 2020 appealed under Section 34 by GACEPL and has referred the entire dispute back to Arbitration Tribunal. Such order of the High Court has been further appealed by NHAI and others under section 37 which is currently pending with the Hon'ble High Court for final judgement. Further, based on management's internal assessment of compensation inflows, external legal opinions and valuation performed by independent experts, the management is of the view that the recoverable amounts of the carriageways of GACEPL and GHVEPL is assessed to be in excess of the respective carrying values amounting ₹ 280.77 crore and ₹ 1,778.37 crore as at 31 March 2023. Currently, useful life of 25 years has been considered in arriving at the carrying value and amortisation of carriageways of GHVEPL, on the basis of management's plan to develop the six-lane project within the contractually stipulated timelines ending in April 2024. This useful life is subject to the outcome of the dispute between GHVEPL and NHAI in relation to the restriction of concession period by NHAI to 15 years and withdrawal of six laning of the highway project, in which case the useful life will need to be revised. The management has obtained a legal opinion and is of the view that the original contractual term of 25 years is likely to be enforced and accordingly, no adjustments to the consolidated financial statements are considered necessary. The above matters have also been reported as an emphasis of matters in the audit reports dated 27 April 2023 issued by other	

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
firms of chartered accountants on the financial statements of the GACEPL and GHVEPL, for the year ended 31 March 2023. Further, considering the erosion of net worth and net liability position of these entities, such auditors have also given a separate section on the material uncertainty relating to going concern in their respective audit reports.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates, joint ventures and joint operations in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, and its associate companies, joint ventures and joint operations companies covered under the Act are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. These financial statements have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

13. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operations.

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

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

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

15. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. 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.

17. 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.

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

Other Matters

19. We did not audit the annual financial statements of 52 subsidiaries and 1 joint operation (including 8 subsidiaries consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag and 1 joint operation consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag) whose financial statements reflects (before adjustments for consolidation) total assets of ₹ 13,374.32 crore and net assets of ₹ (1,631.99) crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of ₹ 4,454.95 crore, and net cash inflows of ₹ 526.91 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also includes the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 679.50 crore for the year ended 31 March 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 23 associates and 16 joint ventures (including 22 associates and 2 joint

ventures consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), whose annual financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, joint operation, associates and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, joint operation, associates and joint ventures, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Further, of these subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, joint operations, 8 subsidiaries, 22 associates, 5 joint ventures, and 1 joint operations are located outside India, whose financial statements other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries, and which have been audited by other auditors and under generally accepted auditing standard applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries, associates, joint venture and joint operations located outside India, is based on the audit report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

20. We did not audit the financial information of 6 subsidiaries (including 6 subsidiaries consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), whose financial information reflect (before adjustment of consolidation) total assets of ₹ 23.43 crore and net assets of ₹ 22.66 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of ₹ 0.04 crore, and net cash flows of ₹ 0.23 crore for the year then ended, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 0.44 crore for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 joint venture (including 1 joint venture consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), whose financial information have not been audited by us. This financial information is unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, this financial information is not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the financial information certified by the management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

21. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraph 19, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company, 9 subsidiary companies and 4 joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that 35 subsidiary companies, 1 associate company and 8 joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable in respect of such subsidiary companies/ associate companies/ joint venture companies.

22. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 19 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 and covered under the Act we report that:

    a) Following are the qualifications/adverse remarks reported by us and the other auditors in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 for which such Order reports have been issued till date and made available to us:

S. No.	Company Name	CIN	Relationship	Clause No.
1	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited	U40101UR2006PTC031381	Joint venture	ix(a), ix(d)
2	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited	U45203KA2005PTC036773	Subsidiary	ix(a), xix
3	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	U40101HP2008PTC030971	Joint Venture	ix(a)
4	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited	U40101KA2010PTC054124	Joint venture	iii(c)
5	GMR Energy Limited	U85110MH1996PLC274875	Joint Venture	iii(f), ix(a), xix
6	GMR Energy Trading Limited	U31200KA2008PLC045104	Subsidiary	iii(c), ix(a), ix(d)
7	GMR Generation Assets Limited	U40104MH2010PLC282702	Subsidiary	ix(a), ix(d), xix
8	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited	U40100KA2008PLC045783	Joint venture	iii(c), iii(d), iii(e)
9	GMR Highways Limited	U45203MH2006PLC287171	Subsidiary	iii(e), ix(a)
10	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited	U45201KA2009PTC050109	Subsidiary	ix(a), xix
11	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited	U40101KA2008PTC048190	Subsidiary	ix(d)
12	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	U45200KA2005PLC049327	Subsidiary	iii(c)
13	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited	U74900MH2008PLC274347	Subsidiary	iii(e), ix(a)
14	GMR Warora Energy Limited	U40100MH2005PLC155140	Joint venture	ii(b),vii(a), ix(a)
15	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited	U40107KA2009PLC051643	Associate	ix(a), ix(d)
16	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	U40101KA2007PLC044809	Joint Venture	ii(b), vii(a), xix
17	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	L45400MH2019PLC325541	Holding Company	ii(b), iii(e), ix(a)

23. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

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

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

d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

e) The matters described in paragraph 5,6 and 7 of the Emphasis of Matter reported in sr. no. 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c) of the Key audit matters section in paragraph 9 above and paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Group, its associates and joint ventures;

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company, its joint venture companies and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its joint venture companies, respectively, and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, are disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion.

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure II' wherein we have expressed a modified opinion; and

i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act:

i. Except for the possible effects of the matters described in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and joint ventures as at 31 March 2023, as detailed in Note 7a, 7b, 38, 41 and 42 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements;

ii. Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as detailed in note 24(f) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, during the year ended 31 March 2023;

iv. a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 50 (xi) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies, its associate companies or its joint venture companies to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies, its associate companies or its joint venture companies ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 50 (xii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies, or its associate companies or its joint venture companies from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies, its associate companies or its joint venture companies shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, associate companies, and joint venture companies have not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 01 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 552144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHMV1077

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 May 2023

Annexure I

List of entities included in the Statement

S.No.	Name of the entity	Relation
1	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)	Holding Company
2	GMR Energy (Netherlands) B.V. (GENBV) [6]	Subsidiary
3	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)[1]	Subsidiary
4	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)[1]	Subsidiary
5	Honey Flower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)	Subsidiary
6	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)	Subsidiary
7	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)	Subsidiary
8	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)	Subsidiary
9	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)	Subsidiary
10	GIL SIL JV	Joint Venture
11	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)	Subsidiary
12	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)	Subsidiary
13	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)	Subsidiary
14	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)	Subsidiary
15	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)	Subsidiary
16	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)[2]	Associate
17	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)[2]	Associate
18	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)[2]	Associate
19	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL)[2]	Associate
20	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)[2]	Associate
21	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)[2]	Associate
22	PT Borneo Indobara (BIB)[2]	Associate
23	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)[2]	Associate
24	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)[2]	Associate
25	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)[2]	Associate
26	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)[2]	Associate
27	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)[2]	Associate
28	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)[2]	Associate
29	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)[2]	Associate
30	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)[2]	Associate
31	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)[2]	Associate
32	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)[2]	Associate
33	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSCR)[2]	Associate
34	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)[2]	Associate
35	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)[2]	Associate
36	PT GEMS Energy Indonesia (PTGEI)[2]	Associate
37	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS)[2]	Associate
38	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)	Subsidiary
39	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)	Subsidiary
40	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)	Subsidiary
41	Asteria Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	Subsidiary

S.No.	Name of the entity	Relation
42	Bougianvile Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)	Subsidiary
43	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)	Subsidiary
44	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)	Subsidiary
45	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)	Subsidiary
46	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	Subsidiary
47	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)	Joint Venture
48	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)	Joint Venture
49	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)	Joint Venture
50	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)	Subsidiary
51	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)	Joint Venture
52	GMR Smart Electricity Distribution Private Limited [formerly GMR Mining & Energy Private Limited (GMEL)]	Subsidiary
53	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)	Subsidiary
54	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)	Subsidiary
55	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)	Joint Venture
56	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)	Subsidiary
57	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)	Joint Venture
58	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)	Subsidiary
59	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)	Subsidiary
60	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)	Subsidiary
61	Lantana Properies Private Limited (LPPL)	Subsidiary
62	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)	Subsidiary
63	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)	Subsidiary
64	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private. Limited (LPPPL)	Subsidiary
65	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)	Subsidiary
66	Namitha Real Estates Private Limited (NREPL)	Subsidiary
67	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)	Subsidiary
68	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	Subsidiary
69	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)	Subsidiary
70	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)	Subsidiary
71	Radhapriya Properies Private Limited (RPPL)	Subsidiary
72	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)	Subsidiary
73	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)	Subsidiary
74	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)	Subsidiary
75	Dhruvi Securities Limited (DSL) [formerly Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL)]	Subsidiary
76	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (ITTD)	Subsidiary
77	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)	Subsidiary
78	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (GKSIR)	Subsidiary
79	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)	Subsidiary
80	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)	Subsidiary
81	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)	Joint Venture
82	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)	Joint Venture
83	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)	Joint Venture
84	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)	Associate

S.No.	Name of the entity	Relation
85	GMR Power & Urban Infra (Mauritius) Limited(GPUIML) [formerly GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML)]	Subsidiary
86	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)	Joint Venture
87	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)	Subsidiary
88	GMR Upper Karnali Hydropower Limited	Joint Venture
89	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited	Joint Venture
90	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)	Joint Venture
91	Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture (MGCJV)	Joint operation
92	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)	Joint Venture
93	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)	Subsidiary
94	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GIOL)	Subsidiary
95	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited, Cyprus[3]	Subsidiary
96	GADL International Limited [formerly GADL (Isle of Man) Limited][4]	Subsidiary
97	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited[5]	Subsidiary
98	GMR Infrastructure Overseas Limited (Malta)	Subsidiary
99	Limak GMR Joint Venture	Joint Venture
100	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited[5]	Subsidiary
101	PT GMR Infrastructure Indonesia (PTGII)	Subsidiary
102	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)	Joint Venture
103	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)	Joint Venture
104	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOM)	Joint Venture
105	GMR Green Energy Limited (GGEL) (formerly GMR Green Energy Private Limited (GGEPL))	Subsidiary

1. Merged with GMR Highways Limited w.e.f. 11 August 2022
2. Till 31 August 2022
3. Dissolved w.e.f. 20 May 2022
4. Dissolved w.e.f. 21 June 2022
5. Filed for liquidation during the year
6. Dissolved w.e.f. 31 January 2023

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), its associates, joint ventures and joint operations as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies, joint venture companies and joint operation companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

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

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies, joint venture companies and joint operation companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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

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

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter(s) paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies, joint venture companies and joint operation companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls,

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

Qualified Opinion

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, and consideration of the report of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of a subsidiary, the following material weaknesses have been identified in the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding company and its joint venture company as at 31 March 2023:

   The Holding Company's internal control system towards estimating the carrying value of investment and loans (including accrued interest) in a joint venture, as more fully explained in note 7b(12)(i) to the consolidated financial statements, were not operating effectively due to uncertainties in the judgments and assumptions made by the Holding Company in such estimations, which could result in the Group not providing for adjustments, if any, that may be required to the carrying values of investments, loans (including accrued interest) and its consequential impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

   The report on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the joint venture company, GMR Energy Limited, is also qualified with respect to the above matter, issued by us vide our report dated 08 May 2023.

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

10. In our opinion, the Group have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI, and except for the effects/possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023.

    We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, and the material weakness have affected our opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and we have issued a modified opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter

11. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to 44 subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflect (before adjustments for consolidation) total assets of ₹ 11,183.64 crore and net assets of ₹ 416.78 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of ₹ 2,108.51 crore and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 503.70 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 293.30 crore for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 associate companies and 11 joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have not been audited by us. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 552144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHMV1077

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 May 2023

GMR

Consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	284.28	300.41
Right of use asset	4	10.62	5.36
Investment property	5	550.27	527.42
Other intangible assets	6	2,066.88	2,180.03
Investments accounted for using equity method	7a, 7b	903.47	4,322.41
Financial assets			
Investments	8	1,190.61	609.58
Trade receivables	9	153.30	0.88
Loans	10	792.36	1,052.42
Other financial assets	11	830.63	1,015.61
Income tax assets (net)		18.87	26.44
Deferred tax assets (net)	34	4.12	4.40
Other non-current assets	12	62.27	23.67
		6,867.68	**10,068.63**
Current assets			
Inventories	13	50.25	87.13
Financial assets			
Investments	14	17.00	45.76
Trade receivables	9	544.69	622.94
Cash and cash equivalents	15	965.53	455.17
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15	138.38	85.05
Loans	10	1,234.01	387.08
Other financial assets	11	1,639.33	1,749.10
Other current assets	12	139.44	221.00
		4,728.63	**3,653.23**
Assets classified as held for sale	33	206.22	350.78
		4,934.85	**4,004.01**
Total assets		**11,802.53**	**14,072.64**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	301.80	301.80
Other equity	17	(2,923.16)	(2,466.24)
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		(2,621.36)	(2,164.44)
Non-controlling interests	36	(120.12)	(68.09)
Total equity		**(2,741.48)**	**(2,232.53)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	6,480.84	7,421.49
Trade payables	19	151.79	-
Lease liabilities	39	5.37	2.93
Other financial liabilities	20	273.01	224.85
Other non-current liabilities	21	18.94	17.42
Provisions	22	68.85	49.56
		6,998.80	**7,716.25**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	23	1,720.14	2,980.29
Trade payables	19	2,603.51	2,449.02
Lease liabilities	39	9.39	8.40
Other current financial liabilities	20	2,289.25	1,993.16
Other current liabilities	21	246.55	200.80
Provisions	22	640.85	751.73
Current tax liabilities (net)		12.44	21.79
		7,522.13	**8,405.19**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	33	23.08	183.73
		7,545.21	**8,588.92**
Total liabilities		**14,544.01**	**16,305.17**
Total equity and liabilities		**11,802.53**	**14,072.64**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place : New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place : Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 23, 2023

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Continuing operations			
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	24	5,524.69	4,101.81
Other income	25	367.62	179.89
Total income		**5,892.31**	**4,281.70**
Expenses			
Revenue share paid/payable to concessionaire grantors		191.51	151.61
Cost of material consumed	26	589.16	651.79
Purchase of traded goods	27	3,400.99	2,057.28
Sub-contracting expenses		437.61	336.42
Employee benefits expense	28	96.40	71.56
Other expenses	29	416.22	337.66
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	151.39	128.16
Finance cost	31	1,350.25	1,354.49
Total expenses		**6,633.53**	**5,088.97**
Loss before share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method, exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**(741.22)**	**(807.27)**
Share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method (Dividend received from joint ventures and associates during the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ 806.01 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 842.53 crore)		741.47	246.17
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**0.25**	**(561.10)**
Exceptional items	52	1,231.94	15.09
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations		**1,232.19**	**(546.01)**
Tax expenses of continuing operations	34		
Current tax expense		92.49	105.59
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		0.25	(0.06)
Profit/ (loss) after tax from continuing operations		**1,139.45**	**(651.54)**
Discontinued operations			
Loss from discontinued operations before tax	33	(0.21)	(0.03)
Tax expense of discontinued operations	34		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Loss after tax from discontinued operations		**(0.21)**	**(0.03)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year	**(A)**	**1,139.24**	**(651.57)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		180.94	5.63
Income tax effect		-	-
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**180.94**	**5.63**
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.52)	(0.01)
Income tax effect		0.03	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(0.55)**	**(0.01)**

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Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(B)**	**180.39**	**5.62**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(A + B)**	**1,319.63**	**(645.95)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**1,139.24**	**(651.57)**
Attributable to			
a) Equity holders of the parent		1,182.79	(647.54)
b) Non controlling interests		(43.55)	(4.03)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Attributable to			
a) Equity holders of the parent		169.21	3.95
b) Non controlling interests		11.18	1.67
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Attributable to			
a) Equity holders of the parent		1,352.00	(643.59)
b) Non controlling interests		(32.37)	(2.36)
Earnings per equity share (₹) from continuing operations			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of ₹ 5 each)	32	19.60	(10.73)
Earnings per equity share (₹) from discontinued operations			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of loss from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of ₹ 5 each)	32	(0.00)	(0.00)
Earnings per equity share (₹) from continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of ₹ 5 each)	32	19.60	(10.73)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place : New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place : Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 23, 2023

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders												Non Controlling interest (refer note 36)	Total Equity
				Reserves & Surplus								Items of OCI		
	Equity share capital (refer note 16)	Equity share capital pending issuance (refer note 16)	Equity component of loan (refer note 17)	Securities premium (refer note 17)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 17)	Capital reserve on consolida-tion (refer note 17)	Capital reserve on acquisition (refer note 17)	Capital reserve (refer note 17)	Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 17)	Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act (refer note 17)	Retained earnings (refer note 17)	Foreign currency translation reserve (refer note 17)		
For the year ended March 31, 2023														
As at April 01, 2022	**301.80**	**-**	**297.01**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**27.05**	**3.41**	**(301.80)**	**(222.31)**	**12.97**	**(12,552.81)**	**166.67**	**(68.09)**	**(2,232.53)**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	**301.80**	**-**	**297.01**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**27.05**	**3.41**	**(301.80)**	**(222.31)**	**12.97**	**(12,552.81)**	**166.67**	**(68.09)**	**(2,232.53)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,182.79	-	(43.55)	1,139.24
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.55)	169.76	11.18	180.39
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,182.24**	**169.76**	**(32.37)**	**1,319.63**
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.83	-	-	-	-	25.83
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(175.38)	-	-	-	-	(175.38)
Extinguishment of equity component of loan	-	-	(229.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229.22)
Amount transferred to retained earning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.66	-	(19.66)	-
Amount transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of disposal of foreign associate (Refer note 7(b))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,449.81)	-	(1,449.81)
As at March 31, 2023	**301.80**	**-**	**67.79**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**27.05**	**3.41**	**(301.80)**	**(371.86)**	**12.97**	**(11,350.91)**	**(1,113.38)**	**(120.12)**	**(2,741.48)**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders												Non Controlling interest (refer note 36)	Total Equity
	Equity share capital (refer note 16)	Equity share capital pending issuance (refer note 16)	Equity component of loan (refer note 17)	Reserves & Surplus								Items of OCI		
				Securities premium (refer note 17)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 17)	Capital reserve on consolida-tion (refer note 17)	Capital reserve on acquisition (refer note 17)	Capital reserve (refer note 17)	Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 17)	Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act (refer note 17)	Retained earnings (refer note 17)	Foreign currency translation reserve (refer note 17)		
For the year ended March 31, 2022														
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**301.80**	**-**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**27.05**	**3.41**	**(301.80)**	**(159.35)**	**11.99**	**(11,900.88)**	**159.31**	**(65.73)**	**(1,820.63)**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	**-**	**301.80**	**-**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**27.05**	**3.41**	**(301.80)**	**(159.35)**	**11.99**	**(11,900.88)**	**159.31**	**(65.73)**	**(1,820.63)**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(647.54)	-	(4.03)	(651.57)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	3.96	1.67	5.62
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(647.55)**	**3.96**	**(2.36)**	**(645.95)**
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.81	-	-	-	-	10.81
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73.77)	-	-	-	-	(73.77)
Shares issued during the year pursuant to scheme to merger (refer note 16)	301.80	(301.80)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity component of loan during the year	-	-	297.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297.01
Amount transferred from the consolidated statement of profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.98	(0.98)	-	-	-
Amount transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.40)	3.40	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**301.80**	**-**	**297.01**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**27.05**	**3.41**	**(301.80)**	**(222.31)**	**12.97**	**(12,552.81)**	**166.67**	**(68.09)**	**(2,232.53)**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place : New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place : Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 23, 2023

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax expenses		1,232.19	(546.01)
Loss from discontinued operations before tax expenses		(0.21)	(0.03)
Profit/(loss) before tax expenses		**1,231.98**	**(546.04)**
Adjustments			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		151.39	128.16
Adjustments to the carrying value of investments (net)		(0.56)	44.10
Provisions no longer required, written back		(28.38)	(6.48)
Exceptional items		(1,231.94)	(15.09)
Unrealised exchange loss		29.43	23.10
Profit on sale/write off on property, plant and equipment and investment property (net)		(53.54)	(34.60)
Provision / write off of doubtful advances and trade receivables		5.70	24.28
Reversal of upfront loss on long term construction cost		(16.14)	(10.25)
Profit on sale of current investment (net)		(2.73)	(0.02)
Finance costs		1,350.25	1,354.49
Finance income		(429.97)	(380.87)
Share of profit of investment accounted for using equity method		(741.47)	(246.17)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**264.02**	**334.61**
Movements in working capital			
Changes in trade payables, other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		287.53	530.25
Changes in non-current/current financial assets and other assets		772.47	441.63
Cash generated from operations		**1,324.02**	**1,306.49**
Direct taxes paid (net)		(93.69)	(91.87)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**1,230.33**	**1,214.62**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and cost incurred towards such assets under construction / development (net)		(24.49)	(151.69)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment's, investment properties and intangible assets		95.17	201.81
Loans given (net)		(595.31)	173.67
(Purchase) / proceeds from sale of investments (net)		(169.57)	209.62
Consideration received on disposal of joint ventures/associates/subsidiaries		3,433.55	-
Consideration / advance received for sale of investment		-	161.31
Investment in non convertible debentures		(542.13)	(500.00)
Movement in investments in bank deposits (net) (having original maturity of more than three months)		(57.34)	47.00
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures		806.01	842.53
Finance income received		147.90	282.41
Net cash from investing activities	**(B)**	**3,093.79**	**1,266.66**

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from non-current borrowings		1,126.30	1,360.24
Repayment of non-current borrowings (including current maturities)		(4,282.23)	(2,022.56)
Proceeds from /(repayment) of current term borrowings (net)(excluding current maturities)		407.45	(327.68)
Repayment of lease liability principal		(5.81)	(2.71)
Repayment of lease liability interest		(0.53)	(0.91)
Finance costs paid		(1,084.91)	(1,219.44)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(3,839.73)**	**(2,213.06)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A + B + C)	484.39	268.22
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year		455.65	186.69
Effect of exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency		25.93	0.74
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**965.97**	**455.65**

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	419.47	333.29
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	544.81	121.28
Cash on hand	1.25	0.60
	965.53	**455.17**
Cash at bank and short term deposits attributable to entities held for sale	0.44	0.48
Total cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**965.97**	**455.65**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

This is the consoldiated statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place : New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place : Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 23, 2023

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Corporate information

GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL' or 'the Holding Company') is a public limited Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on May 17, 2019. The Holding Company is domiciled in India and has its registered office located at Plot No.C-31 G Block, 701, 7th Floor, Naman Center Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400051.

The Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and jointly controlled operations (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the Group') are mainly engaged in generation of power, coal mining and exploration activities, development of highways, development, maintenance and operation of special economic zones, and construction business including Engineering, Procurement and Construction ('EPC') contracting activities.

Power sector

Certain entities of the Group are involved in the generation of power. These are separate Special Purpose Vehicles ('SPV') which have entered into Power Purchase Agreements ('PPA') with the electricity distribution companies of the respective state governments / other government authorities (either on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding or through a bid process) or short-term power supply agreements to generate and sell power directly to consumers as a merchant plant. Certain entities of the Group are involved in the coal mining and exploration activities and the Group is also involved in energy and coal trading activities through its subsidiaries.

Development of highways

Certain entities of the Group are engaged in development of highways on build, operate and transfer model on annuity or toll basis. These are SPVs which have entered into concessionaire agreements with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI') or the respective state governments for carrying out these projects.

Construction business

Certain entities of the Group are in the business of construction including as an EPC contractor. These entities are engaged in handling of EPC solution in the infrastructure sector.

Others

Entities of the Group which cover all residual activities of the Group that include special economic zones, investment activities and management / technical consultancy.

Other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statement comprises of notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023. The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 23, 2023.

1.1 Going concern

The consolidated financial results for the year ended 31 March 2023 reflected an excess of current liabilities (including liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale) over current assets (including assets classified as held for sale) of ₹ 2,610.36 crore and profit from operations before tax amounting to ₹ 1,232.19 crore. The Group has in the past incurred losses primarily on account of losses in the energy and highway sector as detailed in notes 7, 41(i) and 41(ii). This as consequence had impact on net worth, delay in repayment of debts and interest servicing and lower credit ratings for some of its borrowings. Management is taking various initiatives including monetization of assets, recovery of outstanding claims in various infra business (highway sector/EPC) investee entities, raising finances from financial institutions/ group companies, strategic investors and from other strategic initiatives, and refinancing of existing debts and other strategic initiatives to ensure the repayment of borrowings and debts in an orderly manner.

Further, the Group has received certain favorable orders on various ongoing matters in energy, highway and DFCC which involve significant value of claims. Management is optimistic of such favorable orders and believes that such claims will further improve its cash flows and profitability. The details of such claims have been enumerated below: -

i) In case of DFCC, there are various claims under various heads which has been either agreed by DFCCIL or Group has got the award through Dispute Adjudication Board (DAB). Total amount of claim as on March 31, 2023 is approximately ₹ 299.71 crore which will be received progressively based on the work to be carried out.

ii) Group have also raised a claim on Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited ('DFCCIL') under Change in Law on account of Mining Ban in the state of UP and has invoked arbitration after DFCCIL declined to accept the DAB award which was in favor of the Group. Arbitral Tribunal has given its award on April 22, 2023 wherein it has quantified the claims up to December 2019 in a sum of ₹ 45.20 crore. Based on the principles laid down by Tribunal for quantification, total claim on account of Change in Law for the entire Project period will come to ₹ 91.16 crore. Group is yet to receive the claim amount which is expected shortly.

iii) Certain other claims in Energy and Highway sector as detailed in note 7(b)(11), 7(b)(12)(ii), 7(b)(12)(iii) and 42(ii) respectively.

Considering the above factors, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates realisation of current assets and settlement of current liabilities in an orderly manner.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 1 which specifies that an entity to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies and include corresponding amendments to Ind AS 107 and Ind AS 34 with effect from April 01, 2023.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 8 which specifies that the definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates with effect from April 01, 2023.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023 has issued an amendment to Ind AS 12 which narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Also, there is corresponding amendment to Ind AS 101. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023.

The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact on consolidated financial statements.

2.1. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, including the rules notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and Presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

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

The functional and presentation currency of the Group is Indian Rupee ('₹') which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities, used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Holding company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so. In case of entities, where it is impracticable to do so, they are consolidated using the most recent financial statements available, which has a lag of three months, adjusted for the effects of significant transactions or events occurring between the date of those financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Non-controlling interest represents that part of the total comprehensive income and net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Holding Company.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

a. Business combination and goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The results, assets and liabilities of joint venture and associates are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements using equity method of accounting after making necessary adjustments to achieve uniformity in application of accounting policies, wherever applicable. An investment in associate or joint venture is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

venture or associate. On acquisition of investment in a joint venture or associate, any excess of cost of investment over the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the joint venture, is recognised as goodwill and is included in the carrying value of the investment in the joint venture and associate. The excess of fair value of assets and liabilities over the investment is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. The unrealised profits/losses on transactions with joint ventures are eliminated by reducing the carrying amount of investment.

The carrying amount of investment in joint ventures and associates is reduced to recognise impairment, if any, when there is objective evidence of impairment.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of an associate or a joint venture, an associate or a joint venture, for consolidation purposes, prepares additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of an associate or a joint venture, unless it is impracticable to do so. In case of entities, where it is impracticable to do so, they are consolidated using the most recent financial statements available, with a lag of three months, adjusted for the effects of significant transactions or events occur between the date of those financial statements and consolidated financial statements. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

c. Interest in joint operations

In respect of its interests in joint operations, the Group recognises its share in assets, liabilities, income and expenses line-by-line in the standalone financial statements of the entity which is party to such joint arrangement which then becomes part of the consolidated financial statements of the Group when the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries are combined for consolidation. Interests in joint operations are included in the segments to which they relate.

The financial statements of the joint operations are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a joint operation, a joint operations for consolidation purposes, prepares additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of a joint operations, unless it is impracticable to do so. In case of entities, where it is impracticable to do so, they are consolidated using the most recent financial statements available, with a lag of three months, adjusted for the effects of significant transactions or events occurring between the date of those financial statements and consolidated financial statements. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

d. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

Operating cycle for the business activities of the Group extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective line of business.

e. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their 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 Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

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

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Significant financing component

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised service to the customer and when the customer pays for that service will be one year or less.

The Group also receives long-term advances from customers for rendering services. The transaction price for such contracts are discounted, using the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and its customers at contract inception, to take into consideration the significant financing component.

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

The trade receivables are measured at transaction price and where the value are different from the fair value, at fair value. Trade receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

Energy sector

In case of power generating and trading companies, revenue from energy units sold as per the terms of the PPA and Letter Of Intent ('LOI') (collectively hereinafter referred to as 'the PPAs') is recognised on an accrual basis and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year.

Revenue earned in excess of billings has been included under "other assets" as unbilled revenue and billings in excess of revenue earned have been disclosed under "other liabilities" as unearned revenue.

Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, in which the Group companies are entitled to under the PPAs, are recognized on reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers. Revenue/ charges from unscheduled interchange for the deviation in generation with respect to scheduled generation are recognized/ charged at rates notified by CERC from time to time, as revenue from sale of energy and adjusted with revenue from sale of energy. Further, revenue is recognized/adjusted towards truing up in terms of the applicable CERC regulations.

Revenue from electrical energy transmission charges is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the provisions of the transmission service agreements.

Revenue from sale of coal is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership passes to the purchaser in accordance with the terms of sale, including delivery of the product, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue earned in the pre-production stage and related operating costs have been recorded against the carrying value of mining and exploration and development properties.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from energy trading are recognised as per the agreement with the customer. In case of the energy trading agreements, where the Group is entitled only for a fixed margin and the associated risk and rewards are with the third parties, revenue is recognised only to the extent of assured margin.

Highways Sector

In case of entities involved in construction and maintenance of Roads, revenue is recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements. Toll revenue is recognised on an accrual basis which coincides with the collection of tolls from the users of highways.

Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors:

Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaires / grantors as a percentage of revenues, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the relevant agreement for development, construction, operation and maintenance of the respective highways has been disclosed as revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

For Construction business entities

Construction revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the construction activity at the balance sheet date, as measured by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Where the outcome of the construction cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of the construction costs incurred if it is probable that they will be recoverable. When the outcome of the contract is ascertained reliably, contract revenue is recognised at cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method i.e. over the period of time. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

The estimated outcome of a contract is considered reliable when all the following conditions are satisfied:

i. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably,

ii. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the Group,

iii. The stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably,

iv. The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the contract can be measured reliably.

Provision is made for all losses incurred to the balance sheet date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, and they are capable of being reliably measured. Expected loss, if any, on a contract is recognised as expense in the period in which it is foreseen, irrespective of the stage of completion of the contract. For contracts where progress billing exceeds the aggregate of contract costs incurred to-date and recognised profits (or recognised losses, as the case may be), the surplus is shown as the amount due to customers.

Amount received before the related work is performed are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as a liability towards advance received. Amounts billed for work performed but yet to be paid by the customers are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as trade receivables.

Interest income

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

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other operating income / other income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of operations of the entity in which such revenue is recognised.

Others

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

ii. Insurance claim is recognised on acceptance of the claims by the insurance company.

iii. Revenue from charter services is recognised based on services provided as per the terms of the contracts with the customers.

Revenue earned in excess of billings has been included under 'other financial assets' as unbilled revenue and billings in excess of revenue has been disclosed under 'other liabilities' as unearned revenue.

g. Service concession arrangements

The Group constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the operator receives a right (i.e. a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service. The financial model is used when the operator has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction service. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the operator performs more than one service (i.e. construction, upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the service delivered, when the amount are not separately identifiable.

Other intangible asset is amortised over the shorter of the estimated period of future economic benefits which the other intangible assets are expected to generate or the concession period, from the date they are available for use.

An asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal.

The Group recognises a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor. In case of annuity-based carriageways, the Group recognises financial asset.

h. Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

i. **Taxes on income**

Current tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

j. **Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

i) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,

ii) Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations

Or

iii) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

k. Property, plant and equipment

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

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

The Group identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

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

l. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Energy sector

In case of domestic entities, the depreciation on 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 Act except on case of plant and machinery in case of some gas based power plants and power generating units dedicated for generation of power under CERC tariff regulations where the useful life of the asset is considered as 25 years as prescribed by CERC being the regulatory authority in the energy sector, as against 40 years as per Schedule II of the Act.

Other entities

For domestic entities other than aforesaid entities, the 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.

The management has estimated the useful life of assets individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less to be less than one year, which is lower than those indicated in Schedule II.

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.

Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life.

Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where there is reasonable certainty that the Group shall obtain ownership of the assets at the end of the lease term, such assets are depreciated based on the useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on the useful life adopted by the Group for similar assets.

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.

Useful life of Property, plant and equipment, other than disclosed above:

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

Category of asset	Estimated useful life
Plant and equipment	4 – 15 years
Buildings	7 – 30 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-10 years
Vehicles and Aircrafts	5 – 25 years
Computers	3-6 years

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

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

m. Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life / residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

Investment property under construction

Investment property under construction represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects and are carried at cost. Cost includes land, related acquisition expenses, development/construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

n. Other 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 amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

o. Amortisation of other intangible assets

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

Amortization of mining properties is based on using unit-of-production method from the date of commencement of commercial production of the respective area of interest over the lesser of the life of the mine or the terms of the coal contracts of work or mining business license.

Carriageways related to toll based road projects are amortized based on proportion of actual revenue received during the accounting year to the total projected revenue till the end of the concession period in terms of MCA notification dated April 17, 2012 and in terms of the amendments to the Schedule II of the Act vide MCA notification dated March 31, 2014 pursuant to the exemption provided as per D22 (i) of Ind AS 101.

The total projected revenue for the entire useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year for expected changes in traffic and adjusted to reflect any changes in the estimate which will lead to actual collection at the end of useful life.

Other intangible assets representing power plant concessionaire rights and carriageways are amortized over the concession period, ranging from 23 to 40 years and 17.5 to 25 years respectively, as the economic benefits from the underlying assets would be available to the Group over such period as per the respective concessionaire agreements.

Software is amortised based on the useful life of six years on a straight-line basis as estimated by the management.

Amortisation on impaired assets is provided by adjusting the amortisation charge in the remaining periods so as to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

p. Borrowing costs

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

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

q. Leases

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

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

<u>Group as a lessee</u>

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

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

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

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

<u>Group as a lessor:</u>

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

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

r. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Contract work in progress: contract work in progress comprising construction costs and other directly attributable overheads is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value

Cost of inventories is determined on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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

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

Assessment of net realisable value is made in each subsequent period and when the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written-down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the write-down, if any, in the past period is reversed to that extent of the original amount written-down so that the resultant carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value.

s. Impairment of non-financial assets, investments in joint ventures and associates

As at the end of each accounting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its Property plant and equipment ('PPE'), investment properties, other intangible assets and investments in associates and joint ventures to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

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

(i) in case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and

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

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

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

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognised in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis.

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

t. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

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

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet.

Decommissioning liability:

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

u. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Group recognizes contribution payable to provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

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

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

b. Net interest expense or income.

v. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment.

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets measured at fair value

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets, excluding investments in joint ventures and associates

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

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

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

De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

a. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

b. De-recognition

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

Put option liability

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

The amount that may become payable under the option on exercise is initially recognised at fair value under other financial liabilities with a corresponding charge directly to equity. All subsequent changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability are recognised in the profit or loss attributable to the parent. The entity recognises both the non-controlling interest and the financial liability under the NCI put. It continues to measure non-controlling interests at proportionate share of net assets.

If the put option is exercised, the entity accounts for an increase in its ownership interest. At the same time, the entity derecognises the financial liability and recognises an offsetting credit in the same component of equity reduced on initial recognition. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Off-setting 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.

w. Derivative financial instruments

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in consolidated OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

a) Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.

b) Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment.

c) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging / economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in consolidated OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised as consolidated OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in consolidated OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

x. Convertible preference shares/ debentures

Convertible preference shares / debentures are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares / debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for conversion right. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not re-measured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares / debentures based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

y. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

z. Cash dividend

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the respective Companies when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of such Company. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the respective Company's Board of Directors.

aa. Foreign currencies

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., consolidated financial statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.
- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.
- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.
- Exchange differences arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period in respect of which the Group has elected to recognise such exchange differences in equity or as part of cost of assets as allowed under Ind AS 101-"First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard" are

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

recognised directly in equity or added/ deducted to/ from the cost of assets as the case may be. Such exchange differences recognised in equity or as part of cost of assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis.

Group companies:

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Indian Rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

bb. Exceptional items

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

cc. Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

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

dd. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Short names	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	Percentage of voting rights held as at	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
					March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023	
Parent														
1	**GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)**	**GPUIL**	**India**	**Holding Company[1]**			**67.91%**	**403.14**	**-21.65%**	**(282.85)**	**44.23%**	**(358.46)**	**-129.11%**	**(641.30)**
Subsidiaries														
Indian														
2	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)	GETL	India	Subsidiary	95.97%	89.06%	23.78%	141.23	0.59%	7.68	-0.01%	0.09	1.56%	7.77
3	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)	GLHPPL	India	Subsidiary	82.16%	100.00%	-17.18%	(102.05)	-0.52%	(6.83)	0.00%	-	-1.37%	(6.83)
4	GMR Smart Electricity Distribution Private Limited (Formerly GMR Mining & Energy Private Limited)	GMEL	India	Subsidiary	82.16%	100.00%	-0.25%	(1.50)	-0.03%	(0.41)	0.00%	-	-0.08%	(0.41)
5	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)	GGAL	India	Subsidiary	82.16%	82.16%	-139.33%	(827.51)	-14.34%	(187.45)	0.00%	-	-37.73%	(187.45)
6	GMR Green Energy Limited(GGEL) [Formerly GMR Green Energy Private Limited]	GGEL	India	Subsidiary[5]	100.00%	100.00%	-0.01%	(0.04)	-0.01%	(0.08)	0.00%	-	-0.02%	(0.08)
7	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)	GMRHL	India	Subsidiary[13]	100.00%	100.00%	223.55%	1,327.70	-9.94%	(129.92)	0.00%	(0.02)	-26.16%	(129.94)
8	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)	GTTEL	India	Subsidiary[13]	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
9	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)	GTAEL	India	Subsidiary[13]	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
10	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)	GACEPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-43.01%	(255.42)	-2.77%	(36.26)	-0.01%	0.07	-7.29%	(36.19)
11	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)	GPEL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	50.27%	298.53	3.36%	43.95	-0.01%	0.10	8.87%	44.05
12	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)	GHVEPL	India	Subsidiary	90.00%	90.00%	-191.23%	(1,135.76)	-10.23%	(133.71)	0.01%	(0.06)	-26.93%	(133.77)
13	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)	GCORRPL	India	Subsidiary	90.00%	90.00%	7.40%	43.97	3.17%	41.41	0.00%	(0.00)	8.33%	41.40
14	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)	GFIAL	India	Subsidiary	86.49%	86.49%	0.44%	2.61	0.00%	0.04	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.04
15	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)	GASL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	38.05%	225.99	3.70%	48.41	0.00%	-	9.75%	48.41
16	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)	GAPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	22.02%	130.76	0.30%	3.92	-0.01%	0.08	0.81%	4.00
17	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (GKSIR)	GKSIR	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	41.08%	244.01	-1.81%	(23.60)	0.00%	-	-4.75%	(23.60)
18	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)	APPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.63%	3.73	0.21%	2.79	0.00%	-	0.56%	2.79
19	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)	AKPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.84%	4.97	0.23%	3.05	0.00%	-	0.61%	3.05
20	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)	AMPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.09%	0.53	0.04%	0.54	0.00%	-	0.11%	0.54
21	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)	BPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.63%	3.72	0.20%	2.59	0.00%	-	0.52%	2.59
22	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)	BOPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	2.02%	12.00	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.00)
23	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)	CPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	2.02%	12.01	0.03%	0.35	0.00%	-	0.07%	0.35
24	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)	DPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.96%	11.64	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)
25	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	EPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.12%	0.71	0.07%	0.97	0.00%	-	0.20%	0.97
26	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)	GPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.54%	9.15	0.02%	0.21	0.00%	-	0.04%	0.21
27	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)	LPPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.91%	5.40	0.36%	4.67	0.00%	-	0.94%	4.67
28	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)	HPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.56%	3.35	0.07%	0.86	0.00%	-	0.17%	0.86
29	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)	IPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.27%	1.63	0.10%	1.24	0.00%	-	0.25%	1.24
30	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)	KPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.29%	7.65	0.37%	4.82	0.00%	-	0.97%	4.82
31	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)	LAPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.22%	7.27	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.02)
32	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)	NPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.55%	3.29	0.19%	2.54	0.00%	-	0.51%	2.54
33	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)	PAPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.98%	5.84	0.06%	0.79	0.00%	0.02	0.16%	0.80

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Short names	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	Percentage of voting rights held as at	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
					March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023	
34	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	PPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.31%	1.82	0.17%	2.22	0.00%	-	0.45%	2.22
35	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)	PUPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.73%	10.29	0.34%	4.48	0.00%	-	0.90%	4.48
36	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)	SPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	2.06%	12.24	0.14%	1.88	0.00%	-	0.38%	1.88
37	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)	PRPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	2.19%	13.01	0.91%	11.95	0.00%	-	2.40%	11.95
38	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)	SRPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.04%	6.19	0.24%	3.10	0.00%	-	0.62%	3.10
39	Radhapriya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)	RPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.34%	(2.03)	-0.01%	(0.19)	0.00%	-	-0.04%	(0.19)
40	Asteria Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	AREPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.84%	5.00	0.37%	4.80	0.00%	-	0.97%	4.80
41	Lantana Properies Private Limited (Lantana)	Lantana	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.52%	3.11	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)
42	Namitha Real Estates Private Limited (NREPL)	NREPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.40%	(2.35)	-0.02%	(0.26)	0.00%	-	-0.05%	(0.26)
43	Honey Flower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)	HFEPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	7.07%	41.99	0.18%	2.32	0.00%	-	0.47%	2.32
44	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)	GSPHL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-30.01%	(178.25)	-6.50%	(84.98)	0.00%	0.00	-17.11%	(84.98)
45	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)	SUPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.90%	(5.34)	-0.05%	(0.69)	0.00%	-	-0.14%	(0.69)
46	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)	LPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.36%	(2.14)	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.03)
47	Dhruvi Securities Limited (DSL) [Formerly Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL)]	DSPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	55.19%	327.81	-0.07%	(0.88)	1.70%	(13.74)	-2.94%	(14.63)
Foreign														
48	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)	GECL	Cyprus	Subsidiary[8,11]	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	1.81%	(14.70)	-2.96%	(14.70)
49	GMR Energy (Netherlands) B.V. (GENBV)	GENBV	Netherlands	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	0.04	-0.03%	(0.33)	1.99%	(16.16)	-3.32%	(16.50)
50	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)	GEPML	Mauritius	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-344.64%	(2,046.84)	8.02%	104.77	26.35%	(213.53)	-21.89%	(108.76)
51	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)	GISPL	Singapore	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	151.49%	899.71	2.03%	26.53	-15.30%	123.94	30.29%	150.47
52	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)	GCRPL	Singapore	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	4.79%	28.44	16.04%	209.66	8.84%	(71.67)	27.78%	138.00
53	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)	GADLIL	Isle of Man	Subsidiary[8,11]	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	0.14%	(1.10)	-0.22%	(1.11)
54	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)	GMIAL	Maldives	Subsidiary	76.87%	76.87%	122.08%	725.04	-0.02%	(0.21)	-5.96%	48.33	9.69%	48.12
55	GMR Power & Urban Infra (Mauritius) Limited [Formerly GMR Infrastructure(Mauritius) Limited (GIML)]	GIML	Mauritius	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	60.92%	361.84	60.92%	796.28	-6.93%	56.18	171.60%	852.46
56	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)	GICL	Cyprus	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.06%	(0.34)	-0.02%	(0.25)	13.54%	(109.71)	-22.13%	(109.96)
57	GMR Infrastructure Overseas Limited, Malta (GIOL)	GIOL	Malta	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	3.87%	22.96	-0.02%	(0.32)	-0.06%	0.51	0.04%	0.19
58	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)	GIUK	United Kingdom	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-2.72%	(16.13)	-0.31%	(4.05)	-0.18%	1.49	-0.52%	(2.56)
59	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)	GIGL	Isle of Man	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	14.18%	(114.89)	-23.13%	(114.89)
60	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)	Indo Tausch	United Arab Emirates	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	8.05%	47.78	-1.20%	(15.62)	0.17%	(1.34)	-3.41%	(16.96)
61	PT GMR Infrastructure Indonesia (PTGII)	Singapore	Singapore	Subsidiary[6]	100.00%	100.00%	0.64%	3.81	-0.41%	(5.35)	0.00%	(0.03)	-1.08%	(5.39)
62	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)	GI(O)L	Mauritius	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-196.42%	(1,166.55)	9.79%	127.90	15.50%	(125.58)	0.47%	2.32
Joint ventures (investment as per equity method) and Jointly controlled operations														
Indian														
63	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)	GEL	India	Joint Venture[2,4]	69.58%	53.86%	150.82%	895.74	-9.44%	(123.32)	0.06%	(0.49)	-24.92%	(123.81)
64	GIL SIL JV	GIL SIL JV	India	Joint Venture	51.00%	51.00%	0.71%	4.23	0.04%	0.58	0.00%	-	0.12%	0.58

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Short names	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	Percentage of voting rights held as at	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
					March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2023	
Foreign														
65	Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture (MGCJV)	MGCJV	Philippines	Jointly Controlled Operations	50.00%	50.00%	2.33%	13.84	0.98%	12.81	-0.04%	0.31	2.64%	13.11
66	Limak GMR Joint Venture (CJV)	CJV	Turkey	Joint Venture	50.00%	50.00%	0.07%	0.44	0.03%	0.44	0.00%	-	0.09%	0.44
Associate														
Indian														
67	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)	GREL	India	Associate	36.97%	45.00%	0.00%	-	-8.35%	(109.07)	-0.01%	0.07	-21.94%	(109.00)
Foreign														
68	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)	PTGEMS	Indonesia	Associate[3,7,11,12]	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00	74.46%	973.26	0.00%	-	195.92%	973.26
	Sub Total						**100%**	**593.91**	**100%**	**1,307.01**	**100%**	**(810.29)**	**100%**	**496.77**
	Less: Non controlling interests in all subsidiaries							**(120.12)**		**(43.55)**		**11.18**		**(32.37)**
	Consolidation adjustments/eliminations**							**(3,215.27)**		**(80.67)**		**968.32**		**887.64**
	Total							**(2,741.48)**		**1,182.79**		**169.21**		**1,352.00**

*The figures have been considered from the respective standalone financial statements before consolidation adjustments / eliminations.

** Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Short names	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2022	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	Percentage of voting rights held as at	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
					March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022	
Parent														
1	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)	GPUIL	India	Holding Company1			18.77%	1,423.35	-10.17%	(48.68)	100.28%	590.73	50.75%	542.05
Subsidiaries														
Indian														
2	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)	GETL	India	Subsidiary	81.00%	81.00%	1.05%	79.56	0.99%	4.75	0.00%	(0.01)	0.44%	4.74
3	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)	GLHPPL	India	Subsidiary	82.16%	100.00%	-1.26%	(95.23)	-1.28%	(6.15)	0.00%	-	-0.58%	(6.15)
4	GMR Smart Electricity Distribution Private Limited (Formerly GMR Mining & Energy Private Limited)	GMEL	India	Subsidiary	82.16%	100.00%	-0.01%	(1.09)	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)
5	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)	GGAL	India	Subsidiary	82.16%	82.16%	-8.44%	(640.05)	15.62%	74.85	0.00%	-	7.01%	74.85
6	GMR Green Energy Limited(GGEL) [Formerly GMR Green Energy Private Limited]	GGEL	India	Subsidiary[5]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
7	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)	GMRHL	India	Subsidiary[13]	100.00%	100.00%	11.81%	895.59	-19.55%	(93.71)	0.03%	0.20	-8.75%	(93.50)
8	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)	GTTEL	India	Subsidiary[13]	95.18%	100.00%	3.82%	289.63	5.29%	25.37	0.00%	-	2.37%	25.37
9	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)	GTAEL	India	Subsidiary[13]	95.18%	100.00%	2.08%	157.61	2.25%	10.80	0.00%	-	1.01%	10.80
10	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)	GACEPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-4.82%	(365.69)	-18.43%	(88.33)	0.00%	(0.00)	-8.27%	(88.34)
11	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)	GPEL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	3.36%	254.48	3.40%	16.28	-0.01%	(0.04)	1.52%	16.24
12	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)	GHVEPL	India	Subsidiary	90.00%	90.00%	-13.21%	(1,001.99)	-35.67%	(171.01)	0.00%	(0.02)	-16.01%	(171.03)
13	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)	GCORRPL	India	Subsidiary	90.00%	90.00%	0.03%	2.57	-2.95%	(14.12)	-0.01%	(0.07)	-1.33%	(14.20)
14	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)	GFIAL	India	Subsidiary	86.49%	86.49%	0.03%	2.58	0.01%	0.03	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	0.03
15	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)	GASL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.84%	139.50	-1.86%	(8.93)	0.00%	-	-0.84%	(8.93)
16	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)	GAPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	1.67%	126.76	-0.99%	(4.73)	0.01%	0.08	-0.44%	(4.65)
17	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (GKSIR)	GKSIR	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.42%	32.07	-7.73%	(37.04)	0.00%	-	-3.47%	(37.04)
18	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)	APPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	0.93	0.46%	2.22	0.00%	-	0.21%	2.22
19	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)	AKPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.02%	1.89	0.18%	0.85	0.00%	-	0.08%	0.85
20	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)	AMPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	(0.34)	0.03%	0.17	0.00%	-	0.02%	0.17
21	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)	BPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	1.14	0.45%	2.16	0.00%	-	0.20%	2.16
22	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)	BOPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.16%	12.00	2.20%	10.56	0.00%	-	0.99%	10.56
23	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)	CPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.15%	11.62	1.10%	5.27	0.00%	-	0.49%	5.27
24	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)	DPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.15%	11.65	0.56%	2.66	0.00%	-	0.25%	2.66
25	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	EPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	(0.27)	-0.02%	(0.07)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.07)
26	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)	GPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.11%	8.62	1.10%	5.27	0.00%	-	0.49%	5.27
27	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)	LPPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	0.74	0.36%	1.71	0.00%	-	0.16%	1.71
28	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)	HPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.03%	2.49	0.35%	1.68	0.00%	-	0.16%	1.68
29	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)	IPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	0.39	0.21%	0.99	0.00%	-	0.09%	0.99
30	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)	KPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.03%	2.50	0.29%	1.40	0.00%	-	0.13%	1.40
31	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)	LAPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.10%	7.29	0.38%	1.80	0.00%	-	0.17%	1.80
32	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)	NPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	0.75	0.02%	0.07	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.07
33	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)	PAPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.07%	5.05	0.35%	1.66	0.00%	(0.02)	0.15%	1.64

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Short names	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2022	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	Percentage of voting rights held as at	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
					March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022	
34	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	PPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.01%	(0.40)	0.06%	0.28	0.00%	-	0.03%	0.28
35	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)	PUPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.08%	5.81	0.81%	3.86	0.00%	-	0.36%	3.86
36	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)	SPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.13%	10.18	2.00%	9.61	0.00%	-	0.90%	9.61
37	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)	PRPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	1.05	0.06%	0.29	0.00%	-	0.03%	0.29
38	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)	SRPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.04%	3.09	0.40%	1.89	0.00%	-	0.18%	1.89
39	Radhapriya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)	RPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.02%	(1.84)	-0.20%	(0.97)	0.00%	-	-0.09%	(0.97)
40	Asteria Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	AREPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.19	0.09%	0.42	0.00%	-	0.04%	0.42
41	Lantana Properies Private Limited (Lantana)	Lantana	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.04%	3.12	-0.01%	(0.04)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.04)
42	Namitha Real Estates Private Limited (NREPL)	NREPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.03%	(2.09)	-0.04%	(0.20)	0.00%	-	-0.02%	(0.20)
43	Honey Flower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)	HFEPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.52%	39.67	0.18%	0.85	0.00%	-	0.08%	0.85
44	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)	GSPHL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-2.89%	(219.27)	-14.71%	(70.53)	0.00%	0.01	-6.60%	(70.52)
45	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)	SUPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.06%	(4.66)	0.03%	0.13	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.13
46	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)	LPPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.03%	(2.10)	0.13%	0.60	0.00%	-	0.06%	0.60
47	Dhruvi Securities Limited (DSL) [Formerly Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL)]	DSPL	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	4.06%	307.78	1.02%	4.89	15.83%	93.23	9.18%	98.11
Foreign														
48	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)	GECL	Cyprus	Subsidiary[8,11]	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	-0.68%	(4.01)	-0.38%	(4.01)
49	GMR Energy (Netherlands) B.V. (GENBV)	GENBV	Netherlands	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	2.22%	168.30	-1.00%	(4.79)	-0.40%	(2.38)	-0.67%	(7.18)
50	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)	GEPML	Mauritius	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-25.55%	(1,938.09)	-9.81%	(47.03)	-5.51%	(32.46)	-7.44%	(79.49)
51	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)	GISPL	Singapore	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	25.43%	1,928.67	13.63%	65.34	2.06%	12.11	7.25%	77.45
52	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)	GCRPL	Singapore	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	20.14%	1,527.69	96.10%	460.66	-2.98%	(17.55)	41.48%	443.10
53	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)	GADLIL	Isle of Man	Subsidiary[8,11]	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.04	0.00%	(0.01)	-0.05%	(0.30)	-0.03%	(0.31)
54	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)	GMIAL	Maldives	Subsidiary	76.87%	76.87%	8.59%	651.72	-0.01%	(0.03)	1.24%	7.29	0.68%	7.26
55	GMR Power & Urban Infra (Mauritius) Limited (GPUIML) [Formerly GMR Infrastructure(Mauritius) Limited (GIML)]	GIML	Mauritius	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	11.64%	883.02	38.76%	185.81	0.08%	0.47	17.44%	186.29
56	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)	GICL	Cyprus	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	(0.07)	-0.06%	(0.27)	-2.81%	(16.54)	-1.57%	(16.81)
57	GMR Infrastructure Overseas Limited, Malta (GIOL)	GIOL	Malta	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.30%	22.67	-4.40%	(21.09)	-0.33%	(1.95)	-2.16%	(23.05)
58	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)	GIUK	United Kingdom	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-0.16%	(12.08)	-0.88%	(4.23)	-0.17%	(1.00)	-0.49%	(5.23)
59	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)	GIGL	Isle of Man	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	-2.94%	(17.32)	-1.62%	(17.32)
60	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)	Indo Tausch	United Arab Emirates	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	0.26%	19.71	-0.07%	(0.32)	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.03%	(0.34)
61	PT GMR Infrastructure Indonesia (PTGII)	Singapore	Singapore	Subsidiary[6]	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	0.46	-0.23%	(1.10)	0.00%	-	-0.10%	(1.10)
62	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)	GI(O)L	Mauritius	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	-13.82%	(1,047.82)	32.43%	155.45	-3.67%	(21.60)	12.53%	133.85
Joint ventures (investment as per equity method) and Jointly controlled operations														
Indian														
63	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)	GEL	India	Joint Venture[2,4]	69.58%	52.57%	8.53%	646.71	-130.31%	(624.62)	-0.17%	(0.99)	-58.56%	(625.60)
64	GIL SIL JV	GIL SIL JV	India	Joint Venture	51.00%	51.00%	0.05%	3.66	0.05%	0.24	0.00%	-	0.02%	0.24

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Short names	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2022	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	Percentage of voting rights held as at	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
					March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2022	
Foreign														
65	Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture (MGCJV)	MGCJV	Philippines	Jointly Controlled Operations	50.00%	50.00%	0.41%	31.27	0.09%	0.42	0.00%	-	0.04%	0.42
66	Limak GMR Joint Venture (CJV)	CJV	Turkey	Joint Venture	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Associate														
Indian														
67	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)	GREL	India	Associate	36.97%	45.00%	-6.29%	(477.14)	-21.96%	(105.26)	0.00%	0.01	-9.85%	(105.25)
Foreign														
68	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)	PTGEMS	Indonesia	Associate[3,7,11,12]	30.00%	30.00%	48.38%	3,668.98	160.91%	771.33	0.19%	1.10	72.31%	772.43
	Sub Total						**100%**	**7,584.33**	**100%**	**479.35**	**100%**	**588.94**	**100%**	**1,068.27**
	Less: Non controlling interests in all subsidiaries							**(68.09)**		**(4.03)**		**1.67**		**(2.36)**
	Consolidation adjustments/eliminations**							**(9,748.77)**		**(1,122.86)**		**(586.66)**		**(1,709.50)**
	Total							**(2,232.53)**		**(647.54)**		**3.95**		**(643.59)**

*The figures have been considered from the respective standalone financial statements before consolidation adjustments / eliminations.

** Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The reporting dates of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates coincide with that of the parent Company except in case of foreign subsidiaries (refer SI. No 48 to 62) , foreign joint ventures (refer SI. No 65 and 66) and foreign associate (refer SI. No 68) whose financial statements for the year ended on and as at December 31, 2022 were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The financial statements of other subsidiaries / joint ventures / associates have been drawn up to the same reporting date as of the Company, i.e. March 31, 2023.

Notes:

1 The disclosure of Net Assets, Profit after tax, Other comprehensive Income of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (holding company)is disclosed after giving effect to the scheme of amalgamation and demerger (refer note 49) in accordance with the requirement of Appendix C of Ind AS 103.

2 During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has accounted for the put option to acquire additional 17.85% stake from investors in regard to GMR Energy Limited at an agreed amount. However, the same has been considered for effective holding but not for voting rights as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

3 The amounts for net assets / (liabilities) and net profit / (loss) of PTGEMS and its subsidiaries have been presented on a consolidated basis. Refer note 15 below.

4 The amounts for net assets / (liabilities) and net profit / (loss) of GEL and its subsidiaries and joint ventures have been presented on a consolidated basis. Refer note 14 below.

5 Incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2023.

6 Incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2022.

7 Disposed during the year ended March 31, 2023.

8 Liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2023.

9 Liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2022.

10 Liquidated during the period ended December 31, 2022

11 The amounts disclosed with respect to net profit / (loss) in the table above comprises of the net profit / (loss) from the operations of such entities till the date of disposal / liquidation and net profit / (loss) from such disposal / liquidation.

12 Entity has been assessed as an associate during the year ended March 31, 2022.

13 Entities merged with GMRHL during the year ended March 31, 2023.

14 The entities consolidated with GEL are listed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship with GPUIL as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) by GPUIL as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)	India	Joint Venture	69.58%	69.58%
2	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)	India	Joint Venture	69.61%	69.61%
3	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)	India	Joint Venture**	64.06%	69.58%
4	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)	India	Joint Venture	69.58%	69.58%
5	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)	India	Joint Venture	69.58%	69.58%
6	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOM)	India	Joint Venture	34.79%	34.79%
7	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)	India	Joint Venture	69.58%	69.58%

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship with GPUIL as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) by GPUIL as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
8	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)	India	Joint Venture	69.58%	69.58%
9	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)	India	Joint Venture	69.58%	69.58%
10	GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)	India	Joint Venture[10]	69.58%	69.58%
11	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)	India	Joint Venture	69.58%	69.58%
12	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)	India	Joint Venture*	67.93%	64.88%
13	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)	India	Joint Venture	55.57%	55.57%
14	Rampia Coal Mine and Energy Private Limited (RCMEPL)	India	Joint Venture[9]	0.00%	0.00%
15	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)	Mauritius	Joint Venture	71.10%	71.10%
16	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)	Nepal	Joint Venture	71.10%	71.10%
17	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)	Mauritius	Joint Venture	71.10%	71.10%
18	GMR Upper Karnali Hydropower Limited (GUKPL)	Nepal	Joint Venture	51.90%	51.90%

* Refer note 7a(6)(b)(vi)

** Refer note 7(b)(12)(ii)

15 The entities consolidated with PTGEMS are listed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship with GPUIL as at August 31, 2022*	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) by GPUIL as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)	Indonesia	Associate	29.70%	29.70%
2	PT Borneo Indobara (BIB)	Indonesia	Associate	29.43%	29.43%
3	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
4	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
5	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
6	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
7	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
8	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
9	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)	Indonesia	Associate	21.00%	21.00%
10	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
11	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
12	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
13	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSCR)	Singapore	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
14	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
15	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
16	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
17	PT GEMS Energy Indonesia (PTGEI)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
18	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship with GPUIL as at August 31, 2022*	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) by GPUIL as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
19	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
20	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%
21	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)	Indonesia	Associate	30.00%	30.00%

* During the year ended March 31, 2023, GMR Coal Resources Pte Ltd ("GCRPL"), a stepdown subsidiary of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL), entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ('agreement') with PT Radhika Jananta Raya ("buyer") a subsidiary of PT ABM Investama Tbk ("ABM") and PTABM to divest its 30% equity stake in PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk ("PT GEMS"), an Associate, following a competitive bidding process. The transaction was completed after compliance of conditions precedent and accordingly the Group has recorded divestment in PTGMES duirng the year ended March 31, 2023. Also refer note 42(iii)

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings (including roads)	Plant and machinery	Lease hold improvements	Office equipments (including computers)	Furniture and fixtures (including electrical installations and equipments)	Vehicles and aircrafts	Total
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 01, 2021	**15.36**	**58.42**	**244.10**	**12.00**	**20.35**	**7.01**	**233.05**	**590.29**
Additions	-	-	2.22	-	0.36	0.14	30.13	32.85
Disposals	-	-	(1.37)	-	(0.12)	(0.09)	(58.62)	(60.20)
Exchange differences (refer note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
As at March 31, 2022	**15.36**	**58.42**	**244.95**	**12.00**	**20.59**	**7.06**	**204.57**	**562.95**
Additions	-	-	1.52	3.47	1.51	1.05	10.40	17.95
Disposals	-	-	(11.75)	-	(0.15)	(0.53)	(0.68)	(13.11)
Exchange differences (refer note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09
As at March 31, 2023	**15.36**	**58.42**	**234.72**	**15.47**	**21.95**	**7.58**	**214.38**	**567.88**
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**13.94**	**123.09**	**11.67**	**18.11**	**5.16**	**90.98**	**262.95**
Charge for the year	-	2.28	18.14	0.11	0.99	0.48	11.80	33.80
Disposals	-	-	(1.26)	-	(0.11)	(0.09)	(32.75)	(34.21)
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**16.22**	**139.97**	**11.78**	**18.99**	**5.55**	**70.03**	**262.54**
Charge for the year	-	-	15.73	0.63	0.89	0.54	14.88	32.67
Disposals	-	-	(10.92)	-	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.39)	(11.61)
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**16.22**	**144.78**	**12.41**	**19.75**	**5.92**	**84.52**	**283.60**
Net block								
As at March 31, 2022	**15.36**	**42.20**	**104.98**	**0.21**	**1.60**	**1.51**	**134.54**	**300.41**
As at March 31, 2023	**15.36**	**42.20**	**89.94**	**3.06**	**2.20**	**1.66**	**129.86**	**284.28**

Notes:

1. Certain property, plant and equipment has been pledged for the borrowings taken by the Group. Also refer note 18 and 23.
2. Also refer note 38(a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
3. Foreign exchange differences in gross carrying amount of ₹ 0.09 crore (March 31, 2022: gain of ₹ 0.01 crore) on account of translating the financial statement items of foreign entities using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4. Right of use assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings (including roads)	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at April 01, 2021	**0.13**	**17.65**	**17.78**
Disposals	-	(4.64)	(4.64)
As at March 31, 2022	**0.13**	**13.01**	**13.14**
Additions	-	10.39	10.39
As at March 31, 2023	**0.13**	**23.40**	**23.53**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 01, 2021	**0.03**	**4.51**	**4.54**
Charge for the year	0.02	3.22	3.24
As at March 31, 2022	**0.05**	**7.73**	**7.78**
Charge for the year	0.02	5.11	5.13
As at March 31, 2023	**0.07**	**12.84**	**12.91**
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2022	**0.08**	**5.28**	**5.36**
As at March 31, 2023	**0.06**	**10.56**	**10.62**

5. Investment property

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Investment property		Investment property under construction	Total
	Land	Buildings		
Gross carrying amount				
As at April 01, 2021	**88.37**	**26.69**	**421.97**	**537.03**
Acquisitions during the year	9.11	-	-	9.11
Expenses capitalised during the year	1.02	-	38.72	39.74
Disposals (refer note 43(i))	(4.97)	-	(18.42)	(23.39)
Asset classified as held for sale (refer note 33)	(32.10)	-	-	(32.10)
As at March 31, 2022	**61.43**	**26.69**	**442.27**	**530.39**
Acquisitions during the year	0.72	-	-	0.72
Expenses capitalised during the year	0.02	-	38.50	38.52
Disposals (refer note 43(i))	(6.33)	-	(4.08)	(10.41)
Asset classified as held for sale (refer note 33)	(7.38)	-	1.85	(5.53)
As at March 31, 2023	**48.46**	**26.69**	**478.54**	**553.69**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**2.52**	**-**	**2.52**
Charge for the year	-	0.45	-	0.45
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**2.97**	**-**	**2.97**
Charge for the year	-	0.45	-	0.45
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**3.42**	**-**	**3.42**
Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2022	**61.43**	**23.72**	**442.27**	**527.42**
As at March 31, 2023	**48.46**	**23.27**	**478.54**	**550.27**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Notes :

(a) Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rental income derived from investment property	5.23	3.72
Less: Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	(1.39)	(2.05)
Less: Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income	(0.01)	(0.02)
Profit arising from investment property before depreciation	**3.83**	**1.65**
Less: Depreciation for the year	(0.45)	(0.45)
Profit arising from investment property	**3.38**	**1.20**

(b) Investment property including land as at March 31, 2023 represents 1,002 acres (March 31, 2022 : 1,077 acres) of land and building held by the Group consisting of 785 acres (March 31, 2022 : 785 acres) of land held by GKSIR for the purpose of SEZ at Krishnagiri and 217 acres (March 31, 2022 : 292 acres) of land held by other entities of the Group.

(c) Refer note 33(b) and 33(c).

(d) Investment property of the Group has been pledged for the borrowing taken by the Group. Refer note 18 and note 23.

(e) Certain investment properties are leased to tenants under long-term operating leases with rentals payable monthly. Refer note 39 for details on future minimum lease rentals.

(f) Refer to note 38 (a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for investment property.

(g) Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment property have been provided in note 46.

6. Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Software	Carriageways concessionaire rights	Power plant	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at April 01, 2021	**1.22**	**2,734.37**	**14.82**	**2,750.41**
Additions	0.13	-	-	0.13
As at March 31, 2022	**1.35**	**2,734.37**	**14.82**	**2,750.54**
Additions	0.04	-	-	0.04
As at March 31, 2023	**1.39**	**2,734.37**	**14.82**	**2,750.58**
Accumulated amortisation				
As at April 01, 2021	**1.21**	**469.90**	**8.73**	**479.84**
Charge for the year	0.01	89.75	0.91	90.67
As at March 31, 2022	**1.22**	**559.65**	**9.64**	**570.51**
Charge for the year	0.03	112.26	0.90	113.19
As at March 31, 2023	**1.25**	**671.91**	**10.54**	**683.70**
Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2022	**0.13**	**2,174.72**	**5.18**	**2,180.03**
As at March 31, 2023	**0.14**	**2,062.46**	**4.28**	**2,066.88**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

7a. Interest in Joint Ventures

1 Details of joint ventures :

Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation /Place of Business	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting right held as at		Nature of Activities	Accounting Method
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
a) Material Joint Ventures :							
GMR Energy Limited (GEL) and its components [2,4]	India	69.58%	69.58%	53.86%	52.57%	Owns/operates/ constructs thermal, solar and hydro power plants through its subsidiaries and joint ventures.	Equity Method
b) Others :							
Limak GMR Joint Venture (Limak) [3]	Turkey	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Joint venture formed for construction of ISG airport, Turkey.	Equity Method
GIL SIL JV	India	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	Engaged in Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) activites	Equity Method

Notes:

1. Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in joint ventures - ₹ 903.47 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 653.43 crore).
2. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has accounted for the put option to acquire additional 17.85% stake from investors in regard to GMR Energy Limited at an agreed amount. However, the same has been considered for effective holding but not for voting rights since March 31, 2019.

   Out of the 17.85% additional stake, 2.13% holding has been transferred to GPUIL as at March 31, 2023 (0.84% holding transferred to GPUIL as at March 31, 2022).
3. The reporting dates of the joint ventures entities coincide with the Holding Company except in case of Limak whose financial statements for the year ended on and as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022 as applicable were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group as these are the entities incorporated outside India and their financials statements are prepared as per calender year i.e., January to December.
4. GEL, its subsidiaires and joint ventures as detailed in note 2.3 have been referred to as 'GEL and its components'

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2. Summarised financial information for material joint venture **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	GEL and its components*		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	47.37	52.21	47.37	52.21
Assets classified as held for disposal	3.72	-	3.72	-
Other assets	3,139.27	2,992.07	3,139.27	2,992.07
Total current assets	**3,190.36**	**3,044.28**	**3,190.36**	**3,044.28**
Non current assets				
Non current tax assets	14.94	13.43	14.94	13.43
Other non current assets	10,207.39	11,015.02	10,207.39	11,015.02
Total non current assets	**10,222.33**	**11,028.45**	**10,222.33**	**11,028.45**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	3,872.73	3,796.04	3,872.73	3,796.04
Current tax liabilities	28.12	28.30	28.12	28.30
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	1,526.43	1,401.84	1,526.43	1,401.84
Total current liabilities	**5,427.28**	**5,226.18**	**5,427.28**	**5,226.18**
Non current liabilities				
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	6,886.70	7,530.01	6,886.70	7,530.01
Deferred tax liabilities	154.42	164.11	154.42	164.11
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	513.23	516.38	513.23	516.38
Total non current liabilities	**7,554.35**	**8,210.49**	**7,554.35**	**8,210.49**
Less : Non controlling interest	(111.01)	(120.55)	(111.01)	(120.55)
Net assets	**320.05**	**515.51**	**320.05**	**515.51**

*refer note 7(a)(1)(4)

3. Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material joint venture **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	GEL and its components*		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening net assets	515.51	280.21	515.51	280.21
Loss for the year	(177.23)	(603.99)	(177.23)	(603.99)
Other Comprehensive income	(0.70)	(1.42)	(0.70)	(1.42)
Adjustment to Net asset value due to acquisition of subsidiary at fair value	-	839.52	-	839.52
Other adjustments	(17.53)	1.19	(17.53)	1.19
Closing net assets	**320.05**	**515.51**	**320.05**	**515.51**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	69.58%	69.58%	69.58%	69.58%
Group's share	222.69	358.69	222.69	358.69
Adjustments to the equity values				
a) Fair valuation of investments	2,862.53	2,862.53	2,862.53	2,862.53
b) Additional impairment charge (refer note 7(b)(12)(i))	(2,569.93)	(2,942.76)	(2,569.93)	(2,942.76)
c) Acquisition of 17.85% stake	400.25	400.25	400.25	400.25
d) Other adjustments	(19.80)	(32.01)	(19.80)	(32.01)
Carrying amount of the investment	**895.74**	**646.71**	**895.74**	**646.71**

*refer note 7(a)(1)(4)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Summarised statement of profit and loss for material joint venture **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	GEL and its components		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	4,688.17	2,644.15	4,688.17	2,644.15
Interest income	296.12	25.74	296.12	25.74
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	530.43	336.77	530.43	336.77
Finance Cost	1,211.01	870.64	1,211.01	870.64
Other expenses (net of other income)	3,404.12	2,066.83	3,404.12	2,066.83
Tax credit	(6.93)	(18.28)	(6.93)	(18.28)
Loss from continuing operations	(154.34)	(586.07)	(154.34)	(586.07)
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(8.19)	-	(8.19)
Loss for the year	(154.34)	(594.26)	(154.34)	(594.26)
Less : Non controlling interest	22.89	9.73	22.89	9.73
Loss for the year attributable to parent	(177.23)	(603.99)	(177.23)	(603.99)
Other comprehensive income	(0.80)	(1.42)	(0.80)	(1.42)
Less : Non controlling interest	(0.10)	-	(0.10)	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to parent	(0.70)	(1.42)	(0.70)	(1.42)
Total comprehensive income to parent	(177.93)	(605.41)	(177.93)	(605.41)
Total comprehensive income to parent net of other adjustments	(177.93)	(605.41)	(177.93)	(605.41)
Group share of loss for the year	(123.80)	(421.24)	(123.80)	(421.24)
Reversal of impairment / (Additional impairment charge) (Group share)	372.83	(204.36)	372.83	(204.36)

5. Financial information in respect of other joint ventures

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial joint ventures	7.73	6.72
Aggregate amount of Group's share of :		
- Profit for the year	1.02	0.24
- Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
- Total comprehensive income for the year	**1.02**	**0.24**

6 Contingent liabilities in respect of joint ventures (Group's share)

a) Contingent liabilities (Group's share)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contingent Liabilities		
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	256.69	254.60
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	312.13	243.53
Disputed arrears of electricity charges	54.07	54.07
Matters relating to income tax under dispute	15.85	5.25
Matters relating to indirect taxes duty under dispute	159.35	159.35
Disputed demand for deposit of fund setup by water resource department	51.71	51.71
Dispute on relinquishment charges for modification of transmission lines granted under long term access.	2.12	2.12
Total	**851.92**	**770.63**

b) Notes

i) The management of the Group believes that the ultimate outcome of the below matters will not have any material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial position and result of operations.

ii) Refer note 44(b) with regard to corporate guarantee provided by the Group on behalf of joint ventures.

iii) A search under section 132 of the IT Act was carried out at the premises of GEL and certain entities of the GEL Group by the income tax authorities on October 11, 2012, followed by search closure visits on various dates during the year ended March 31, 2013 to check the compliance with the provisions of the IT Act. The income tax department has subsequently sought certain information / clarifications. During the year ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, block assessments have been completed for some of the companies of the Group and appeals have been filed with the income tax department against the disallowances made in the assessment orders. The management of the Group believes that it has complied with all the applicable provisions of the IT Act with respect to its operations.

iv) GKEL and GWEL has been made a party to various litigation in relation to land acquired and other matters for their power project. The compensation award has already been deposited with the Government and the possession of all these lands have already been handed over to GKEL/GWEL. In all these matters there are no adverse interim orders as at March 31, 2023. The management of the Group believes that the claims filed against GKEL/GWEL are not tenable and does not have any adverse impact on the consolidated financial statements.

v) GEL had entered into a Power Purchase Agreements ('PPAs') with Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited for supply of energy during the period December 15, 1997 to July 07, 2008. GEL had a Fuel Supply Agreement ('FSA') with a fuel supplier towards purchase of Naphtha for generation of electricity during the aforementioned period. The FSA provided for payment of liquidated damages to the fuel supplier in the event there was a shortfall in the purchase of the annual guaranteed quantity.

During the year ended March 31, 2013, GEL received a demand towards liquidated damages amounting to ₹ 296.16 crore along with an interest of ₹ 5.55 crore towards failure of GEL to purchase the annual guaranteed quantity for the period from November 21, 2001 to June 06, 2008 under the erstwhile FSA. GEL had disputed the demand from the supplier towards the aforementioned damages. Further, GEL has filed its statement of defense and counter claim amounting to ₹ 35.96 crore along with interest at the rate of 18% p.a.

The matter was under arbitration. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Arbitration Tribunal issued its arbitral award directing the fuel supplier to pay ₹ 32.21 crore to GEL towards its counter claim filed by GEL and rejected the claims of the fuel supplier. Subsequently, the fuel supplier filed an appeal before the District Civil Court of Bangalore for setting aside the entire arbitration award. The fuel supplier has also filed an interim application under Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act for grant of interim stay on execution of the Arbitration award. The District City Civil Court vide its order issued the stay order on the operation of the Arbitration Award on furnishing of a bank guarantee by the fuel supplier equivalent to 50% of counter claim amount. Fuel supplier has filed writ petition before Karnataka High Court for setting aside the interim stay order dated March 04, 2017. Karnataka high court has dismissed the objection petition. GEL has filed execution petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court for execution of Arbitral award, the outcome of which is awaited.

Fuel supplier has filed an appeal before Bangalore High court against the order passed by the District Civil Court. The Hon'ble High Court, ordered stay of the Award subject to Fuel supplier depositing 50% of the Award amount. The Hon'ble High Court has allowed GEL to withdraw the amount on furnishing BG of equivalent amount. GEL has filed application for permission to withdraw amount upon submission of Corporate Guarantees. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Hon'ble High court allowed GEL's Application with the condition that GEL give Affidavit-cum-Undertaking to state that it will not encumber/sell its land offered as security, till the disposal of the Appeal of fuel supplier.

Further, based on submission of two Corporate Guarantee copies by GEL and GGAL and Affidavit of undertaking by GMR Budelkhand Energy Limited the court had permitted GEL to withdraw the amount which has been deposited by the fuel supplier on a condition that GEL shall re-deposit the aforesaid amount before the court, within a time frame

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

to be stipulated by the Court at the time of final disposal if the fuel supplier is successful in the appeal. The amount withdrawn by GEL has been shown as payable under other financial liabilities.

The final outcome of the case is pending conclusion. However, based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, the management of the Group is confident that the claim of the fuel supplier towards such liquidated damages is not tenable and accordingly no adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements of GEL and the claim from the fuel supplier has been considered as a contingent liability.

vi) During the year ended March 31, 2019, GEL received a notice of arbitration from one of the joint venture shareholders of GKEL seeking the Company to purchase their 10.20% stake in GKEL for ₹ 288.18 crore as per the terms of the shareholding agreement. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the arbitral tribunal pronounced an award directing GEL to purchase 21.93 crore shares of GKEL held by the joint venture shareholders by paying them aggregate sum of ₹ 288.18 crore approximately plus interest calculated @ 2% above the SBI PLR from October 11, 2018 till the date of award within 30 days from the date of award failing which it carries interest @18% per annum till the date of payment.

The Management of GEL is of the opinion that the invocation of the arbitration proceedings is invalid as the fund buyout obligation under the Share Subscription and Shareholder Agreement has not been validly triggered. The Management of GEL had filed a petition to challenge the award before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay under and on the grounds available in section 34 and section 29A of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, GEL has filed consent minutes of order with the erstwhile joint venture shareholder of GKEL in the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay for purchase of 219.30 million shares of GKEL held by the erstwhile joint venture shareholder for an aggregate consideration of ₹ 219.31 crore, which is to be paid in tranches as per the due dates agreed in the consent minutes. Further, in accordance with the consent minutes, GPUIL and GMR Enterprises Private Limited, the ultimate holding companies of GKEL, have jointly and severally provided an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee to the erstwhile joint venture shareholder for ₹ 194.3 crore to guarantee the payment terms of GEL as agreed in the consent minutes.

All the eight tranches of the payment amounting to ₹ 219.31 crore have been completed during the current year (including payments made in the previous year) and proportionate shares of GKEL have been transferred to GEL. In accordance with the consent minutes, the GEL had recognized a liability equivalent to the difference between the fair value of the shares (as per the fair valuation exercise performed by an independent valuer) to be acquired as per the consent minutes and the obligation to be paid against purchase of such shares amounting to ₹ 39.13 crore as at March 31, 2022, which has been squared off now in the books of account. The eighth tranche was due on December 31, 2022, towards which GEL had applied for one month extension in line with the consent minutes. The payment towards this eighth tranche was made subsequently in the month of February 2023. GEL has met its payment obligations as per the consent minutes of order filed with the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay and accordingly, no other adjustments have been made in the accompanying Consolidated financial statement. Further, the corporate guarantee given by the Company and GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL') have been released, considering all the tranches have been paid.

vii) As at March 31, 2022, the amount payable in foreign currency by the GEL Group to certain vendors of USD 0.62 crore (March 31, 2021, USD 0.79 crore) was outstanding for more than 3 years. The GEL Group is in the process of filing the application with RBI for condonation of delay. Pending such condonation, the fine/penalties, if any, that may be levied are currently unascertainable but not expected to be material, and accordingly, the consolidated financial statements does not include any adjustments with respect to such fines/penalties.

viii) GEL and GVPGL (referred to as 'GEL Group' for this note) have entered into Technical Service Agreement ('TSA') and Parts and Repair Work Supply Agreement ('PRWST') with General Electric International Inc. and its affiliates (collectively referred as 'GE') for scheduled maintenance of gas turbines in gas based power plants. GE has raised invoices on respective companies as per the terms in the agreement, which are outstanding as at date. GEL Group has not paid the liability in contravention with Master Circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') on Import of Goods and Services dated July 01, 2014 (as amended).

During the year ended March 31, 2020, GE served demand notice to GEL Group under section 8 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 of India demanding payment of outstanding amount. Pursuant to the above, the GEL Group and GE., entered into a settlement, wherein the GEL Group has agreed to pay the outstanding dues of USD 0.22 crore to GE as per the proposed payment plan mentioned in the settlement agreement. In case the GEL Group fail to make payment as per the agreed schedule, the GEL Group agreed to pay additional interest as per the TSA.

On July 18, 2020, GE approached International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) by filling Emergency Application under ICC Arbitration Rules against the GEL Group. The Emergency Arbitrator, having jurisdiction to adjudicate a contract aggregating USD 0.09 crore between the GEL Group and one of the affiliate of General Electric International Inc., vide its order dated August 03, 2020, directed the GEL Group to pay USD 0.9 crore to GE. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the GEL Group, in accordance with the order of the emergency arbitrator and approval of the RBI (as per which no penalty or delay fee was charged), has paid the dues to GE. The GEL Group is in the process of filing the application with the RBI for condonation of delay and for approval of payment of remaining amount and hence no adjustments have been made in the consolidated financial statements. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the overseas vendors had initiated arbitration proceeding towards recovery of such overdue payable, which is pending in the Arbitral Tribunal of International Court of Arbitration of International Chamber of Commerce.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, GEL Group has entered a joint protocol with GE in accordance with which the GEL Group has deposited Rupees equivalent of USD 0.17 crore as a security deposit with GE amounting to ₹ 12.42 crore. The GEL Group and GE have submitted the joint protocol to the Arbitral Tribunal for their approval. The GEL Group has recorded an interest at the rate of 6-month LIBOR + 3.5% spread, of USD 0.01 crore from the date of payment.

GEL has received the RBI approval on March 31, 2022 for payment of remaining amount of USD 0.13 crore and made the payment subsequent to the year end.

ix) During the year ended March 31, 2022, GEL had recognized interest income amounting to ₹ 59.39 crore pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated March 30, 2022 which upheld the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL's) judgement and dismissed the civil appeals and confirmed the liability of electricity supply companies (ESCOMs) to pay the interest.

The ESCOMs had paid their respective principal amounts to GEL in the year 2016 amounting to ₹ 67.15 crore. In response to the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement GEL has sent a demand letter on April 08, 2022 demanding ₹ 59.72 core towards interest from the ESCOMs compounded quarterly in accordance with aforesaid orders. The ESCOMs have submitted a reply to GEL disputing the interest amount claimed by GEL and have accepted a liability of ₹ 25.20 crore on account of interest out of demand raised of ₹ 59.72 crore. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2023, GEL has received the interest amount of ₹ 25.20 crore.

The ESCOMs have mentioned that the question of computation of interest post February 15, 2016 i.e., when repayment of principal was paid, does not arise in any event and further the claim of interest on interest is not in accordance with APTEL's order. GEL has involved an independent legal consultant to assess the matter and from perusal of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, APTEL's judgement and such external legal opinion obtained, GEL believes that for the purpose of calculation of interest amount, outstanding dues includes principal amount and accrued interest.

Accordingly, GEL has claimed ₹ 59.39 core in its books of account as communicated in its letter dated April 08, 2022 which is in accordance with applicable position of law. GEL has filed the Application before Hon'ble Supreme Court seeking consequential directions for payment of outstanding amounts pursuant to the the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated March 30, 2022 which remain unpaid despite the dismissal order. Replies and rejoinders are filed in the matter and likely to be listed in the month of May 2023.

x) State of Himachal Pradesh has filed claim against GBHHPL in District court of Himachal Pradesh seeking 1% additional free power from GBHHPL based on New Hydro Power Policy, 2008.

xi) In case of GBHHPL, petition have been filed with Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the grant of environmental clearance and approval granted for diversion of Forest land for shifting of project site from right to left bank of river Ravi.

xii) GKEL entered into agreement with SEPCO in 2008 for the construction and operation of a coal fired thermal power plant. Disputes arose between the parties in relation to the delays in construction and various technical issues relating to the construction and operation of the power plant. SEPCO served a notice of dispute to GKEL in March 2015 and initiated arbitration proceedings. An Arbitral Tribunal was constituted to adjudicate upon the disputes between the parties. SEPCO filed its claim and GKEL filed its counter claims before the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal has passed an Award on September 07, 2020 on the issues before it except the issues of interest and cost. Since there were computation/ clerical / typographical errors in the Award, both parties (GKEL and SEPCO) applied for correction of the Award under Section 33 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996. The Arbitral Tribunal considered the applications of both the parties and has pronounced the corrected award on November 17, 2020 (the "Award"). GKEL has received a final award on the issues of interest and cost (the "Final Award") in the current year on June 24, 2021 which was later corrected and re-issued on September 01, 2021. The impact of such interest and cost could be approximately ₹ 35.88 crore, payable by GKEL to SEPCO. The net impact of the Award and the Final Award on GKEL could be approximately ₹ 1,080.88 crore, payable by GKEL to SEPCO (including ₹ 715.18 crore of bank guarantee invoked by GKEL). GKEL in its books of accounts as on balance sheet date shows an amount of ₹ 1,136.83 crore payable towards any such liability and thus there is no additional impact in books of accounts due to the Award and Final Award. GKEL has challenged the Award and the Final Award under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (Act) before the High Court of Orissa on February 15, 2021 and December 31, 2021 respectively. Based on legal advice obtained, GKEL has a good arguable case under section 34 of the Act to challenge the Award and seek setting aside of the same and thus GKEL is not expecting cash outflow in this matter. GKEL has in its books made provisions in view of the disputes between SEPCO and GKEL and taken into consideration the Award and the Final Award passed by the Arbitral Tribunal based on generally accepted accounting practices. Irrespective of the heads under which they appear or their nomenclature/ heading/title/narration, etc., such provisions do not make GKEL liable for payment since liability is disputed as GKEL has challenged the award and Final Award before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa.

xiii) The management is of the opinion that the grant of Long Term Open Access ('LTOA') is beyond the generation capacity of the plant and requirement of reduction of LTOA was not on GKEL, own accord but was forced due to reasons attributable to implementing agencies. The management is hopeful of getting relief as requested in its petition before Appellate Tribunal of Electricity ('APTEL') and does not foresee any financial implication on such relinquishment that requires any adjustment in consolidated financial statements.

GKEL has entered into a Bulk Power Transmission Agreement ('BPTA') with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited ('PGCIL') for availing LTOA for inter-state transmission of 220MW of power to western region from its fourth unit of generating station on long term basis in future. The said BPTA was amended with revision in its commissioning schedule to September 2017. GKEL provided bank guarantees of ₹ 11 crore against the said BPTA. GKEL was unable to get longer term or medium term PPA for the generation of 4th Unit and had to temporarily suspend its construction and since the matter was beyond the control of GKEL, surrendered the transmission facility under force majeure conditions. GKEL had filed a petition with CERC to consider the relinquishment under force majeure without any liability to GKEL.

CERC had informed to take up the matter for adjudication after its decision in petition no. 92/MP/2015. The order in case of 92/MP/2015 was pronounced during FY 2019-20 wherein the CERC has decided that relinquishment charges have been payable in certain circumstances and methodology of such computation of relinquishment charges. It further ordered PGCIL that the transmission capacity which is likely to be stranded due to relinquishment of LTA shall be assessed based on load flow studies and directed it to calculate the stranded capacity and the compensation (relinquishment charges) payable by each relinquishing long term customer as per methodology specified in the Order respectively within one month of date of issue of the Order and publish the same on its website. The CERC order held that the relinquishment charges were liable to be paid for the abandoned projects.

As per calculations furnished by PGCIL in terms of order in

92/MP the relinquishment charges for the 220 MW surrendered capacity is ₹ 3.05 crore (at sr. no. 48 of the list published on the website of PGCIL). However PGCIL have not yet raised any demand against this Order. Further GKEL has challenged the Order and filed an Appeal in association with Association of Power Producers ('APP') before APTEL in appeal no 417/2019.

The management of GKEL is hopeful of getting favorable order and does not foresee any financial implication on the consolidated financial statements and no provision is considered necessary.

7b. Interest in Associates

1 Details of associates :

Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation /Place of Business	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting right held as at		Nature of Activities	Accounting Method
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
a) Material associates :							
GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)[1]	India	36.97%	36.97%	45.00%	45.00%	Owns and operates 768 MW combined cycle gas based power plant at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh.	Equity Method
PT Golden Energy Mines TBK (PTGEMS) and its components[2,3,4,5,6]	Indonesia	-	30.00%	-	30.00%	Coal mining and trading operations in Indonesia.	Equity Method

Notes:

1. Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in associates - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022 : ₹ Nil).

2. Aggregate amount of quoted investment in associates - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 3,668.98 crore).

3. PTGEMS, its subsidiaries and joint ventures as detailed in note 2.3 have been referred to as 'PTGEMS' and its components'

4. The reporting dates of the associates entities coincide with the Holding Company except in case of PT Gems and its components whose financial statements for the year ended on December 31, 2022 as at December 31, 2021 as applicable were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group as these are the entities incorporated outside India and their financials statements are prepared as per calender year i.e., January to December. (Also refer note 6 below).

5. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company has re-evaluated the control assessment of PTGEMS which was earlier classified as joint Venture in previous periods. Based on the Master Concession agreement between PT Dian Swastatika Sentosa TBk (now Golden Energy and Resources Limited) and GMR Coal Resources Private Limited (GCRPL), a step down subsidiary of the Holding Company, dated August 2011 both the parties assessed joint control over PT Golden Energy Mines TBk (PT GEMS) considering GCRPL has substantive rights jointly on various policy and operating decision related matters but the same in substance are protective in nature. GCRPL can exercise only significant influence over the operating and policy decision as per Master Concession agreement. Accordingly, PT GEMS investments was classified as associate from joint venture retrospectively in the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company as at March 31, 2022. Such reclassification does not have any financial impact in the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2022 and in previous periods.

6. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GCRPL entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ('agreement') with PT Radhika Jananta Raya ("buyer") a subsidiary of PT ABM Investama Tbk ("ABM") and PTABM to divest its 30% equity stake in PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk ("PT GEMS"), an Associate, following a competitive bidding process. The transaction was completed after compliance of conditions precedent and accordingly the Group has recorded the transaction of divestment in PTGMES in consoldiated financial statement during the year ended March 31, 2023.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2. Summarised financial information of material associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	PT GEMS and its components		GREL		Total	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,438.93	0.21	1.70	0.21	1,440.63
Other assets	-	1,788.40	14.39	17.16	14.39	1,805.56
Total current assets	-	**3,227.33**	**14.60**	**18.86**	**14.60**	**3,246.19**
Non current assets						
Non current tax assets	-	-	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.14
Deferred tax assets	-	56.40	-	-	-	56.40
Other non current assets	-	2,878.84	1,735.74	1,844.65	1,735.74	4,723.49
Total non current assets	-	**2,935.24**	**1,735.76**	**1,844.79**	**1,735.76**	**4,780.03**
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	-	441.46	310.74	287.42	310.74	728.88
Current tax liabilities	-	529.60	-	-	-	529.60
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	-	2,189.82	43.64	43.24	43.64	2,233.06
Total current liabilities	-	**3,160.88**	**354.38**	**330.66**	**354.38**	**3,491.54**
Non current liabilities						
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	-	387.29	2,676.18	2,571.30	2,676.18	2,958.59
Deferred tax liabilities	-	172.84	-	-	-	172.84
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	-	90.16	16.88	16.54	16.88	106.70
Total non current liabilities	-	**650.29**	**2,693.06**	**2,587.84**	**2,693.06**	**3,238.13**
Less : Non controlling interest		(9.62)	-	-	-	(9.62)
Net assets	-	**2,341.78**	**(1,297.08)**	**(1,054.85)**	**(1,297.08)**	**1,286.93**

3 Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	PT GEMS and its components		GREL		Total	
	August 31, 2022 [refer note 7(b)(1)(6)]	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening net assets	2,341.78	2,532.10	(1,054.85)	(820.96)	1,286.93	1,711.14
Profit / (loss) for the year	3,244.20	2,571.11	(242.39)	(233.91)	3,001.81	2,337.20
Other Comprehensive income	-	3.65	0.16	0.02	0.16	3.67
Dividends paid	(2,686.71)	(2,807.50)	-	-	(2,686.71)	(2,807.50)
Foreign currency translation reserve	182.85	42.42	-	-	182.85	42.42
Closing net assets	**3,082.12**	**2,341.78**	**(1,297.08)**	**(1,054.85)**	**1,785.04**	**1,286.93**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3 Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material associates *(Contd.)*

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	PT GEMS and its components		GREL		Total	
	August 31, 2022 [refer note 7(b)(1)(6)]	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Proportion of the group's ownership	30.00%	30.00%	45.00%	45.00%		
Group's share	924.64	702.53	(583.68)	(474.68)	340.96	227.85
Adjustments to the equity values						
a) Goodwill	3,170.16	2,966.45	-	-	3,170.16	2,966.45
b) Additional impairment charge (refer note 7(b)12(i))	-	-	(425.04)	(425.04)	(425.04)	(425.04)
c) Loans adjusted against provision for loss in associates	-	-	518.08	422.58	518.08	422.58
d) Amount shown under provisions (note 22) *	-	-	490.64	477.14	490.64	477.14
e) Loss on disposal of Investment ((refer note 42(iii))	(520.00)	-			(520.00)	-
f) Consideration on disposal of Investment (refer note 42(iii))	(3,574.80)	-			(3,574.80)	-
Carrying amount of the investment	**-**	**3,668.98**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,668.98**

* The Group has recognised the liability to the extent of its constructive obligation in GREL.

4 Summarised statement of profit & loss for material associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	PT GEMS and its components		GREL		Total	
	August 31, 2022 [refer note 7(b)(1)(6)]	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	14,225.32	11,717.26	-	-	14,225.32	11,717.26
Interest income	9.25	24.42	1.62	0.18	10.87	24.60
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	34.81	122.00	108.91	108.93	143.72	230.93
Finance cost	39.72	55.50	127.66	117.83	167.38	173.33
Other expenses (net of other income)	9,884.08	8,159.42	7.44	7.33	9,891.52	8,166.75
Tax expenses	973.09	789.18	-	-	973.09	789.18
Profit/ (loss) for the year	3,302.87	2,615.58	(242.39)	(233.91)	3,060.48	2,381.67
Less : Non controlling interest	58.67	44.47	-	-	58.67	44.47
Profit/ (loss) attributable to parent	3,244.20	2,571.11	(242.39)	(233.91)	3,001.81	2,337.20
Other comprehensive income	-	3.97	0.16	0.02	0.16	3.99
Less : Non controlling interest	-	0.32	-	-	-	0.32
Other comprehensive income attributable to parent	-	3.65	0.16	0.02	0.16	3.67
Total comprehensive income to parent	3,244.20	2,574.76	(242.23)	(233.89)	3,001.97	2,340.87
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	973.26	772.43	(109.00)	(105.25)	864.26	667.18
Divident received by Group from associates	806.01	842.53	-	-	806.01	842.53

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5 Carrying amount of investments accounted for using equity method *

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate amount of individually material joint ventures (refer note 7(a))	895.74	646.71
Aggregate amount of individually material associates (refer note 7(b))	-	3,668.98
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial joint ventures (refer note 7(a))	7.73	6.72
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial associates (refer note 7(b))	-	-
Total	**903.47**	**4,322.41**

*The movement in carrying amount in joint ventures and associates also includes movement due to foreign currency translation reserve.

6 Share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Material joint ventures	(123.80)	(421.24)
Material associates	864.26	667.18
Other joint ventures	1.02	0.23
Total	**741.48**	**246.17**

7 Exceptional items

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Material joint venture and associates (refer note 7(b)(12)(i))	(147.17)	204.36
Total	**(147.17)**	**204.36**

8 Contingent liabilities in respect of associates (Group's share)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Bank guarantees outstanding	-	19.27
Total	**-**	**19.27**

9 Capital Commitments in respect of joint ventures and associates

a) Capital commitments in respect of joint ventures

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	12.93	48.50

10 Other Commitments of / towards joint ventures and associates

i) Certain entities in power sector have entered into Power Purchase Agreements ('PPAs') with customers, pursuant to which these entities have committed to sell power of contracted capacity as defined in the respective PPAs, make available minimum Power Load Factor (PLF) over the period of tariff year as defined in the respective PPAs. The PPAs contain provision for disincentives and penalties in case of certain defaults.

ii) Certain entities in power sector have entered into fuel supply agreements with suppliers whereby these entities have committed to purchase and suppliers have committed to sell contracted quantity of fuel for defined period as defined in the respective fuel supply agreements, including the fuel obtained through the suppliers outside India.

iii) One of the overseas entities in power sector and the Government of Indonesia (Government) have entered into coal sale agreement for a defined period pursuant to which the entity is required to pay to the Government, amount equivalent to a specified percentage of proceeds from sale of the coal by the entity. Further, based on a regulation of the Government, all Companies holding mining rights have an obligation to pay an exploitation fee equivalent to certain percentage, ranging from 3% - 5% of sales, net of selling expenses and in certain cases, it is required to pay fixed payment (deadrent) to the Government based on total area of land in accordance with the rates stipulated therein. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Group has disposed off its share in the said overseas entity.

iv) One of the overseas entities in power sector (as the buyer) and its joint ventures (as the seller) in power sector have entered into a coal sale agreement for sale and purchase of coal, whereby the buyer entity and seller entity have committed to, respectively, take delivery and to deliver, minimum specified percentage of the annual tonnage as specified in the agreement for each delivery year, based on the agreed pricing mechanism. The buyer entity is also committed to use the coal for the agreed use, provided that it shall not sell any coal to any person domiciled or incorporated in the country in which the seller entity operates. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Group has disposed off its share in the said overseas entity.

v) One of the overseas entities in power sector has entered into a Cooperation Agreement with a third party whereby the entity is required to pay Land management fee from USD 1/ton upto USD 4.75/ton based on the provision stated in the agreement. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Group has disposed off its share in the said overseas entity.

vi) One of the overseas entities in power sector has entered into a Road Maintenance Agreement with third parties whereby the entity is required to maintain the road during the road usage period. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Group has disposed off its share in the said overseas entity.

vii) Certain entities in the power sector have entered into long term assured parts supply and maintenance agreements with sub-contractors whereby these entities have committed to pay fixed charges in addition to variable charges based on operating performance as defined in the agreements. The entities have also committed to pay incentives on attainment of certain parameters by the sub-contractors.

viii) GEL has provided commitment to subsidiaries and joint ventures to fund the cost overruns over and above the estimated project cost or cash deficiency, if any, to the lenders of its project stage subsidiaries, to the extent as defined in the agreements executed with the respective lenders.

ix) Shares of the certain joint ventures have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Group. Refer Note 18 and 23.

x) The Group has committed to provide continued financial support to some of the joint ventures and associates, to ensure that these entities are able to meet their debts and liabilities as they fall due and they continue as going concerns.

xi) Certain entities in power sector have made a commitment towards expenditure on corporate social responsibility activities amounting to ₹ 37.84 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 35.81 crore).

xii) GEL has entered into a Share Subscription and Share Holding Agreement with Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited ('shareholder') in which it has committed to the shareholder that either GEL directly, or indirectly (along with the other group Companies as defined in the shareholding agreement) will hold at least 51% of the paid up equity share capital of GKEL.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, GEL has acquired shares of GKEL from the erstwhile joint venture shareholder. Post the acquisition of such shares, the erstwhile joint venture shareholder ceased to have joint control over GKEL due to relinquishment of its right to be involved in the Affirmative Vote Items which had been agreed in the Share Subscription and Shareholders Agreement. Accordingly, GKEL became subsidiary of GEL during the previous year ended March 31, 2022.

xiii) In terms of the prescribed new environmental norms notified as per Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015, GWEL is required to install the Flue Gas Desulphurization Systems (FGD) to control emission from the power plant by 2024.

xiv) Certain joint ventures and associates of the Group have restrictions on their ability to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the Group resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements entered by the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

11 Trade receivables in respect of joint ventures and associates

GWEL entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ('PPA') with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited ('MSEDCL') for sale of power for an aggregate contracted capacity of 200 MW, wherein power was required to be scheduled from power plant's bus bar. MSEDCL disputed place of evacuation of power with Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission ('MERC'), wherein MERC has directed GWEL to construct separate lines for evacuation of power through State Transmission Utility ('STU') though GWEL was connected to Central Transmission Utility ('CTU'). Aggrieved by the MERC Order, GWEL preferred an appeal with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL'). APTEL vide its interim Order dated February 11, 2014 directed GWEL to start scheduling the power from GWEL's bus bar and bear transmission charges of inter-state transmission system towards supply of power. GWEL in terms of the interim order scheduled the power from its bus bar from March 17, 2014 and paid inter-state transmission charges. APTEL vide its final Order dated May 8, 2015 upheld GWEL's contention of scheduling the power from bus bar and directed MSEDCL to reimburse the inter-state transmission charges hitherto borne by GWEL as per its interim order. Accordingly, GWEL has raised claim of ₹ 616.33 crore towards reimbursement of transmission charges from March 17, 2014 till March 31, 2022. MSEDCL preferred an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is pending conclusion. Pursuant to notification No. L-1/250/2019/CERC, the transmission charges (other than the deviation charges) are being directly billed to the respective customers (DISCOMS) by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and accordingly, GWEL has not received transmission charges (other than the deviation charges) related invoices for the period December 2020 to March 2022. Though there is a change in the invoicing mechanism, the final obligation towards the transmission charges will be decided based on the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as stated above.

In view of the favorable Order from APTEL, rejection of stay petition of MSEDCL by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, receipt of substantial amount towards reimbursement of transmission charges and also considering the legal opinion received from legal counsel that GWEL has tenable case with respect to the appeal filed by MSEDCL against the said Order which is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, GWEL has recognized the reimbursement of transmission charges of ₹ 616.33 crore relating to the period from March 17, 2014 to March 31, 2023 (including ₹ 4.75 crore for the year ended March 31, 2023). [Further the cost of transmission with effect from December 2020, directly invoiced by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited to DISCOMS has been disclosed as contingent liability pending the final outcome of the matter in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.]

12 Others

i) The Group has investments of ₹ 895.74 crore as at March 31, 2023 (March 31 2022 ₹ 646.71 crore) and loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ 2,188.80 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 1,383.40 crore) crore in GMR Energy Limited ('GEL') (including its subsidiaries and joint ventures), a joint venture of the Group. GEL has certain underlying subsidiaries / joint ventures which are engaged in energy sector as further detailed in notes (ii), (iii) and (iv) below have substantially eroded net worth. Based on the valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023 and the sensitivity analysis carried out for some of the aforesaid assumptions, the value so determined after discounting the projected cash flows using discount rate ranging from 11.30% to 19.50% across various entities, the management has accounted for an reversal of impairment loss of ₹ 372.83 crore as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022; impairment loss of ₹ 204.36 crore) in the value of Group's investment in GEL and its subsidiaries/ joint ventures which has been disclosed as an exceptional item in the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2023. The management is of the view that post such diminution, the carrying value of the Group's investment in GEL is appropriate.

ii) GMR Warora Energy Limited ('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electrical energy from its coal based power plant of 600 MW situated at Warora. GWEL has accumulated losses of ₹ 585.44 crore as at March 31, 2023 (₹ 753.07 crore as at March 31, 2022) which has resulted in substantial erosion of GWEL's net worth. There have been delays in receipt of the receivables from customers which has resulted in delays in meeting its financial liabilities. GWEL had claimed compensation for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the Power Purchase Agreements ('PPA') and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GWEL. GWEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 882.22 crore and the payment from the customers against the claims including interest on such claims which are substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

interim regulatory orders, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables.

Further, GWEL received notices from one of its customer disputing payment of capacity charges of ₹ 132.01 crore for the period March 23, 2020 to June 30, 2020 as the customer had not availed power during the said period sighting force majeure on account of COVID 19 pandemic. GWEL responded and clarified that the said situation is not covered under force majeure clause in view of the clarification by the Ministry of Power stating that Discoms will have to comply with the obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per PPA. The customer is of the view that the aforesaid clarification by the Ministry of Power cannot override the terms of the PPA and continue to dispute the payment thereof.

Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2021, GWEL filed petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') for settlement of the dispute. During the quarter ended March 31, 2022 the said petition was decided in favour of GWEL vide CERC order date January 20, 2022 wherein CERC directed the customer to pay the aforesaid outstanding capacity charges along with delayed payment surcharge within 60 days from the date of the aforesaid order. The customer has filed an appeal against the said CERC order with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL') during the quarter ended June 30, 2022. APTEL issued an interim order and directed to pay 25% of the principal amount within a period of one week from the date of interim order and deposit balance outstanding amount in an interest bearing fixed deposit with a nationalized bank. However, GWEL has not received any amount from the customer and matter is pending conclusion.

However, GWEL has certain favorable interim orders towards the aforementioned claims. Also, during the year ended March 31, 2022, GWEL has entered into a new PPA with Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited ('GUVNL') for the supply of 150 MW of power from October 2021 to July 2023. Further, in view of the COVID-19 most of the borrowing facilities of GWEL have become Special Mention Account-2/Non Performing Assets, accordingly resolution process under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the RBI on June 07, 2019 had been invoked on June 29, 2021 by default. ICA has been executed on July 27, 2021 by majority of lenders.

The lead lender issued a sanction letter dated April 05, 2022 for restructuring of loan facilities. As per the RBI circular as stated above, a minimum approval of lenders representing 75% by value of total outstanding loan facilities and 60% of Lenders by number is required for approval of Resolution Plan.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2022, GWEL received the approvals from the aforesaid requisite lenders on the Resolution plan and consequently the Resolution plan was adopted in the board of directors meeting dated June 23, 2022 and approved by the shareholders of GWEL in the Extraordinary General Meeting dated June 24, 2022. Accordingly, GWEL has given effect to the Resolution plan considered in the unaudited financial results of GWEL for the quarter ended June 30, 2022. In the consortium meeting held on January 11, 2023 all the lenders have confirmed the implementation of the resolution plan in their respective books of accounts.

Accordingly, GWEL has generated profit after tax of ₹ 167.84 crore during the year ended March 31, 2023 and the management of GWEL expects that the plant will generate sufficient profits in the future years and will be able to recover the receivables and based on business plans and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, considering key assumptions such as capacity utilization of plant in future years based on current levels of utilization including merchant sales and sales through other long term PPA's and management's plan for entering into a new long-term PPA to replace the PPA earlier entered with one of its customers which has expired in June 2020 and implementation of the Prudential Framework for resolution of stressed assets plan with the lenders of GWEL, the management of the Group is of the view that the carrying value of the net assets in GWEL by GEL as at March 31, 2023 is appropriate.

iii) GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in development and operation of 3*350 MW under Phase I and 1*350 MW under Phase II, coal based power project in Kamalanga village, Orissa and has commenced commercial operation of Phase I of the project. GKEL has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,386.84 crore as at March 31, 2023 (₹ 1,672.49 crore as at March 31, 2022), which has resulted in substantial erosion of GKEL's net worth due to operational difficulties faced during the early stage of its operations. Further, GKEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 1,662.04 crore as at March 31, 2023 (₹ 1,555.85 crore as at March 31,2022) , for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the PPAs and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GKEL. The payment from the customers against the claims is substantially pending receipt as at March 31, 2023. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders with regard to its petition for 'Tariff Determination' and 'Tariff Revision' with its customers, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables of GKEL.

GKEL in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order in Energy Watchdog vs CERC and others and CERC order in its own case for Haryana Discoms had sought legal opinion from the legal counsel on certainty of the claims with Bihar Discom. Considering opinion received from legal counsels that GKEL has good tenable case with virtual certainty with respect to coal cost pass through and favourable Order from APTEL dated December 21, 2018 and CERC judgment in GKEL's own case for Haryana Discom where the computation methodology of coal cost pass through was decided, the management was virtually certain on receipt of the GKEL's claim of revenue on coal cost pass through and was of the opinion that no contingency was involved in this regard. GKEL has received a favourable order on September 16, 2019 whereby the CERC has allowed the coal cost pass through to be charged to the Bihar Discom, based on a certain methodology. The Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal passed an Order in Appeal no. - 423 on August 6, 2021 allowing GKEL to recover expenditure incurred in procurement of alternate coal due to short fall in domestic coal supply corresponding to schedule generation pertaining to Bihar PPA and further allowed GKEL to recover the carrying cost from the date of Change in Law events till the dues are paid.

Further during the previous year, GKEL has won the bid for supply of balance 150 MW to Haryana Discom. GKEL has signed fuel supply agreement with Coal India Limited for supply of coal from its Mahanadi Coal Field Mines for 0.36 crore ton which is within a distance of 15 KM from the plant site. In addition to above, GKEL has won the bid (Shakti-III) for supply of 0.04 crore ton of coal for balance 150 MW. GKEL is actively pursuing its customers for realization of claims and selling its untied capacity in exchange market to support the GKEL's ability to continue the business without impact on its operation.

Further, GKEL had entered agreement with SEPCO in 2008 for the construction and operation of coal fired thermal power plant. There were certain disputes between the parties in relation to the delays in construction and various technical issues relating to the construction and operation of the plant. SEPCO served a notice of dispute to GKEL in March 2015 and initiated arbitration proceedings. The Arbitral Tribunal has issued an opinion (the Award) on September 07, 2020 against GKEL. Since there were computation/ clerical / typographical errors in the Award, both parties (GKEL and SEPCO) immediately applied for correction of the award under Section 33 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 (as amended). The Arbitral Tribunal considered the applications of both the parties and has pronounced the corrected award on November 17, 2020. GKEL already accounted for the aforementioned liability as per the award pertaining to the retention money, unpaid invoices and the Bank Guarantee revoked. GKEL has challenged the award under section 34 of the Arbritation and Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Hon'able High Court of Orissa on February 15, 2021 and December 31, 2021 respectively.

The High Court vide its judgement and order dated June 17, 2022 has dismissed the petition filed by GKEL on February 15, 2021 to put aside the Final Award on the basis that impugned award does not fall under the category which warrants interference under Section 34 of the Arbitration Act. GKEL has challenged judgement by filing special leave petition before the Supreme Court of India on grounds; a) Violation of Principles of Natural Justice, b) Judgement is in violation of the guidelines laid by Supreme Court for timely pronouncing of judgements c) Violation of due process of law and others.. Based on legal advice obtained, GKEL seems to have a good arguable case to challenge the section 34 judgement and have it set side. Therefore, GKEL is not expecting any cash outflow in this matter in the foreseeable future. GKEL has in its books made provisions in view of the disputes between SEPCO and GKEL and taken into consideration the Award and the Final Award passed by the Arbitral Tribunal based on generally accepted accounting practices. Irrespective of the heads under which they appear or their nomenclature/heading/title/narration, etc., such provisions do not make GKEL liable for payment since liability is disputed.

In view of these matters, business plans (including expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity), valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GKEL held by GEL as at March 31, 2023 is appropriate.

iv) GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('GBHHPL'), a subsidiary of GEL has set up 180 MW hydro based power plant in Chamba, District of Himachal Pradesh. It had experienced delays in the completion of construction and incurred costs overruns. During the current year, GBHHPL has commenced commercial operations.

With effect from July 13, 2022, GBHHPL has terminated its agreement with Gammon Engineers and Contractors Private Limited ('the contractor') in respect of the hydropower project as GBHHPL noticed repeated slippages by the contractor in achieving the targets and multifarious breaches under the work orders.

The construction had to be completed by June 2018, however the project was delayed and as a part of one time settlement with the contractor, extension was granted till May 31, 2020. Even after such time extension and payment of huge unadjusted advances, the contractor could not finish the critical components of civil works within the extended date and further delayed the completion of the project. As a consequence of such delay, GBHHPL had recovered its dues including due to liquidated damages and unadjusted advances from the contractor by way of invoking available bank guarantees (BGs) provided by the contractor, amounting to ₹ 128.89 crore and accordingly GBHHPL has adjusted it against such advances.

Further, during the current year on June 10, 2022, GBHHPL invoked arbitration against the contractor to recover their further dues, however counter claims was also filed by the contractor before the arbitration tribunal towards costs and damages on account of prolongation of the Contract. GBHHPL filed its reply to the Statement of Defence and counterclaims on March 01, 2023. Currently, the matter is pending adjudication before the Arbitral Tribunal.

Based on the assessment of such claims and upon consideration of advice from the independent legal consultant, the management believes that GBHHPL has reasonable chances of recovery of its dues from the contractor in the future and accordingly, based on the valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, is of the view that the carrying value of its investments in GBHHPL held by GEL as at March 31, 2023 is appropriate.

v) Also refer note 20(2).

8 Non-current investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss		
In equity shares of other companies[1]	109.58	109.58
In preference shares[2]	100.10	-
Investments at amortised cost		
Investment in debentures[3]	1,099.91	500.00
	1,309.59	**609.58**
Less: provision for dimunition in value of investments at amortised cost	(118.98)	-
Total investments	**1,190.61**	**609.58**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**1,309.59**	**609.58**
Aggregate amount of provision for dimunition in value of investments	**(118.98)**	**-**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2022, GSPHL has invested ₹ 109.08 crore in 136,120 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up of Kakinada Gateway Port Limited, a subsidiary of Aurobindo Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited.
2. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GEPML has invested ₹ 100.10 crore in GEML, a subsidiary of GEL, through secured, redeemable, class B preference shares. The investment in GEML has been carried at fair value as per Ind AS 109.
3. The Group has invested in secured, redeemable, non convertible debentures with coupon rate of 12% p.a for 3 years in GRSPL. The Investments in GRSPL has been carried at amortised cost as per Ind AS 109.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

9 Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good					
Trade receivables from external parties		153.30	0.88	375.76	511.16
Receivables from joint ventures and associates (refer note 44)		-	-	166.97	109.81
Receivables from other related parties (refer note 44)		-	-	1.96	1.97
Total	**(A)**	**153.30**	**0.88**	**544.69**	**622.94**
Trade receivables - credit impaired					
Unsecured, credit impaired		28.79	28.79	30.43	36.03
Total	**(B)**	**28.79**	**28.79**	**30.43**	**36.03**
Loss Allowance					
Less: Trade receivable - loss allowance	**(C)**	(28.79)	(28.79)	(30.43)	(36.03)
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**153.30**	**0.88**	**544.69**	**622.94**

(i) Refer note 44 for trade or other receivables due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person and trade or other receivable due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(ii) Includes retention money deducted by customer to ensure performance of the Group's obligations and hence are receivable on the completion of contract or after the completion of defect liability period as defined in the respective contract and accordingly no discounting has been done for the same.

(iii) For ageing analysis, refer note 50(iii).

10 Loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loans				
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to related parties (refer note 44)	748.04	1,010.90	1,234.01	386.72
Loan to employees	-	-	-	0.36
Loan to others	44.32	41.52	-	-
	792.36	1,052.42	1,234.01	387.08
Loan receivable - credit impaired				
Loan to related parties (refer note 44)	220.05	220.05	208.25	200.57
	220.05	220.05	208.25	200.57
Loss allowance				
Less: loan receivable - credit impaired	(220.05)	(220.05)	(208.25)	(200.57)
	792.36	**1,052.42**	**1,234.01**	**387.08**
Total	**792.36**	**1,052.42**	**1,234.01**	**387.08**

1. Loans are non-derivative financial instruments which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Group. The carrying value may be afftected by the changes in the credit risk of the counter parties.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2. The Group made a provision for impairment in the value of loan of ₹ 7.68 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil) which has been disclosed as an 'exceptional item' in the consolidated financial statements. (refer note 52)

3. No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Holding Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

4. The above loans have been given for business purpose.

5. The loans that fall under the category of " Loans - Non current " are repayable after one year.

11 Other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise					
Non-current bank balances (refer note 15)		11.88	7.88	-	-
Total	**(A)**	**11.88**	**7.88**	**-**	**-**
Security deposit					
Unsecured, considered good					
Security deposit with others		7.21	9.90	7.09	6.58
Total	**(B)**	**7.21**	**9.90**	**7.09**	**6.58**
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise					
Receivable against service concession arrangements		655.14	688.92	130.48	201.08
Unbilled revenue (refer note 44)		-	-	982.30	942.66
Interest accrued on fixed deposits		-	-	3.68	2.61
Interest accrued on long term investments including loans to group companies (refer note 44)		51.86	18.04	399.82	213.63
Non trade receivable (refer note 44)		104.54	290.87	115.96	382.54
Non trade receivable considered doubtful		-	-	5.81	6.07
Total	**(C)**	**811.54**	**997.83**	**1,638.05**	**1,748.59**
Less: Non trade receivable - loss allowance	**(D)**	-	-	(5.81)	(6.07)
Total	**(A+B+C+D)**	**830.63**	**1,015.61**	**1,639.33**	**1,749.10**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Other Assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Capital advances to others (refer note 44)		47.00	10.49	-	-
Total	**(A)**	**47.00**	**10.49**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Advances other than capital (refer note 44)		-	-	78.64	142.71
Unsecured, considered doubtful		-	-	0.68	0.68
		-	-	79.32	143.39
Provision for doubtful advances		-	-	(0.68)	(0.68)
Total	**(B)**	**-**	**-**	**78.64**	**142.71**
Other advances					
Prepaid expenses		2.07	1.68	10.89	11.10
Deposit/ balances with statutory/ government authorities		13.20	11.50	43.40	66.75
Other receivable		-	-	6.51	0.44
Total	**(C)**	**15.27**	**13.18**	**60.80**	**78.29**
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**62.27**	**23.67**	**139.44**	**221.00**

13 Inventories

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Raw materials (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value) (refer note 26)	23.33	35.62
Consumables, stores and spares	26.92	51.51
Total inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)	**50.25**	**87.13**

14 Financial Assets - Current investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments carried at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss (unquoted)		
Investment in domestic mutual funds	-	1.33
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Investments in domestic other funds	17.00	44.43
	17.00	**45.76**

Notes:

1. Aggregate market value of current quoted investments - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil)
2. Aggregate carrying amount of current unquoted investments ₹ 17.00 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 45.76 crore)
3. Aggregate provision for diminution in the value of current investments ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

15 Cash & cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash & cash equivalents				
Balances with banks				
- on current accounts [1,3]	-	-	419.47	333.29
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-	544.81	121.28
Cash on hand	-	-	1.25	0.60
(A)	**-**	**-**	**965.53**	**455.17**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents				
- Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months	-	-	76.89	82.12
- Restricted balances with banks [2,3,4]	11.88	7.88	61.49	2.93
(B)	**11.88**	**7.88**	**138.38**	**85.05**
Amount disclosed under other financial assets (refer note 11)	(11.88)	(7.88)	-	-
(C)	**(11.88)**	**(7.88)**	**-**	**-**
Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**-**	**1,103.91**	**540.22**

1. Includes balances in Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency ('EEFC') Accounts.
2. Restricted deposits includes margin money deposit and deposits with banks that are pledged by the Group with the Government and other authorities and with lenders against long-term and short-term borrowings / hedging of FCCB interest / towards bank guarantee and letter of credit facilities availed by the Group.
3. Balances with banks on current accounts does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash-requirement of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.
4. Refer notes 18 and 23 as regards restriction on balances with banks arising in connections with the borrowings made by the Group.

16 Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Authorised share capital:		
As at April 01, 2021	50,000,000	50.00
Increase during the year*	1,050,000,000	500.00
As at March 31, 2022	**1,100,000,000**	**550.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,100,000,000**	**550.00**

* Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement as sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Bench at Mumbai vide its order dated December 22, 2021, the authorised share capital was altered from ₹ 500,000,000 divided into 50,000,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10/- each to ₹ 5,500,000,000 divided into 1,100,000,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 5/- each on scheme becoming effective. Also refer note 49.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

a. Issued equity capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
As at April 01, 2021	-	-
Equity shares issued pursuant to scheme of arrangement [note refer 16(i)]	603,594,528	301.80
As at March 31, 2022	**603,594,528**	**301.80**
As at March 31, 2023	**603,594,528**	**301.80**

b. Equity share pending issuance

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
As at April 01, 2021	603,594,528	301.80
Equity shares issued pursuant to scheme of arrangement [note refer 16(i)]	(60,35,94,528)	(301.80)
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**

(i) The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Mumbai vide its order pronounced on December 22, 2021 had sanctioned the Composite Scheme of Arrangement. The Scheme have been made effective from December 31, 2021 and as per Scheme the existing paid up share capital of ₹ 0.10 crore held by GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) ('GIL') stands cancelled. In terms of the Scheme the Company had alloted 1 shares of ₹ 5/- each to shareholders of GIL for every 10 shares held in GIL. Accordingly on January 31, 2022 603,594,528 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each aggregating ₹ 301.80 crore have been alloted and the shares held by GIL stands cancelled.

c. Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 5 per share. Every member holding equity shares therein shall have voting rights in proportion to the member's share of the paid up equity share capital. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

d. Shares held by the Ultimate Holding Company and / or their subsidiaries / associates:

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2023#		March 31, 2022#	
	Number of shares held	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares held	(₹ in crore)
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), ultimate holding company	274,084,313	137.04	274,084,313	137.04
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC'), a subsidiary of the ultimate holding company	76,513,516	38.26	76,513,516	38.26
Hyderabad Jabilli Properties Private Limited, subsidiary of the ultimate holding company	5,750,000	2.88	5,750,000	2.88
GMR Infra Ventures LLP ('GIVLLP'), a subsidiary of the ultimate holding company	3,132,181	1.57	3,132,181	1.57

Face value of ₹ 5/- each

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

e. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Holding company

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares held	% holding in class	Number of shares held	% holding in class
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), ultimate holding company	274,084,313	45.41%	274,084,313	45.41%
GMR Business & Consultancy LLP ('GBC'), a subsidary of the ultimate holding company	76,513,516	12.68%	76,513,516	12.68%
DVI Fund (Mauritius) Limited*	-	0.00%	5,12,50,711	8.49%
ASN Investments Limited	43,906,992	7.27%	43,906,992	7.27%

*No shareholding as on March 31, 2023

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

f. Shares held by promoter group / promoters / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

Name of the Shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		% of change during the year
	Number of shares held	% in Holding	Number of shares held*	% in Holding	
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	274,084,313	45.41%	274,084,313	45.41%	0.00%
Mallikarjuna Rao Grandhi*	173,233	0.03%	173,233	0.03%	0.00%

*Includes shares held as karta of HUF and trustee of trust

g. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

The Holding Company has not made any buy-back of shares, nor has there been an issue of shares by way of bonus share without payment being received in cash since the incorporation of the Holding Company.

Pursuant to the Scheme of arrangement the Holding Company on January 31, 2022 allotted 603,594,528 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each to the shareholders of GIL.These shares were issued for consideration other than cash.

h. Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under option, please refer note 18 related to terms of conversion/ redemption of foreign currency convertible bonds and optionally convertible debentures.

17. Other Equity **(₹ in crore)**

Equity component of related party loan (refer note 17(a))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		-
Add: Movement during the year		297.01
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**297.01**
Less: Extinguished during the year		(229.22)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(A)**	**67.79**

Securities premium (refer note 17(b))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**10,010.98**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**10,010.98**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(B)**	**10,010.98**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

17. Other Equity (Contd...) (₹ in crore)

Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 17(c))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**92.59**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**92.59**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(C)**	**92.59**
Capital reserve on consolidation		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**27.05**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**27.05**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(D)**	**27.05**
Capital reserve on acquisition (refer note 17(d))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**3.41**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**3.41**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(E)**	**3.41**
Capital reserve (refer note 17(e))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**(301.80)**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(301.80)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(F)**	**(301.80)**
Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 17(f))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**(159.35)**
Less: Exchange differences on FCCB recognised during the year		(73.77)
Add: FCMTR amortisation during the year		10.81
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(222.31)**
Less: Exchange differences on FCCB recognised during the year		(175.38)
Add: FCMTR amortisation during the year		25.83
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(G)**	**(371.86)**
Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act (refer note 17(g))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**11.99**
Add: Amount transferred from consolidated statement of profit and loss		0.98
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**12.97**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(H)**	**12.97**
Deficit in the consolidated statement of profit and loss		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**(11,900.88)**
Less: Loss for the year		(647.54)
Less: Amount transferred to foreign currency translation reserve		(3.40)
Less: Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of RBI Act (refer note 17(g))		(0.98)
Less: Re-measurement (losses) / gains on post employment defined benefit plans		(0.01)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(12,552.81)**
Add: profit for the year		1,182.79
Add: Amount transferred from non controlling interest		19.66
Less: Re-measurement (losses) / gains on post employment defined benefit plans		(0.55)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(I)**	**(11,350.91)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

17. Other Equity (Contd...) **(₹ in crore)**

Components of Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')		
Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR) (refer note 17(h))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		**159.31**
Add: Movement during the year		3.96
Add: Amount transferred from consolidated statement of profit and loss		3.40
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**166.67**
Add: Movement during the year		169.76
Less: Amount reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on disposal of investment		(1,449.81)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(J)**	**(1,113.37)**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J)**	
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(2,466.24)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**(2,923.16)**

a) Equity component of related party loan has been created on interest free loan provided by related parties.

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

c) Certain entities in the Group have issued redeemable non-convertible debentures ('NCD'). Accordingly, the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended), required the Company to create DRR out of profits of the entities available for payment of dividend.

d) GAPL purchased the aircraft division of GMR Industries Limited under slump sale on October 01, 2008 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 29.00 crore on a going concern basis and the transaction was concluded in the month of March 2009. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 3.41 crore being the excess of net value of the assets acquired (based on a valuation report) over the purchase consideration has been recognised as capital reserve on acquisition.

e) Capital reserve created pursuant to composite scheme of arrangement. [refer note 16(b)(i)]

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

g) As required by section 45-1C of the RBI Act, 20% of DSL's net profit of the year is transferred to special reserve. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the RBI from time to time.

h) Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to consolidated profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

18. Borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current maturities	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Debentures / bonds				
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)	2,214.34	2,042.41	-	-
Non convertible debentures/Bonds (secured)	147.94	193.50	45.56	43.26
Term loans				
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	2,586.69	3,793.61	691.88	724.46
Foreign currency loans (secured)	-	74.34	-	1,449.37
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	70.54	88.60	18.08	31.35
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)	43.81	87.55	43.81	43.49
From others				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	70.08	61.00	-	-
Loans from related parties (unsecured)	1,339.60	1,073.40	175.00	175.00
Liability component of compound financial instrument				
Convertible preference shares (unsecured)	7.84	7.08	-	-
	6,480.84	**7,421.49**	**974.33**	**2,466.93**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	2,875.25	4,211.05	755.52	2,248.44
Unsecured borrowings	3,605.59	3,210.44	218.81	218.49
Amount disclosed under the head "Current borrowings" (refer note 23)	-	-	(974.33)	(2,466.93)
Net amount	**6,480.84**	**7,421.49**	**-**	**-**

A. Terms of security

i) The aforementioned Indian rupee term loans from banks and financial institutions taken by various entities of the Group are secured by way of charge on various movable and immovable assets of the respective group entities including but not limited to, present and future, leasehold rights of land, freehold land, buildings, intangibles, movable plant and machinery, other property, plant and equipment, investments, inventories, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, intangible, goodwill, intellectual property, uncalled capital transaction accounts, rights under project documents of respective entities and all book debts, operating cash flows, current assets, receivables, Trust and Retention account('TRA'), commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, all insurance contracts, accounts including Debt Service Reserve Accounts and bank accounts, bank guarantees, letter of credits, guarantee, performance bond, corporate guarantees, project assets, non-disposable undertaking with respect to shares held in certain companies, pledge of shares of subsidiaries / fellow subsidiaries / associates / joint ventures held by their respective holding companies (including holding company of the Group) and certain personal assets of some of the directors.

ii) Out of the above total borrowings, borrowings of ₹ 135.81 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 321.14 crore) have been secured against some of the personal assets of certain directors and assets held / corporate guarantee given by the holding company / fellow subsidiaries.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

B. Terms of repayment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest rates range (p.a.)	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Repayable within		
			1 year	1 to 5 year	>5 year
Debentures / Bonds					
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)[1]	7.50%	2,259.68	-	-	2,259.68
Non convertible debentures (secured)[2]	9.38%	193.50	45.66	147.84	-
Term loans					
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	10.35% - 13% / YBL 1 Year MCLR + 3.2%	3,311.37	705.09	2,372.67	233.61
From financial institutions					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	11.00% - 13.00%	88.62	18.08	70.54	-
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)	12.15%	86.67	43.33	43.34	-
From others					
Loan from others (secured)	0.00%	109.10	-	109.10	-
Loans from related parties (unsecured)	7.25%-19.46%	1,517.57	175.00	1,061.35	281.22
Liability component of compound financial instrument					
Convertible preference shares (unsecured)	6%	12.00	-	-	12.00
		7,578.51	**987.16**	**3,804.84**	**2,786.51**

Note

i) Reconciliation with carrying amount

(₹ in crore)

Total Amount repayable as per repayment terms	7,578.51
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	123.34
Net carrying value	**7,455.17**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

B. Terms of repayment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest rates range (p.a.)	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Repayable within		
			1 year	1 to 5 year	>5 year
Debentures / Bonds					
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)[1]	7.50%	2,084.29	-	-	2,084.29
Non convertible debentures (secured)	9.38%	237.09	43.38	170.92	22.79
Term loans					
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	6% - 13% / YBL 1 Year MCLR + 3.2%	4,570.43	734.48	3,530.00	305.95
Foreign currency loans (secured)	6 month USD Libor + 5.25% / 3 month USD Libor + 2.25%	1,523.34	1,449.00	74.34	-
From financial institutions					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	7.00% - 15.00%	120.02	31.36	88.66	-
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)	12.15%	131.04	43.33	87.71	-
From others					
Loan from others (secured)	0.00%	109.00	-	109.00	-
Loans from related parties (unsecured)	0%-19.46%	1,483.71	175.00	977.66	331.05
Liability component of compound financial instrument					
Convertible preference shares (unsecured)	6%	12.00	-	-	12.00
		10,270.92	**2,476.55**	**5,038.29**	**2,756.08**

Note

i) Reconciliation with carrying amount **(₹ in crore)**

Total Amount repayable as per repayment terms	10,270.92
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	382.50
Net carrying value	**9,888.42**

1. The FCCBs are convertible at ₹ 165 per share which is subject to adjustment as per the terms of the FCCBs. The exchange rate for conversion of FCCBs is fixed at ₹ 66.745/USD. As at March 31, 2023, FCCB holders have not exercised the conversion option. The Holding Company needs to take necessary steps in case the bondholders direct the Holding Company to list the FCCBs on the Singapore Exchange Trading Limited.
2. Non convertible listed redeemable debentures are repayable in 34 half yearly unequal installments commencing from April 15, 2010 to Oct 15, 2026. NCD's are secured by way of first charges in all the assets of the GPEL both movable and immovable properties, both present and future (including future receivables) but excluding project assets (unless permitted by the NHAI under the concession agreement).

19 Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade payables[1]	151.79	-	2,603.51	2,449.02
	151.79	**-**	**2,603.51**	**2,449.02**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
   - Trade payables are non-interest bearing
   - For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes. (refer note 46)
   - The dues to related parties are unsecured. (refer note 44)
2. Refer note 50(ii) for ageing analysis

20 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Security deposit from concessionaires / customers		151.83	151.96	4.71	4.10
Non-trade payable (including retention money)[1]		39.66	-	318.78	169.87
Liability towards put options given to non controlling interest / preference shareholders of subsidiaries / joint ventures[2]		-	-	996.93	1,086.93
Interest / premium on redemption of debenture/loan		53.51	41.65	961.04	723.57
Total	**(A)**	245.00	193.61	2,281.46	1,984.47
Financial guarantees		28.01	31.24	7.79	8.69
Total	**(B)**	28.01	31.24	7.79	8.69
Total	**(A+B)**	**273.01**	**224.85**	**2,289.25**	**1,993.16**

1. Retention money is payable on the completion of the contracts or after the completion of the defect liability period as defined in the respective contracts. These payments are kept as retention to ensure performance of the vendor obligation and hence are not discounted for present value of money.
2. In July 2010, IDFC and Temasek ('PE investors') had made certain investments through preference shares in GMR Energy Limited (GEL). There were certain amendments to the original arrangement between the Company, GEL and the PE investors. As per the latest amended Subscription and Shareholder Agreement executed in May 2016, preference shares held by the PE investors were converted into equity shares of GEL. Post conversion, the PE investors held 17.85% of equity shares in GEL with an exit option within the timelines as defined in the aforesaid amended agreement. As the said timelines expired during the year ended March 31, 2019 and the PE investors have sought for an exit without any further extensions, the Group has recognized the financial liability of ₹ 996.93 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1,086.93 crore) in the consolidated financial statements.

21 Other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance received from customers	-	-	208.35	161.16
Deferred / unearned revenue[1]	18.94	2.96	6.61	12.05
Statutory dues payable	-	-	20.61	21.09
Other liabilities	-	14.46	10.98	6.50
	18.94	**17.42**	**246.55**	**200.80**

[1]Interest free security deposit received from cutomers (that are refundable in cash on completion of its term) are carried at amortised cost. Difference between the amortised value and transaction value of the security deposits received has been recognised as deferred revenue.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

22 Provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits					
Provision for gratuity (refer note 37)		2.45	1.14	0.26	0.50
Provision for compensated absences		-	-	5.72	5.63
Provision for other employee benefits		0.56	2.85	2.14	2.28
Total	**(A)**	3.01	3.99	8.12	8.41
Other provisions (refer note 40)					
Provision for operation and maintenance		65.61	45.22	96.40	227.01
Provision for power banking arrangment		-	-	-	25.25
Provision against standard assets		0.23	0.35	-	-
Other provision		-	-	45.69	13.92
Total (B)	**(B)**	65.84	45.57	142.09	266.18
Provision for loss in an associate (refer note 7b)	**(C)**	-	-	490.64	477.14
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**68.85**	**49.56**	**640.85**	**751.73**

23. Current borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest rates range (p.a) March 31, 2023	Interest rates range (p.a) March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Secured				
Cash credit and overdraft from banks	6.00%-14.25%/ 6 month MCLR+ 4.5%	6.00%-14.25%/ 6 month MCLR+ 4.5%	212.18	176.70
Indian rupee short term loans from banks	9.87%-12.60%	9.87%-12.60%	1.94	139.21
Foreign currency loans	15.00%	NA	206.81	-
Current maturities of Non-current borrowings			755.52	2,248.44
Unsecured				
Indian rupee short term loans from related parties	9 %-18%	9 %-18%	300.25	137.12
Negative grant	NA	NA	24.63	60.33
Current maturities of Non-current borrowings			218.81	218.49
			1,720.14	**2,980.29**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings			1,176.45	2,564.35
Unsecured borrowings			543.69	415.94
			1,720.14	**2,980.29**

i) The aforementioned borrowings are secured against by way of first charge on the current assets including book debts, current assets, fixed assets, equipments, bank accounts including, without limitation, the TRA / Escrow account, lien/ pledge of various fixed deposits placed by certain entities of the Group, operating cash flows, receivables, revenues whatsoever in nature, present and future, pledge over certain shares of certain entities of the Group and unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee by the certain entities of the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

ii) Negative grant of ₹ 24.63 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 60.33 crore) of GACEPL is interest free and recorded at amortised cost. Negative grant is repayable on demand. As at March 31, 2023, an amount of ₹ 24.63 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 60.33 crore) is due and GACEPL has obtained an interim stay order from the arbitration tribunal against the recovery of the negative grant till further orders. In accordance with the terms of the Concession agreement entered into with NHAI by GACEPL dated November 16, 2005, GACEPL has an obligation to pay an amount of ₹ 174.75 crore by way of Negative Grant to NHAI. GACEPL has paid an amount of ₹ 150.12 crore till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 114.42 crore). Also refer note 41(i).

24 Revenue from contracts with customers

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Sales / income from operations			
Sale of products			
Power segment:			
Income from sale of electrical energy		1.45	1.61
		1.45	**1.61**
Traded goods			
Power segment:			
Income from sale of electrical energy		601.30	784.61
Income from coal trading		2,871.81	1,373.77
		3,473.11	**2,158.38**
Roads segment:			
Annuity income from expressways			
Operation and maintenance income (SCA) (Annuity)		63.38	61.57
Toll income from expressways		521.15	383.56
		584.53	**445.13**
EPC segment:			
Construction revenue		1,082.68	1,162.78
		1,082.68	**1,162.78**
Others segment:			
Income from management and other services		86.37	68.08
		86.37	**68.08**
Sales / income from operations	**(a)**	**5,228.14**	**3,835.98**
b) Other operating income			
Income from management and other services		27.79	8.02
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments		2.73	0.02
		30.52	**8.04**
Finance income			
Interest income on:			
Bank deposits and others		195.51	170.98
Receivables from service concession arrangements		70.52	86.81
		266.03	**257.79**
Other operating income	**(b)**	**296.55**	**265.83**
Revenue from contracts with customers	**(a+b)**	**5,524.69**	**4,101.81**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Notes to revenue from contracts with customers:

a) Timing of rendering of services in the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total
Income from sale of electrical energy	602.75	-	602.75
Income from coal trading	2,871.81	-	2,871.81
Operation and maintenance income (SCA) (Annuity)	-	63.38	63.38
Construction income	-	1,082.68	1,082.68
Toll income from expressways	521.15	-	521.15
Income from management and other services	-	114.16	114.16
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	-	2.73	2.73
Interest income on bank deposits and others	-	195.51	195.51
Interest income on receivables from service concession arrangements	-	70.52	70.52
Total	**3,995.71**	**1,528.98**	**5,524.69**

Timing of rendering of services in the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total
Income from sale of electrical energy	786.22	-	786.22
Income from coal trading	1,373.77	-	1,373.77
Operation and maintenance income (SCA) (Annuity)	-	61.57	61.57
Construction income	-	1,162.78	1,162.78
Toll income from expressways	383.56	-	383.56
Income from management and other services	-	76.10	76.10
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	-	0.02	0.02
Interest income on bank deposits and others	-	170.98	170.98
Interest income on receivables from service concession arrangements	-	86.81	86.81
Total	**2,543.55**	**1,558.26**	**4,101.81**

* The Group recognises revenue from these sources over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with contracted price

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	6,132.53	4,710.11
Significant financing component	-	-
Adjustment to revenue where the Group is acting as an agent	(607.84)	(608.30)
Revenue from contract with customer	**5,524.69**	**4,101.81**

c) Contract Balances:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivables		
- Non Current (Gross)	182.09	29.67
- Current (Gross)	575.12	658.97
- *Provision for impairment loss (non current)*	(28.79)	(28.79)
- *Provision for impairment loss (current)*	(30.43)	(36.03)
Contract assets:		
Unbilled revenue		
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	982.30	942.66
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred / unearned revenue		
- Non Current	18.94	2.96
- Current	6.61	12.05
Advance received from customers		
- Non Current	-	-
- Current	208.35	161.16

d) Revenue recognised during the year from the performance obligation satisfied upto previous year (arising out of contract modifications) amounts to ₹ 256.03 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 701.42 crore)

e) Reconciliation of contracted price with revenue during the year

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening contracted price of orders	6,060.33	5,146.18
Add: Increase due to additional consideration recognised as per contractual terms	390.05	914.15
Closing contracted price of orders	**6,450.38**	**6,060.33**
Total Revenue recognised during the year	1,082.68	1,162.78
Revenue recognised upto previous year (from orders pending completion at the end of the year)	5,240.55	4,077.77
Balance revenue to be recognised in future	**127.15**	**819.78**

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

g) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with contracted price

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
In India	2,562.67	2,716.56
Outside India	2,962.02	1,385.25

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

h) The Holding company and SEW Infrastructure Limited had incorporated a Joint venture, GIL- SIL JV (the "JV") and entered into a contract with Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited ("DFCCIL") in 2015 for execution of design and construction of civil, structures and track Works for double line railway involving formation in embankments/ cuttings, ballast on formation, track works, bridges, structures, buildings, yards, integration with existing railway system and testing and commissioning on design-build lump sum basis for Mughalsarai-New Karchana Station (including) of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Contract Package – 201) and New Karchana (excluding) – New Bhaupur Station (excluding) of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Contract Package – 202) (hereinafter together referred as 'DFCC project') to the JV.

Subsequently the JV had sub-contracted significant portion of such contract to the Holding company. During the execution of the project, DFCCIL failed to fulfil its obligations in a timely manner and as a consequence of such non-fulfilment, the execution of DFCC project got significantly delayed. In view of the aforementioned delay, the JV sought extension as per Clause 8.4 of the General Conditions to the Contract and DFCCIL had granted such extensions from time to time.

During the current year, the JV has submitted its claim against DFCCIL for the period of delay i.e. January 2019 to December 31, 2021, DFCCIL has rejected such claim citing the amendments made in the contract, while granting against the extension of time granted. JV has invoked the dispute resolution process and accordingly Dispute Adjudicating Board (DAB) is constituted. JV is in the process of submission of its claim before DAB.

Based on internal assessment and review of the technical and legal aspects by independent experts, the managements of the JV and the Holding Company are confident on the favourable outcome of such claims and the JV has accordingly recognized such claim in its books of account and basis back to back agreement with the JV, the Holding company has also included an incremental budgeted contract revenue of ₹ 406.00 crore (out of total claim amount of ₹ 734.00 crore) for determination of the revenue to be recognized in accordance with Ind AS 115.

25 Other income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on bank deposits and others	163.94	123.08
Provisions no longer required, written back	28.38	6.48
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	0.56	-
Profit on sale of investment	53.54	34.60
Lease rentals	1.07	0.08
Miscellaneous income	120.13	15.65
	367.62	**179.89**

26 Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	35.62	78.68
Add: Purchases	576.87	608.73
	612.49	**687.41**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 13)	(23.33)	(35.62)
	589.16	**651.79**

27 Purchase of traded goods

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Purchase of electrical energy	584.88	756.98
Purchase of coal for trading	2,816.11	1,300.30
	3,400.99	**2,057.28**

28 Employee benefits expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	83.96	58.36
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 37(a))	3.51	3.00
Gratuity expenses (refer note 37(b))	0.73	0.52
Staff welfare expenses	8.20	9.68
	96.40	**71.56**

29 Other expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Consumption of stores and spares	6.09	4.94
Electricity and water charges	11.65	9.89
Airport service charges / operator fees	28.96	15.69
Repairs and maintenance	19.50	15.56
Manpower hire charges	5.32	1.96
Legal and professional fees	165.13	75.98
Directors' sitting fees	0.57	0.37
Writeoff /provision towards carrying amount of investments	-	15.29
Provision / write off of doubtful advances and trade receivables	5.70	24.28
Exchange differences (net)	29.43	23.10
Fair value on financial instrument through profit and loss	-	28.81
Donation (include corporate social responsibility expenditure)	0.75	1.29
Logo fees	1.48	0.53
Rent	49.77	53.48
Rates and taxes	41.09	32.37
Travelling and conveyance	12.71	3.87
Miscellaneous expenses	38.07	30.25
	416.22	**337.66**

30 Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	32.62	33.80
Depreciation on investment property	0.45	0.45
Amortisation of right of use asset	5.13	3.24
Amortisation of other intangible assets	113.19	90.67
	151.39	**128.16**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Finance cost

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on debts, borrowings and lease liabilities[1,2]	1,217.27	1,323.93
Bank and other charges	132.98	30.56
	1,350.25	**1,354.49**

[1] Interest capitalised to investment property under construction during the year is ₹ 31.86 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 35.58 crore)

[2] Includes interest on lease liability amounting to ₹ 0.50 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.91 crore)

32 Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/ loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations (₹ in crore)	1,183.00	(647.51)
Discontinued operations (₹ in crore)	(0.21)	(0.03)
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic/ diluted earning per share (₹ in crore)	**1,182.79**	**(647.54)**
Weighted Average number of equity shares for basic EPS	603,594,528	603,594,528
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted Average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	603,594,528	603,594,528
Earning per share for continuing operations - Basic and Diluted (₹)	19.60	(10.73)
Earning per share for discontinued operations - Basic and Diluted (₹)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Earning per share for continuing and discontinued operations - Basic and Diluted (₹)	19.60	(10.73)

Notes:

1. Considering that the Group has incurred losses during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the allotment of conversion option in case of convertible instrument would decrease the loss per share for the respective years and accordingly has been ignored for the purpose of calculation of diluted earnings per share.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

33. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

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

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

Further, as per the letter dated January 22, 2020 received from Ministry of Finance Male', Republic of Maldives (the "Ministry"), the amount of tax assessed by MIRA relating to the final arbitration award is USD 0.59 crore and in the event of any tax payable by GMIAL on the same shall be borne by whom the payment was settled to GMIAL, without giving any workings/ break-up for the same. As such the Ministry has confirmed that GMIAL is not liable to pay for the tax assessed by MIRA on the final arbitration award. GMIAL has obtained the statement of dues from MIRA on December 31, 2020, according to which GMIAL is required to settle business profit tax amounting to USD 0.72 crore and fines on business profit tax amounting to USD 0.82 crore and GMIAL is required to settle withholding tax amounting USD 0.29 crore and fines on withholding tax amounted to USD 0.44 crore (withdrawing the interim tax liability claim of USD 0.72 crore).

In addition to that, GMIAL has obtained the statements of dues from MIRA on October 28, 2021 and as per the statement, GMIAL requires to settle business profit tax amounting to USD 0.72 crore fines on business profit tax amounting to USD 0.81 crore, withholding tax amounting to USD 0.29 crore and fines on withholding tax amounting to USD 0.44 crore. As per business profit tax assessments issued by MIRA GMIAL should pay tax on net income of the final arbitration award.

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

b) During the year ended March 31, 2023, GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ("GKSIR") has sold 2.48 acres of land (March 31, 2022: 291.92 acres) to TATA Electronic Private Limited ('TEPL'). The balance land of 5.98 acres, not required by the buyer, has been transferred to investment property under Construction. However, considering the value appreciation of land in the vicinity subsequent to sale of land to TEPL and based on the independent valuer report, the management is of view that the recoverable value of balance land will be more than the book value.

c) During the year ended March 31, 2023, State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) has acquired 210.61 acres (March 31, 2022: 215 acres) of land. Further, the Group have entered MOU with various parties to sell 45.39 acres (March 31, 2022: 190 acres) of land in the year ended March 31, 2023. Accordingly, the investment property is classified as assets held for sale and recorded at realizable value.

d) The Group had an investment in Globe merchants, Inc of USD 1.78 crore. The Group had entered into an agreement to sell the same at a price of USD 2.17 crore and received an advance during the year ended March 31, 2022. Accordingly, the investment was classified as assets held for sale and recorded at realizable value. Further the advance received towards agreement to sell was classified as liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Group has sold the investment in Globe merchants Inc and accordingly, the liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale has been extinguished.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

e) Financial performance

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income		
Other income	-	-
Total income	**-**	**-**
Expenses		
Other expenses	0.21	0.03
Total expenses	**0.21**	**0.03**
Loss before exceptional items and tax from discontinued operations	**(0.21)**	**(0.03)**
Exceptional items	-	-
Loss from discontinued operations before tax expenses	**(0.21)**	**(0.03)**
Tax expenses of discontinued operations	-	-
Loss after tax from discontinued operations	**(0.21)**	**(0.03)**

f) Statement of cash flow

(₹ in crore)

Particulars			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
	Loss before tax		(0.21)	(0.03)
	Adjustments for movement in working capital:			
	Trade and Other Payables		0.09	0.03
	Cash used in operations		**(0.12)**	-
	Income taxes paid		-	-
	Net cash used in operating activities	**(A)**	**(0.12)**	**-**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**			
	Loans given (net)		0.08	0.04
	Net cash from investing activities	**(B)**	**0.08**	**0.04**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		-	**-**
	Net cash from financing activities	**(C)**	-	**-**
	Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalent	(A + B + C)	(0.04)	0.04
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		0.48	0.44
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**0.44**	**0.48**

g) Assets classified as held for sale

The Group has following non-current assets/disposal groups recognized as held for sale as at March 31, 2023:

Asset / Disposal Group	Reportable segment
GMIAL	Other segment

The Group has following non-current assets/disposal groups recognized as held for sale as at March 31, 2022:

Asset / Disposal Group	Reportable segment
GMIAL	Other segment

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The details of disposal group classified as held for sale and liabilities associated thereto are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Assets classified as held for sale		
Amount transferred from investment property (refer note 5)	43.62	72.20
Current Investment	-	132.38
Cash and cash equivalents	0.44	0.48
Other assets including claims recoverable	162.16	145.72
Total assets of disposal group held for sale	**206.22**	**350.78**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		
Trade payables	4.81	4.28
Other liabilities	18.27	179.45
Total liabilities of disposal group held for sale	**23.08**	**183.73**
Other comprehensive income		
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	54.16	8.40

34 (a) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) comprises mainly of the following:

For the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)	Deferred tax (expense)/ income recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	Deferred tax (expense)/income recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)
Deferred tax assets :				
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation (including capital loss)	406.72	102.46	-	509.18
MAT credit entitlement	0.01	-	-	0.01
Expenses on which tax is not deducted	39.71	1.12	(0.03)	40.80
Others	12.84	3.23	-	16.07
Total	**459.28**	**106.81**	**(0.03)**	**566.06**
Offsetting deferred tax liabilities :				
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible asset	(416.22)	(31.14)	-	(447.36)
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	(38.66)	(75.92)	-	(114.58)
Total	**(454.88)**	**(107.06)**	**-**	**(561.94)**
Net deferred tax assets	**4.40**	**(0.25)**	**(0.03)**	**4.12**
Deferred tax liabilities :				
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Offsetting deferred tax assets :				
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax	**4.40**	**(0.25)**	**(0.03)**	**4.12**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

For the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)	Deferred tax (expense)/ income recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	Deferred tax (expense)/income recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)
Deferred tax assets :				
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation (including capital loss)	401.29	5.43	-	406.72
MAT credit entitlement	0.02	(0.01)	-	0.01
Expenses on which tax is not deducted	8.30	31.41	-	39.71
Others	40.77	(27.93)	-	12.84
Total	**450.38**	**8.90**	**-**	**459.28**
Offsetting deferred tax liabilities :				
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible asset	(387.45)	(28.77)	-	(416.22)
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	(58.52)	19.86	-	(38.66)
Others	(0.07)	0.07	-	-
Total	**(446.04)**	**(8.84)**	**-**	**(454.88)**
Net deferred tax assets	**4.34**	**0.06**	**-**	**4.40**
Deferred tax liabilities :				
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Offsetting deferred tax assets :				
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax	**4.34**	**0.06**	**-**	**4.40**

Notes:

i. In case of certain entities, deferred tax asset has not been recognised on unabsorbed losses on the grounds of prudence in view of the management's assessment of future profitability.

ii. In case of certain entities, as the timing differences are originating and reversing within the tax holiday period under the provisions of section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, deferred tax has not been recognised by these companies.

iii. As at March 31, 2023 aggregate amount of temporary difference associated with undistributed earnings of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liability has not been recognised is ₹ 172.63 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 335.92 crore). No liability has been recognised in respect of such difference as the Group is in a position to control the timing of reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that such difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

iv. The Holding Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 1,384.90 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 1,630.45 crore) and other deductible temporary differences of ₹ 1009.41 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 808.57 crore). The unused tax losses will be adjustable till assessment year 2031-32.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 (b) Income tax

The domestic subsidiaries of the Group are subject to income tax in India on the basis of their standalone financial statements. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, these entities are liable to pay income tax which is the higher of regular income tax payable or the amount payable based on the provisions applicable for MAT.

MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be carried forward for a period of 15 years and can be offset against future tax liabilities.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax expenses of continuing operations		
(a) Current tax	92.49	105.59
(b) Deferred tax expense / (credit)	0.25	(0.06)
Tax expenses of discontinued operations		
(a) Current tax	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax expense	**92.74**	**105.53**
Other comprehensive income section		
Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans	0.03	-
Income tax charged to OCI	**0.03**	**-**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit /(loss) before taxes from continuing operations	1,232.19	(546.01)
Loss before taxes from discontinued operations	(0.21)	(0.03)
	1,231.98	**(546.04)**
Less: Share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method	741.47	246.17
Profit/(loss) before taxes	**490.51**	**(792.21)**
Applicable tax rates in India	25.17%	34.94%
Computed tax charge based on applicable tax rates of respective countries	**123.46**	**(276.83)**
Adjustments to taxable profits for companies with taxable profits		
(a) Income exempt from tax	(291.60)	(172.15)
(b) Items not deductible	169.66	167.19
(c) Adjustments on which deferred tax is not created/reversal of earlier years	52.84	163.12
(d) Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior periods	(2.24)	(3.97)
(e) Adjustment for different tax rates between the group components	(37.38)	32.39
(f) Others	78.00	195.78
Tax expense as reported	**92.74**	**105.53**

Notes:

1. Certain entities of the Group have incurred losses during the relevant period, which has resulted in reduction of profit/increase of

losses in the consolidated financial statements. However, the tax liability has been discharged by the respective entities on a standalone basis. Further, in view of absence of reasonable certainty, the Group has not recognised deferred tax asset in such companies.

2. On September 30, 2019, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 ('the Ordinance') was passed introducing section 115BAA of the IT Act which allowed domestic companies to opt for an alternative tax regime from financial year 2019-20 onwards. As per the regime, companies can opt to pay reduced income tax @22% (plus surcharge and cess) subject to foregoing of certain exemptions. Central Board of Direct taxes vide circular number 29/2019 clarified that companies opting for lower rates of taxes will not be allowed to carry forward minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit and also will not be allowed to offset brought forward losses on account of additional depreciation.

   At the time of filing income tax return for financial year 2021-22, the Holding company has decided to opt for the aforementioned regime.

35. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include impairment of investments, other non-current assets including Goodwill, determination of useful life of assets, estimating provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies, fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities, fair value measurement of put options given by the Group, applicability of service concession arrangements, recognition of revenue on long term contracts, treatment of certain investments as joint ventures/associates and estimation of payables to Government / statutory bodies.

a) Estimates and assumptions

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

i. 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 Discounted Cash Flow 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. Estimates include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 46 for further disclosures.

ii. Revenue recognition from Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC)

Revenue from EPC contracts is recognized over a period of time in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Due to the nature of the contracts, the Group uses the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Group to estimate the costs incurred till date as a proportion of the total cost to be incurred along with identification of contractual obligations and the Group's rights to receive payments for performance completed till date, changes in scope and consequential revised contract price and recognition of the liability for loss making contracts/onerous obligations. Costs incurred have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

iii. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 37.

iv. Impairment of non-current assets including property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, other intangible assets and investments accounted for using equity method

Determining whether property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, other intangible assets and investments accounted for using equity method are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the individual investment or the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on Discounted Cash Flow Model ('DCF') model over the estimated useful life of the power plants, concession on roads etc. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to operational performance of the plants and coal mines, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans etc in case of entities in the energy business and favorable outcomes of litigations etc. in the expressway business, assumptions relating to realization per acre of land from monetization for SEZ business which are considered as reasonable by the management (refer note 3,4,6 and 7).

v. Recognition of revenue for change in law and other claims

The recognition of revenue is based on the tariff rates/ methodology prescribed under PPA/LOI with customers. Significant management judgement is required to determine the revenue to be recognized in cases where regulatory order in favour of the Group is yet to be received or which is further challenged in higher judicial forums. The estimate of such revenue is based on similar existing other favorable orders/ contractual terms of the PPA with the customers.

vi. Provision for periodic major maintenance

The entities in the road sector of the Group are engaged in development of highways on build, operate and transfer model on annuity or toll basis. These are SPVs which have entered into concessionaire agreements with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI') or the respective state governments for carrying out these projects.

The Group is contractually committed to carry out major maintenance whenever the roughness index exceeds the limit as indicated in the respective concession agreement.

The management estimates provision w.r.t periodic major maintenance by using a model that incorporates a number of assumptions, including the life of the concession agreement, annual traffic growth and the expected cost of the periodic major maintenance which are considered as reasonable by the management. (Refer note 40)

vii. Valuation of investment property

Investment property is stated at cost. However, as per Ind AS 40 'Investment Property', there is a requirement to disclose fair value as at the balance sheet date. The Group engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value of its investment property as at reporting date. (Refer note 5)

b) Significant judgements

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

i. Determination of control and accounting thereof

As detailed in the accounting policy, consolidation principles under Ind AS necessitate assessment of control of the subsidiaries independent of the majority shareholding. Accordingly, as detailed in Note 7(b)(12)(i), consequent to investment made by Tenaga in GEL with certain participative rights in the operations of GEL, GEL and its underlying subsidiaries have also been accounted as joint ventures w.e.f. November 04, 2016 under Ind AS.

Under Ind AS, joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method as per the Ind AS-28 against the proportionate line by line consolidation under previous GAAP.

Refer note 7a and 7b for further disclosure.

ii. Classification of leases

The Group enters leasing arrangements for various premises. The assessment (including measurement) of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/ terminate etc. After the commencement date, the Group reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend or to terminate.

iii. Recoverability of advances/receivables

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables and advances.

iv. Taxes

Deferred tax assets including unused tax losses are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer note 34 for further disclosures.

v. Contingencies

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

The Group has ongoing litigations with various regulatory authorities and third parties. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take a number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Group to third parties, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided. Refer note 38 for further disclosure.

vi. Other significant judgements

a) Refer note 41(i) and 41(ii) as regards the recovery of claims in GACEPL and GHVEPL.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

36. Interest in material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below :

1. Details of material partly-owned subsidiaries :

Name of the Entity	Place of Business	Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests (Effective)		Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests (Direct)	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
GGAL	India	17.84%	17.84%	17.84%	17.84%
GMIAL	Republic of Maldives	23.13%	23.13%	23.13%	23.13%

2. Accumulated balances of non-controlling interest :

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
GGAL	(106.24)	(72.79)
GMIAL	167.70	150.74
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non-controlling interest	(181.58)	(146.04)
Total	**(120.12)**	**(68.09)**

3. Profit / (loss) allocated to non-controlling interest:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
GGAL	(33.44)	13.35
GMIAL	11.13	2.56
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non-controlling interest	(10.06)	(18.27)
Total	**(32.37)**	**(2.36)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4. Summarised financial position :

The summarised financial position of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		GGAL		GMIAL*	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment		0.18	0.18	-	-
Right of use assets		0.06	0.08	-	-
Intangible assets		4.87	5.46	-	-
Financial assets		772.61	845.60	-	-
Other non-current assets		0.07	0.07	-	-
Income tax assets		3.18	3.82	-	-
Total		**780.97**	**855.21**	**-**	**-**
Current assets					
Financial assets		421.69	288.01	727.80	654.15
Other current assets		7.09	6.65	3.32	2.98
Assets classified as held for sale		57.31	57.31	-	-
Total		**486.09**	**351.97**	**731.12**	**657.13**
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities		1,389.40	1,225.76	-	-
Provisions		0.06	0.11	-	-
Total		**1,389.46**	**1,225.87**	**-**	**-**
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities		289.22	202.36	4.88	4.34
Provisions		0.11	0.04	-	-
Other current liabilities		415.30	418.48	1.19	1.07
Total		**704.63**	**620.88**	**6.07**	**5.41**
Total equity	**(A)**	**(827.03)**	**(639.57)**	**725.05**	**651.72**
Equity share capital attributable to non-controlling shareholders	**(B)**	351.17	351.17	57.50	51.67
Equity share capital attributable to equity holders of parents	**(C)**	1,617.26	1,617.26	191.09	171.71
Net other equity for distrbution	**(D=A-B-C)**	**(2,795.46)**	**(2,608.00)**	**476.46**	**428.34**
Other equity attributable to:					
Equity holders of parents		(2,296.74)	(2,142.72)	366.26	329.26
Non-controlling interests		(498.72)	(465.28)	110.21	99.07

* Being a foreign subsidiary, financial statements of GMIAL is consolidated for the year ended December 31 every year.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Summarised statement of profit and loss :

The summarised financial statement of profit and loss of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GGAL		GMIAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Revenue from operations	1.06	1.61	-	-
Other income	138.07	60.91	-	-
Employee benefits expense	0.87	0.87	-	-
Finance cost	194.67	218.11	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	0.62	2.93	-	-
Other expenses	16.87	5.11	0.21	-
Exceptional items	113.54	(243.35)	-	0.03
(Loss) / profit before tax	**(187.44)**	**78.85**	**(0.21)**	**(0.03)**
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	4.00	-	-
(Loss) / profit for the year	**(187.44)**	**74.85**	**(0.21)**	**(0.03)**
Other comprehensive income	(0.01)	-	48.33	11.09
Total comprehensive income	**(187.45)**	**74.85**	**48.12**	**11.06**
% of NCI	17.84%	17.84%	23.13%	23.13%
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(33.44)**	**13.35**	**11.13**	**2.56**
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-

6. Summarised cash flow information :

The summarised cash flow information of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GGAL		GMIAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash used in operating activities	(111.17)	(283.36)	(0.12)	-
Cash from investing activities	186.89	651.49	0.08	0.04
Cash from/ (used in) financing activities	37.76	(351.33)	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**113.48**	**16.80**	**(0.04)**	**0.04**

37 Gratuity and other post employment benefits plans

a) Defined contribution plan

Contributions to provident and other funds included in investment property (note 5) and employee benefits expense (note 28) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution to provident fund	2.61	2.39
Contribution to superannuation fund	0.90	0.61
	3.51	**3.00**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

b) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity plan

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

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

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

Statement of profit and loss

Gratuity expense included in investment property (note 5) and employee benefits expenses (note 28) are as under:

(i) Net employee benefit expenses:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	0.64	0.46
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0.12	0.06
Net benefit expenses	**0.76**	**0.52**

(ii) Remeasurement loss recognised in other comprehensive income:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to defined benefit obligations ('DBO') and assumptions changes	(0.14)	0.02
Return on plan assets less than discount rate	0.81	(0.01)
Actuarial loss recognised in OCI	**0.67**	**0.01**

Balance sheet

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(5.35)	(6.48)
Fair value of plan assets	2.64	4.84
Plan liability	**(2.71)**	**(1.64)**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	6.48	4.37
Acquisition cost	(0.27)	1.83
Interest cost	0.34	0.29
Current service cost	0.64	0.46
Benefits paid	(1.70)	(0.49)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation - assumptions	(0.14)	0.02
Closing defined benefit obligation	**5.35**	**6.48**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening fair value of plan assets	4.84	3.41
Acquisition cost	(0.10)	1.66
Interest income on plan assets	0.22	0.23
Contributions by employer	0.68	0.03
Benefits paid	(2.19)	(0.50)
Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate	(0.81)	0.01
Closing fair value of plan assets	**2.64**	**4.84**

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 0.80 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 0.03 crore) towards gratuity fund in next year.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments with insurer managed funds	100.00%	100.00%

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
March 31, 2023	NA	1.78
March 31, 2024	2.05	0.31
March 31, 2025	0.51	0.44
March 31, 2026	0.64	0.63
March 31, 2027	0.58	0.49
March 31, 2028	0.93	4.19
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033*	4.53	NA

* for previous year read as March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	7.30%	7.10%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult

Notes :

1. The estimates of future increase in compensation levels, considered in the actuarial valuation, have been taken on account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

2. **Plan characteristics and associated risks:**

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

a. Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase

b. Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation

c. Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below

Assumptions	Discount rate		Future salary increases		Attrition Rate	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sensitivity level (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(0.36)	(0.33)	0.36	0.33	0.04	0.04
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	0.41	0.38	(0.34)	(0.27)	(0.04)	(0.04)

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

38. Commitments and contingent liabilities

a) Capital commitments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	41.53	21.36

b) Other commitments

i. Entities in roads sectors have entered into various Concession agreements with concessionaires for periods ranging from 17.5 years to 25 years from achievement of date of COD / appointed date as defined in the respective Concession agreements, whereby these entities have committed to comply with certain key terms and conditions pertaining to construction of roads / highways in accordance with the timelines and milestones as defined in the respective Concession agreements, COD as per the respective Concession agreements, construction, management, payment of fees (including revenue share), operation and maintenance of roads / highways in accordance with the respective Concession agreements, performance of the obligations under the respective financing agreements, non-transfer or change in ownership without the prior approval of the concessionaire and transfer of the roads / highways projects on termination of relevant agreements or in case of defaults as defined in the respective Concession agreements and utilisation of grants received as per the requirements of the respective concession agreements.

ii. The Group has entered into agreements with the lenders wherein the promoters of the Holding Company and the Holding Company have committed to hold at all times at least 51% of the equity share capital of the subsidiaries and not to sell, transfer, assign, dispose, pledge or create any security interest except pledge of shares to the respective lenders as covered in the respective agreements with the lenders.

iii. The Group has provided commitment to fund the cost overruns over and above the estimated project cost or cash deficiency, if any, to the lenders of its project stage subsidiaries, to the extent as defined in the agreements executed with the respective lenders.

iv. Refer note 39 for commitments relating to lease arrangements.

v. Refer note 7(a) and 7(b) with regards to other commitments of joint ventures and associates.

vi. The Group has committed to provide financial assistance as tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)

Nature of relationship	Outstanding commitment for financial assistance	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Subsidiaries	107.98	490.17
Joint Ventures / Associates	208.73	124.06
Total	**316.71**	**614.23**

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

viii. The Group has certain long-term unquoted investments which have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Company and the investee Companies.

c) Contingent liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Corporate guarantees	1,931.83	3,254.55
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	269.52	373.68
Bonds issued to custom authorities	112.00	112.00
Letter of comfort provided on behalf of joint ventures	2,121.88	1,974.41
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	222.47	221.06
Matters relating to income tax under dispute	1.33	0.03
Matters relating to indirect taxes duty under dispute	78.07	73.25

Other contingent liabilities

1. Interest accrued, if any, and unpaid is not included above.

2. A search under section 132 of the IT Act was carried out at the premises of the Holding Company and certain entities of the Group by the income tax authorities on October 11, 2012, followed by search closure visits on various dates during the year ended March 31, 2013 to check the compliance with the provisions of the IT Act. The income tax department has subsequently sought certain information / clarifications. Block assessments have been completed for some of the companies of the Group and they have received orders/demand from the Income Tax Authorities for earlier years. The management of the Group has filed the appeals with the income tax department against the disallowances made in the assessment orders and believes that these demands are not tenable as it has complied with all the applicable provisions of the IT Act with respect to its operations.

3. There are numerous interpretative issues till now relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. The Group, its joint ventures and associates have paid the liability on a prospective basis from the date of SC order. The Group, its joint ventures and associates have not made any provision related to the period before the order due to lack of clarity on the subject.

4. MSEDCL has raised a legal dispute on GETL at the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission seeking revocation of its trading license on account of failure to supply power. The Group is confident that litigation filed at the CERC by MSEDCL will not hold good as the same is not in accordance with the terms of the LOI and there is no financial implication expected of this matter.

5. Refer note 33(a) with regard to contingent liability of the Group in case of tax demands in GMIAL.
6. Refer note 7(a) and 7(b) with regards to contingent liabilities of the Group on behalf of joint ventures and associates.
7. This includes, certain corporate guarantees extended by GIL amounting to ₹ 2,353.20 crore and outstanding balance ₹ 1,910.08 crore (discounted value ₹ 1,427.53 crore) [March 31, 2022 : ₹ 4,784.71 crore and outstanding balance ₹ 3,153.01 crore (discounted value ₹ 2,618.40 crore)] pertaining to the demerged undertaking which has been transferred to the Company pursuant to the Scheme. However, GIL has passed board resolutions/ executed undertakings with the Company pursuant to which it is in the process of executing guarantees wherein both, the Company and GIL shall jointly continue to remain liable for the aforementioned guarantees. This guarantee is not yet executed and the same is in further discussion with the lenders.
8. Interest accrued, if any, and unpaid is not included above.
9. The Holding company has provided Guarantee to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited ('DFCCIL') on behalf of GIL SIL JV. The Holding company agrees to settle the claims upto ₹ 252.41 crore (March, 31 2022; ₹ 184.00 crore) of DFCCIL immediately on demand, irrespective of any dispute between GIL SIL JV and DFCCIL and to pay the claim amount to DFFCIL under the guarantee. The Company agrees to be the principal obligor in respect of all payment due to DFCCIL.

39. Leases

Operating leases - Group as lessor

The Group has sub-leased certain assets to various parties under operating leases having a term of 1 year to 49 years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of leases are renegotiable.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in Note 24 and Note 25) and the future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivables on non- cancellable leases		
Not later than one year	3.02	1.06
Later than one year but not later than five year	0.73	1.18
Later than five year	0.54	0.56

Operating leases - Group as lessee

The Group has entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and hiring equipment's and certain non-cancellable operating lease agreements towards land space and office premises and hiring office equipment's and IT equipment's. The lease rentals paid during the year (included in Note 29) and the maximum obligation on the long term non - cancellable operating lease payable are as follows:

Lease liability

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	11.33	18.68
Additions/(disposals)	10.89	(4.64)
Interest for the year	0.50	0.91
Repayments during the year	(6.34)	(3.62)
Other adjustments	(1.62)	-
Closing balance	**14.76**	**11.33**
Disclosed as:		
Non - current	5.37	2.93
Current	9.39	8.40

Following amount has been recognied in consolidated statement of profit and loss

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Amortisation on right to use asset	5.13	3.24
Interest on lease liability	0.50	0.91
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)	49.05	53.40
Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)	-	0.08
Total amount recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	**54.68**	**57.63**

Other notes

i. For right of use assets refer note 4.

ii. For maturity profile of lease liability refer note 46.

40. Other provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Provisions for operations and maintenance	Provisions against standard assets	Provision for power banking arrangement	Others	Total
As at April 01, 2021	**290.58**	**0.15**	**-**	**5.19**	**295.92**
Provision made during the year	38.62	0.20	25.25	8.73	72.80
Notional interest on account of unwinding of financial liabilities	10.52	-	-	-	10.52
Amount used during the year	(63.73)	-	-	-	(63.73)
Amount reversed during the year	(3.76)	-	-	-	(3.76)
As at March 31, 2022	**272.23**	**0.35**	**25.25**	**13.92**	**311.75**
Provision made during the year	42.80	-	-	31.82	74.62
Notional interest on account of unwinding of financial liabilities	3.54	-	-	-	3.54
Amount used during the year	(69.42)	-	(25.25)	-	(94.67)
Amount reversed during the year	(87.14)	(0.12)	-	(0.05)	(87.31)
As at March 31, 2023	**162.01**	**0.23**	**-**	**45.69**	**207.93**
Balances as at March 31, 2022					
Current	227.01	-	25.25	13.92	266.18
Non-current	45.22	0.35	-	-	45.57
Balances as at March 31, 2023					
Current	96.40	-	-	45.69	142.09
Non-current	65.61	0.23	-	-	65.84

Notes:

Provisions for operations and maintenance

During the current year, based on report by independent agency on road roughness index, the management has revised its assumption about the timing and quantum of the estimated overlay expenditure which has resulted in the reversal of excess provision of ₹ 87.14 crores (March 31, 2022: ₹ 3.76 crores). Also refer note 35a(vi).

Contingent provisions against standard assets

As per regulation 10 of the prudential norms issued by Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"), every Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) is required to make provision @ 0.40% (March 31, 2022: 0.40%) on all standard assets and as per regulation 9 at other defined percentages for all "sub-standard assets, doubtful assets and loss assets".

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

In order to comply with the prudential norms, DSL, based on the legal opinion, has identified only interest-bearing assets to be considered for provisioning. Accordingly, DSL have created provision on standard assets @ 0.40% (March 31, 2022: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits only.

Provision for power banking arrangement

GETL has entered into banking transactions for supply of power. As per the terms of the contract, GETL obtains power for sale to third party from the power generator("supplier") which is required to be returned by GETL to the supplier at a future date. GETL recognised revenue towards the said power sold to the third party at the time of supply of power by the supplier. GETL being a trader is required to enter into contract with another power generator for supplying the power to be returned at a future date to the original supplier. GETL has estimated a provision towards purchase of power to be made at a future date to close the open positions in banking arrangements based on the rates available with it in the Letter of Intent for supply of power at a future date.

41. Matters related to certain road sector entities:

i. GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL'), a subsidiary of the Holding Company has been incurring losses since the commencement of its commercial operations and has accumulated losses of ₹ 667.74 crore as at March 31, 2023. The management of the Group believes that these losses are primarily attributable to the loss of revenue arising as a result of diversion of partial traffic on parallel roads.

GACEPL had invoked arbitration proceedings against National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), State of Haryana (SoH) and State of Punjab (SoPb) as per the terms of the Concession Agreement entered into with NHAI dated November 16, 2005 ('Concession agreement') and State Support Agreement dated February 21, 2006 and March 8, 2006 respectively due to continued losses suffered by GACEPL on account of diversion of traffic to parallel roads developed by SoH and SoPb. GACEPL has raised its contention that NHAI, SoH & SoPb has breached the provisions of Concession Agreement and State Support Agreements by building parallel highways resulting in loss of traffic to the GACEPL's toll road. GACEPL had filed a net claim of ₹ 1,003.35 crore including interest, calculated up to March 31, 2019 before the Tribunal. The three member Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated August 26, 2020, has pronounced the award wherein majority of the Tribunal has disagreed with the contention of the GACEPL and has rejected all the claims of GACEPL Majority Award has also vacated the stay granted on recovery of negative grant vide Tribunal's interim order dated August 13, 2013. Minority Arbitrator by way of minority award has agreed with most of the contentions of GACEPL and had upheld the claims of the GACEPL and awarded the entire amount claimed by GACEPL and has directed State of Haryana and State of Punjab to jointly pay the claim covered under his award along with interest from 2008 till March 31, 2019.

Further, in accordance with the terms of the Concession Agreement entered into with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), dated November 16, 2005, GACEPL has an obligation to pay an amount of ₹ 174.75 crore by way of Negative Grant over the concession period. The total value of Negative Grant has been recognized in the financials by way of capitalization in the cost of carriageway and a corresponding obligation has been created towards Deferred Payment. During earlier years GACEPL has paid negative grant to NHAI in various instalments and balance negative grant of ₹ 66.41 crore was due in instalments (i.e. ₹ 17.47 crore, ₹ 17.48 crore, ₹ 26.21 crore and ₹ 5.24 crore were due in August 2013, August 2014, August 2015 and August 2016, respectively) but have not been remitted to NHAI as there was a stay on account of arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal on August 26, 2020 while rejecting the GACEPL's prayer for compensation for breach of State Support Agreement & Concession Agreement by State Government of Haryana, State Government of Punjab and NHAI, vacated the stay granted on payment of Negative Grant and NHAI consequently demanded the payment of negative grant including interest from GACEPL and the Escrow Banker. The claim by NHAI for interest communicated to GACEPL and the Escrow Banker was ₹ 101.34 crore calculated up October 31, 2020, though the interest as computed by GACEPL upto August 25, 2020 is ₹ 60.33 crore (@SBI PLR plus 2%). Escrow Banker based on the demand from NHAI, has remitted ₹ 6.08 crore as per the waterfall mechanism. During the financial year 2021-22, NHAI has again demanded the Negative grant along with interest calculated at the rate SBI plus 2% from GACEPL through various communications. GACEPL has further paid an amount of ₹ 35.70 crore during the year ended March 31, 2023 and has appropriated it towards the Negative Grant payable pending finality of the litigation.

The dissenting opinion of the other arbitrator also rejected GACEPL's contention on the non-payment of Negative Grant and has concluded that GACEPL shall be bound by the Concession Agreement in relation to payment of Negative Grant. GACEPL in terms of its communication to NHAI has provided for delay in payment of interest on negative grant w.e.f August 26, 2020 onwards amounting to ₹ 21.01 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 13.77 crore) under prudence, pursuant to the vacation of stay on payment of negative grant vide Arbitral Award dated August 26, 2020. Further, the management is of the opinion that there is no charge of interest in pursuance of stay given by the Arbitral Tribunal for the period prior to August 26, 2020 and effect, if any will be given on the matters attaining finality as the management is of the opinion that the GACEPL's claim on NHAI for diversion of traffic and interest there on are higher than the counter claim of interest payable on negative grant as the total claim has to be looked at net effect.

GACEPL aggrieved by rejection of all claims by majority members had preferred an appeal, in both Punjab and Haryana matters, under Section 34 and Section 9 of the Arbitration Act before Hon'ble Delhi High Court requesting to stay the Majority Award and grant stay on payment of Negative Grant. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court had admitted the application under Section 34 whereas the application under Section 9 has been dismissed on the ground that the losing party in an Arbitration proceeding cannot seek relief under Section 9 of Arbitration Act. The same had been further dismissed by the Division Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Aggrieved by the dismissal of application by Division Bench as well has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under Section 9 seeking interim relief on recovery of Negative Grant till the time Section 34 petition is decided by Hon'ble Delhi Court. Subsequently, the Hon'ble High Court vide its order dated September 26, 2022 has set aside the Arbitral Award dated August 26, 2020 appealed under section 34 and has directed that the entire dispute is required to be referred to arbitration once again, for which the parties are at liberty to re-initiate Arbitration proceedings as per the Contractual covenants.

GACEPL has withdrawn all the SLP's filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for the stay of Payment of Negative Grant and interest thereon in view of the Arbitral Award being set aside by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated September 26, 2022.

In the meanwhile, NHAI and SoH has filed appeal under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with the High Court against setting aside of Arbitral award dated August 26, 2020. The argument from all the parties have concluded and is reserved for order. Further, GACEPL has also filed an appeal under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with the High Court with a request to consider minority award as final award as the majority award is set aside by the High Court and the matter is listed for hearing on August 28, 2023.

The management of the Company based on the legal opinion is of the view that the application filed by NHAI along with SoH is liable to be rejected and quashed since NHAI's grounds is essentially seeking re-appreciation of merits and facts, which is impermissible in an appeal u/s 37. Accordingly, the Management is of the opinion that the matter has not attained finality and GACEPL has good and tenable case chances on re-initiation of the arbitration.

Based on the conclusion and findings arrived by the Hon'ble High Court in its Order setting aside the Arbitral Award and legal opinion and as per the internal assessment of the management, the management is of the view that GACEPL has a good and tenable case on re-initiation of the arbitration proceeding and is reasonable certain that the arbitral claims will flow in to GACEPL on matter attaining finality and has considered that there would be no cash outflow related to negative grants or interest thereon and that there will be net cash inflows even if the Negative Grant outflows are considered and expects realisability of GACEPL's claims in the near future.

Further, the valuation expert based on the assumptions that it would be receiving the compensation in the future, had determined value in use of GACEPL assets as at March 31, 2023 (i.e. valuation date) which is higher than the carrying value of assets. The management is confident of receipt of claims for loss due to diversion of traffic/ compensation in the arbitral proceedings and accordingly is of the opinion that carrying value of Carriageway in GACEPL of ₹ 280.77 crore as at March 31, 2023 is appropriate.

GACEPL has been discharging interest on debt at the rate ranging from 11.40% to 11.70% during the period of protest whereas NHAI had considered interest rate of 8.50% while approving the claim resulting in difference of ₹ 4.28 crore.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

GACEPL has filed a communication objecting to the method of calculating the interest. The independent engineer has agreed with the claim of GACEPL and recommended the same to NHAI for release of ₹ 4.28 crore, which is pending approval of NHAI. GACEPL is confident of receiving the amount of ₹ 4.28 crore as has been recommended by independent engineer from NHAI in ensuing year.

Furthermore, GACEPL's right to receive the user fee for usage of the toll roads have been affected due to the farmers protests from October 12, 2020 to December 14, 2021 where the farmers did not allow for collection of toll fees. GACEPL has approached NHAI for loss of revenue due to farmer's protest. GACEPL has submitted its claim for compensation of ₹ 15.18 crore towards Operation and Maintenance expenses and interest on RTL incurred from October 12, 2020 to December 14, 2021. Pursuant to the claim filed by the GACEPL, NHAI vide its communication dated October 19, 2022 has approved the claim of ₹ 8.70 crore which has been recognized during the year. Further, NHAI has also conveyed its approval for extension of concession period by 429 days equal to the period effected by Farmers agitation from the scheduled completion of the Concession agreement.

ii. GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL') a subsidiary of the Holding Company has been incurring losses since the commencement of its commercial operations and has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,653.86 crore as at March 31, 2023. The management believes that these losses are primarily due to loss of revenue arising as a result of drop in commercial traffic on account of bifurcation of State of Andhra Pradesh and ban imposed on sand mining in the region. The management of the Group based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, believes that these events constitute a Change in Law as per the Concession Agreement and GHVEPL is entitled to a claim for losses suffered on account of the aforementioned reasons and accordingly filed its claim for the loss of revenue till the year ended March 31, 2017 with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI'). The claim of GHVEPL was rejected by NHAI and accordingly during the year ended March 31, 2018, GHVEPL had decided to proceed with arbitration and accordingly during the year ended March 31, 2018, GHVEPL has decided to proceed with arbitration and accordingly Arbitral Tribunal was constituted, and claims were filed.

On October 09, 2009 GHVEPL and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) entered into the concession agreement for the project highway. The project was initially developed from existing 2 lanes to 4 lanes to be further developed to 6 laning subsequently (before 14th anniversary of the appointed date). If 6 laning is not carried out (if so required by NHAI/desired by GHVEPL), concession period would be restricted to 15 years as against 25 years. GHVEPL has been amortising intangible assets over the concession period of 25 years.

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

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court has also held that GHVEPL is entitled for compensation due to Change in Law and the application of the NHAI was dismissed. For quantification of claim of GHVEPL, the committee to be appointed by the NHAI has been struck down and in its place the Court has appointed a retired judge of Supreme Court as sole arbitrator to quantify the claims.

On February 28, 2022, the Sole Arbitrator had submitted his report to Hon'ble Delhi High Court by determining the claim amount at ₹ 1,672.20 crore, as against claimed amount of ₹ 1,676.34 crore, up to March 31, 2020 with direction to follow the same methodology and formula for claims for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and onwards. Further, the Sole Arbitrator has also granted interest on claim amount in terms of Clause 47.5 of the Concession Agreement. The report submitted by the Sole Arbitrator has been taken on record by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the Court has fixed the next hearing on July 07, 2023. On March 29, 2022, NHAI has made an application before the Sole arbitrator seeking correction of computational error in his report submitted to the Hon'ble High Court. On October 20, 2022, the sole arbitrator has passed an order dismissing the application made by NHAI. NHAI, in the interim has also filed an application u/s 34 of Arbitration Act before Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the report of Sole Arbitrator.

NHAI has challenged the aforesaid Order dated August 4, 2020 before divisional bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, wherein the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has clarified that the sole arbitrator shall continue to discharge his duties subject to final outcome of the appeal however in the interim order dated September 14, 2021 the Hon'ble Court has formed a prima facie view that it would only be fair that NHAI should secure the Premium payable by GHVEPL till the issues are resolved. Aggrieved the said order of Divisional Bench, GHVEPL filed a Special leave petition before Hon'ble Supreme Court, wherein the Supreme Court vide its Order dated March 10, 2022 has quashed the impugned interim order with the request directing the Hon'ble Delhi High Court to decide the matter as expeditiously as possible. The matter is now listed before Hon'ble Delhi High Court on July 04, 2023.

On May 08, 2020 GHVEPL has received a notice from NHAI stating that it is satisfied that six-laning is not required for the project highway and four laning is sufficient for operating the project highway restricting the concession period to 15 years pursuant to Clause 3.2.2 of the Concession Agreement dated October 9, 2009. GHVEPL has filed a response with NHAI on May 26, 2020, June 16, 2020, August 31, 2020 and October 19, 2020 seeking the material on record on the basis of which the NHAI has decided that six-laning is not required, since in terms of GHVEPL's assessment, six-laning shall be required considering the current traffic flow on the project highway. NHAI, however vide its letter dated June 24, 2020 and October 15, 2020 has stated that the contention of GHVEPL is unmerited and due reasons have been conveyed, even though no substantial information is provided on the basis of which such decision is taken. In this regard, GHVEPL has obtained a legal opinion from its Counsel handling NHAI matter in Honorable Delhi High Court which has opined that with the majority findings of the Arbitral Award in favour of GHVEPL, issuance of Notice dated May 08, 2020 and letter dated June 24, 2020 / October 15, 2020 by NHAI / Regulator is in bad light and arbitrary.

Legal Counsel opined that NHAI being aware of the financial implications of the Notice dated May 8, 2020 trying to somehow avoid quantifying and making any payment of the claim to GHVEPL under Change in Law. The Counsel further opined that, NHAI after having failed in its series of coercive steps including the notices for recovery of alleged Premium, suspension notice and notices in relation to non-compliance of O & M requirements has, on May 8, 2020, issued the Notice under Article 3.2.2 of the Concession Agreement and that too in the middle of extensive arguments in the aforesaid petitions before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, only to make GHVEPL to somehow give up its claims and avoid determination of claims. GHVEPL on October 30, 2020 has issued Notice of Dispute under Article 44.2 read with Clause 44.1.2 of the Concession Agreement to NHAI for amicable settlement as a first step in dispute resolution, which has been declined by NHAI on December 04, 2020. Pursuant to the notice dated April 06, 2021, the Arbitrators have been appointed and the Arbitral Tribunal has held its first hearing setting procedural timelines for hearing the litigation. The Hon'ble Tribunal vide interim order dated September 29, 2021 has stayed the letter and the matter is in process. NHAI subsequently has suggested resolving all the disputes through the process of conciliation and the matter has been referred to Committee of Conciliation of Independent Experts (CCIE-III) constituted by NHAI on approval from GHVEPL. The Committee has held two hearings and in the hearing held on April 25, 2022, GHVEPL had given a proposal for amicable settlement to which the Committee granted one month's time to NHAI to discuss internally and inform the Committee of its decision, which has not reached any effective conclusion and hence discontinued. In view of the same, the Arbitral Tribunal recommenced the proceedings and the hearing has been fixed for July 20, 2023, for cross examination of the witnesses.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The legal counsel has also opined that GHVEPL is in good position to assert for concession period of 25 years. Accordingly, considering the matter is sub-judice, concession life of 25 years with six laning has been considered for the purposes of the amortization of Intangibles considering the initiation of Arbitration Proceedings challenging the communication/notice by NHAI Regulator restricting the period to 15 years with four-laning.

GHVEPL has been recognizing a provision of additional concession fees (premium) of ₹ 1,291.57 crore including interest payable thereon till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1,007.83 crore), which is unpaid pending finality of litigation proceedings as detailed below.

Further, the valuation expert based on the assumptions that it would be receiving the compensation in the future and expected future traffic flow over a concession period of 25 years had determined value in use of GHVEPL assets as at December 31, 2022 (i.e. valuation date) which is higher than the carrying value of assets.

The management of the Group is confident that it will be able to claim compensation from the relevant authorities for the loss it suffered due to aforementioned reasons. Accordingly, based on the aforesaid legal opinion, and valuation assessment by an external expert based on expected compensation claim inflows, the management of the Group believes that the carrying value of carriage ways of ₹ 1,778.37 crore of GHVEPL as at March 31, 2023, is appropriate.

iii. GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited ('GPEL') a subsidiary of the Company had invoked Arbitration proceedings against NHAI in respect of the dispute on applicability of carrying out periodic maintenance (overlay work) of the road project once in every five years in the Concession Agreement. On January 14, 2020, the Hon'ble Tribunal had pronounced the award wherein it had directed GPEL has to carry out overlay irrespective of the condition of the road and commence second overlay work with effect from April 01, 2020 and complete by December 31, 2020 and also complete the third overlay work by April 01, 2025. The NHAI has challenged the award before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi with regard to extending the timeline to commence and complete the second overlay work and third overlay work stating that such concession is not in accordance with Concession Agreement.

The Arbitral Tribunal had further directed NHAI to refund the amount of ₹ 10.79 crore which was wrongly deducted from the annuity along with interest @12% p.a. from the date of deduction. The Arbitral Tribunal has also directed NHAI to pay ₹ 0.30 crore towards costs of litigation and the entire amount of fee paid to the Arbitrators by GPEL on behalf of NHAI. NHAI had challenged the award with regard to directions for refund of amount before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Aggrieved by the findings of the Tribunal, to the limited issue of requirement of overlay upon every 5 years, GPEL has filed an application under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order dated April 06, 2022 had upheld GPEL's contentions and held that the overlay is to be carried out as and when the roughness index exceeds 2000 mm/km and rejected the arbitration order which had held that GPEL has to carry out overlay irrespective of the condition of the road every five years. It has further upheld the GPEL's claim in respect of the cost incurred on the first major maintenance and directed that the quantification of the claim to be done by the arbitrator appointed by it. The awards of tribunal on other matters favorable to GPEL was further upheld by the Hon'ble High Court.

NHAI has filed an appeal under Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 against the order of Single Judge of Hon'ble Delhi High Court before the Division bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the Court has directed on July 11, 2022 to maintain status quo of arbitration proceeding and the matter has not yet attained finality. The implication of the favorable order to GPEL would have affected the carrying value of Service Concession Receivables by reduction of the outflows on overlay cost which would have resulted in significant modification gain to GPEL on reversal of those provisions. Pending finality and clarity in the matters the Group under prudence has not affected the financial impact of the order. The impact of modification gains and reversal of provision for overlay cost, if any, would be given on the finality of legal proceedings.

iv. Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) had awarded an annuity-based highway project to GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited ('GCORR'). GCORR had awarded EPC contract to Boyance Infrastructure Private Limited (BIPL) for the construction of highway project. Subsequently BIPL had sub-contracted a significant portion of such contract to the Company. On May 30, 2015, BIPL and the Company entered into a novation agreement whereby all the right and obligation related to the execution of EPC contract lies with the Company. Due to various reasons the project got delayed. Since the delay in completion of EPC Contract is due to factors which were attributable to GoTN and were beyond control, time to time, the Company has raised claim to GCORR and in turn GCORR, has raised the claim on GoTN for an amount of ₹ 675.00 crore plus interest. GoTN has disputed the amount claimed, hence GCORR has invoked Arbitration. The Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated January 30, 2020, against a claim of ₹ 675.00 crore have directed GoTN to pay ₹ 340.97 crore within 3 months from the date of award failing which the same shall be payable with interest at 18% p.a. from the date of Award till date of realization. Time for payment by GoTN expires on April 30, 2020. GCORR had filed an application under section 34 of Arbitration Act, 1996, before the Hon'ble Madras High Court restricting the challenge to non-grant of pendente lite interest as per contract.

GoTN has also challenged the award by filing an application under section 34 of Arbitration Act, 1996. The Ld. Single judge of Hon'ble Madras High Court, vide order dated November 17, 2021, has dismissed the challenge of Government of Tamil Nadu thereby upholding the Award in its entirety. The Ld. Single Judge has also partly upheld the challenge of GCORR by awarding pendent-lite interest at the rate of 9% p.a from the date of filing Statement of Claim till the date of Award and thereafter @ 18% p.a. as ordered by the Tribunal. The total amount (including interest) estimated to be received by virtue of the above order is ₹ 597.00 crore approx.

GCORR has filed execution petition u/s 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 on January 05, 2022 before the Madras High Court for enforcement of Arbitral Award.

Against the dismissal of its appeal u/s 34, GoTN has filed an application u/s 37 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before Division Bench of the Hon'ble Madras High Court, which was ultimately dismissed by the Division Bench.

Against the dismissal of appeal u/s 37 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 by Hon'ble Division Bench of Madras High Court vide order dated August 11, 2022, GoTN had filed Special Leave Petition. The Hon'ble Supreme Court confirmed the Arbitral Award for an amount of ₹ 340.97 crore plus interest @ 18% p.a., aggregating to ₹ 510.47 crore (interest calculated upto November 02, 2022) and issued notice confining to the issue of Pendente Lite interest awarded by the Single Judge.

GCORR in the execution petition filed u/s 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 on January 05, 2022, requested the Hon'ble Madras High Court for enforcement of the Award. GCORR also filed an application for directions to GoTN to deposit 100% of the amount confirmed by Hon'ble Supreme Court i.e., ₹ 510.47 crore. Vide order dated November 08, 2022, the Hon'ble Madras High Court directed GoTN to deposit a sum of ₹ 510.47 crore with Registrar by February 20, 2023.

GCORR, based on the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated November 03, 2022 confirming the claim amount of ₹ 510.47 crore have recognized the amount pertaining to its portion of claim in the award along with Interest up to the date of order and consequential provision for amount payable to the Company amounting to ₹ 418.55 crore (including Interest calculated up to November 02, 2022) in the books of accounts of GCORR. Accordingly, pursuant to the aforesaid novation agreement, the Holding company has recognized an exceptional gain of ₹ 418.55 crore (including Interest calculated up to November 02, 2022) in its standalone financial statements and ₹ 463.92 crore in the consolidated financial statements.

42. Matters related to certain power sector entities:

i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') has issued CERC (Procedures, terms and conditions for grant of trading license and other related matters) Regulation 2020, (the 'Regulations') on January 31, 2020 repealing its earlier subsisting regulations in this regard. The said regulations have wide ranging impact on the operations of the trading licensee regarding the requirement of net worth, operating ratios, trading margins and various other matters including banking transactions undertaken by GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL) a subsidiary of the Company. GETL is implementing processes to ensure necessary compliances with its current/liquidity ratio as per the Regulations are met in the ensuing quarter. The

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Management has sought legal opinion on the impact of the said regulation due to non-achievement of current ratio criteria on its operations and financial results and the remedial actions to be taken in the due course. The management is of the opinion that there is no material implication of the same on the operation of GETL.

ii) GMR Generation Assets Limited ("GGAL'), a subsidiary of the Company, approached Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission ('TNERC') to resolve the claims / counterclaims arising out of the PPA and Land Lease Agreement ('LLA') in respect of the dues recoverable from Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TAGENDCO') on account of sale of energy including reimbursement towards interest on working capital, Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT'), rebate, start / stop charges and payment of land lease rentals to TAGENDCO. GPCL received a favorable order from TNERC and in pursuance of the Order, filed its claim on April 30, 2010 amounting to ₹ 481.68 crore.

TAGENDCO filed a petition against TNERC Order in Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL'). In terms of an interim Order from APTEL, dated November 11, 2010. TAGENDCO deposited ₹ 537.00 crore including interest on delayed payment of the claim amount. Subsequently APTEL vide its Order dated February 28, 2012, dismissed the appeal and upheld TNERC order. TAGENDCO then filed a petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging APTEL order in 2012, which appeal is still pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, based on recent legal pronouncements which have provided clarity on the tenability of such appeals as filed by TAGENDCO in the current matter together with advice from independent legal experts, GPCL has recognised the aforementioned claims as exceptional item.

APTEL as a part of its order of February 28, 2012 has further directed erstwhile GPCL to verify and pay counter claims of TAGENDCO in respect of the benefits earned if any, by GPCL with regard to the delayed payment towards fuel supply that are not as per the terms of the FSA. GPCL challenged the said direction by way of an appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated April 24, 2014, has referred the dispute to TNERC for examining the claim of the contesting parties. In November 2018, TNERC issued an order whereby GPCL liability to TAGENDCO was upheld at a value of Rs 121.37 crore. This order has been challenged by GPCL before APTEL which appeal is pending adjudication. Pending final outcome of the litigation, GPCL has recognised the claims as contingent liability.

GPCL's counter claim of ₹ 191.00 crore under old PPA towards interest on delayed payments, start and stop charges and invoice for nil dispatches and invoice for differential rates for the period from July 2011 to February 2014 has not yet been adjudicated by TNERC.

Hence, pending acceptance of claims by TAGENDCO and pending adjudication of petition before the TNERC, the Group has not recognised the aforesaid claim in the books of account.

iii) During the year, GMR Coal Resources Pte Ltd ("GCRPL"), a stepdown subsidiary of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL), entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ('agreement') with PT Radhika Jananta Raya ("buyer") a subsidiary of PT ABM Investama Tbk ("ABM") and PTABM to divest its 30% equity stake in PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk ("PT GEMS"), an Associate, following a competitive bidding process. GCRPL has received a gross consideration of USD 42.00 crore along with deferred consideration based on mutually agreed milestones. Accordingly, the Group has given the effect of above transactions which results into a net gain of ₹ 913.68 crore reported as exceptional item. This includes (a) unrealised exchange gain of ₹ 1,433.68 crore which was recorded in earlier periods in Other Comprehensive Income, now pursuant to above transaction the same has been realized and reclassed to consolidated statement of profit & loss in the year ended March 31, 2023, b) the loss on sale of investment in PTGEMS amounting to ₹ 520.00 crore.

43. Matters related to certain other sector entities:

i. The Group had signed definitive Share sale and purchase agreement ('SSPA') on September 24, 2020 which had been subsequently amended on March 31, 2021 for the sale of entire 51% equity stake owned by its wholly owned subsidiary GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ("GSPHL") in Kakinada SEZ Limited ("KSEZ") to Aurobindo Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited ("ARIPL"). As part of the transfer of stake of KSEZ ("transaction"), the 74% equity stake of Kakinada Gateway Port Limited ("KGPL") held by KSEZ would also be transferred to ARIPL.

The consideration for the aforementioned transaction comprised of ₹ 1,692.03 crore upfront payment has been received before the closing date and ₹ 1,027.18 crore to be received in next 2 to 3 years from the transaction date which is contingent upon achievement of certain agreed milestones primarily related to the sale of 2,500 acres of the land parcels by KSEZ at specified prices during the financial years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024, basis the expectation of significant development in Kakinada SEZ.

Based on assessment of the achievement of the aforementioned milestones by an independent property consultancy agency as at March 31, 2022, management had estimated the expected recoverable amount from such contingent consideration. Considering as at March 31, 2023, the aforementioned milestones have not been achieved, the management has reassessed the current situation and has provided for the balance consideration receivable amounting to ₹ 442.58 crore during the year ended March 31, 2023, which has been charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss and disclosed under exceptional items.

44. Related party transactions

(a) Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
Fellow Subsidiary Companies (Where transactions have taken place)	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (GIL) (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)
	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)
	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (GHRL)
	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
	GMR Corporate Affairs Limited (GCAL)
	GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited (GBPSPL)
	GMR Airports International BV (GAIBV)
	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL)
	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSL)
	Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)
	GMR Holdings (Mauritius) Limited (GHML)
	GMR Bhannerghatta Properties Private Limited (GBPPL)
	Kothavalasa Infraventures Private Limited (KIPL)
	GMR League Games Private Limited (GLGPL)
	GMR Holdings (Overseas) Limited (GHOL)
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GIAL)
	GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL)
Associates / Joint Venture Companies / Jointly Controlled Operations / Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Limak GMR Joint Venture (CJV)
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)
	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)[1]
	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)[1]
	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)[1]
	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL)[1]

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates / Joint Venture Companies / Jointly Controlled Operations / Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOMPL)
	GIL SIL JV
	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)[1]
	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)[1]
	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)[1]
	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)[1]
	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)[1]
	PT Borneo Indobara (BORNEO)[1]
	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)[1]
	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)[1]
	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)[1]
	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)[1]
	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS)[1]
	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)[1]
	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)[1]
	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)[1]
	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)[1]
	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)[1]
	PT Gems Energy Indonesia (GEMS Energy)[1]
	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSTR)[1]
	Megawide GISPL Construction JV (MGCJV)
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)
	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)
	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)
	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)
	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)
	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)
	GMR Upper Karnali Hydro Power Limited (GUKPL)
	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)
	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)
	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)
	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)
	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)
	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)
	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Enterprises where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence (Where transactions have taken place)	Welfare Trust of GMR Infra Employees (GWT)
	Welfare Trust for Group Employees
	GMR Varalaxmi Foundation (GVF)
	GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)
	GEOKNO India Private Limited (GEOKNO)
Shareholders having substantial interest/ enterprises exercising significant influence over the subsidiaries or joint ventures or associates (Where transactions have taken place)	Megawide Construction Corporation (MCC)
	Welfare Trust for GMR Group Employees (WTGGE)
Key managerial personnel and their relatives (Where transactions have taken place)	Mr. G.M. Rao (Non-executive Chairman)[2]
	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Managing Director)[2]
	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Non-executive Director)[2]
	Mr. B.V.N Rao (Non-executive Director)[2]
	Mr. Madhva B Terdal (Non-executive Director)[2]
	Mr. G Subba Rao (Executive Director)[2]
	Ms. Vissa Siva Kameswari (Independent director)[2]
	Mr. Suresh Narang (Independent director)[3]
	Dr. Satyanarayana Beela (Independent director)[3]
	Mr. S.K. Goel (Independent director)[3]
	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao (Independent director)[3]
	Mr. I.V. Srinivasa Rao (Independent director)[3]
	Mr. Suresh Bagrodia (Chief Financial Officer)[3]
	Mr. Vimal Prakash (Company Secretary)[3]

Notes

1. Till August 2022
2. Appointed with effect from January 6, 2022
3. Appointed with effect from January 31, 2022

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

44 (b) Transactions during the year:

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel or its relatives
Revenue from operations								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,067.10	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,270.16	-	-	-	0.80	-
Other Income								
	March 31, 2023	-	30.91	-	0.89	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.79	-	1.45	-	-	-
Finance income								
	March 31, 2023	0.35	323.01	2.29	32.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	5.73	210.13	19.56	51.66	-	-	-
Dividend income received from								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	806.01	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	842.53	-	-	-	-
Cost of materials consumed								
	March 31, 2023	-	106.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of traded goods (gross) including open access charges paid/ recovered net.								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,038.97	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	559.76	-	-	-	-	-
Lease expenses								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	3.13	-	-	0.05
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	2.45	-	-	0.54
Managerial remuneration								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.74
Directors' sitting fees								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Logo fees								
	March 31, 2023	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Contracting expenses								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	35.78	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	30.92	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses								
	March 31, 2023	0.00	26.15	-	16.55	0.13	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.00	18.23	-	20.97	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel or its relatives
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Group								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	9.19	-	-	-
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of/expenses recovered by the Group								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	9.19	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(12.95)	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional items gain/(loss)								
	March 31, 2023	-	144.63	-	-	-	(7.68)	-
	March 31, 2022	-	204.36	-	-	-	-	-
Donation/ CSR expenditure								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-
Finance cost								
	March 31, 2023	-	41.65	0.78	264.05	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	2.26	0.19	189.86	-	-	-
Amortisation of ROU								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	-
Finance cost lease liability								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.91	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters extinguished on behalf of								
	March 31, 2023	-	2,421.01	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	271.26	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters taken by the Group on behalf of its bank against loan taken								
	March 31, 2023	-	349.83	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,697.31	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee taken from								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee taken extingushed (sanctioned amount)								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1,190.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel or its relatives
Investment in share/debenture of								
	March 31, 2023	-	164.79	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of debentures								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	105.60	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of investment in equity share of								
	March 31, 2023	-	90.58	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans / advances repaid by								
	March 31, 2023	99.34	250.43	-	443.15	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.40	1,867.02	194.01	411.40	-	-	-
Loans / advances given to								
	March 31, 2023	23.50	745.78	10.24	594.56	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	54.85	1,479.81	0.04	300.88	-	-	-
Novation of Loans								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(409.82)	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	733.43	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	48.14	15.00	1,325.06	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year								
	March 31, 2023	-	38.14	15.00	496.75	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	10.00	-	555.74	-	-	-
Extinguishment of Equity component on related party loan								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	229.22	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1.12	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital advances given/(received back)								
	March 31, 2023	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(82.01)	-	-	-	-	-
Customer advances given/ (received back)								
	March 31, 2023	-	47.03	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

44 (c) Balances outstanding as at:

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel or its relatives
Right of Use								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	-
Investment in Debentures/ Preference Shares								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,199.09	-	-	-	17.00	-
	March 31, 2022	-	500.00	-	-	-	38.00	-
Capital advances								
	March 31, 2023	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits receivable								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.40	1.50	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2.95	-	-
Trade receivable								
	March 31, 2023	-	166.88	0.09	1.69	0.28	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	109.72	0.09	1.26	0.30	0.41	-
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired								
	March 31, 2023	-	220.05	-	-	-	208.25	-
	March 31, 2022	-	220.05	-	-	-	200.57	-
Non trade receivable								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	9.20	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled revenue								
	March 31, 2023	-	958.55	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	902.15	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
Loans								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,843.85	-	517.02	-	208.25	-
	March 31, 2022	75.84	1,338.01	0.04	338.83	-	208.25	-
Interest accrued on loans given								
	March 31, 2023	-	427.09	-	28.42	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	5.73	213.06	-	12.88	-	-	-
Trade payables								
	March 31, 2023	1.00	650.41	-	51.30	0.15	39.22	-
	March 31, 2022	1.73	399.39	-	25.23	2.36	13.79	-
Security deposits from concessionaires/ customers at amortised cost								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	145.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	145.47	-	-	-
Non trade payables / other liabilities								
	March 31, 2023	-	21.47	-	-	0.36	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	21.47	-	11.01	0.48	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel or its relatives
Provision for loss in an associate								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	490.64	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	477.14	-	-	-	-
Advance from customers								
	March 31, 2023	-	118.81	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	71.78	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest on borrowings								
	March 31, 2023	-	10.60	-	137.80	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	9.17	-	98.06	-	-	-
Borrowings								
	March 31, 2023	-	24.05	-	1,790.80	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	54.34	15.00	1,316.18	-	-	-
Equity component on loan received								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	14.73	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	242.71	-	-	-
Lease Liability - Current								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	5.36	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	4.38	-	-	-
Provision for dimunition in value of investments at amortised cost								
	March 31, 2023	-	118.98	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee taken from								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2,259.68	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee sanctioned on behalf of								
	March 31, 2023	-	3,843.85	2,353.20	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	5,913.83	2,353.20	-	-	-	-

Notes :

1. The Group has provided securities by way of pledge of investments for loans taken by certain companies.
2. Certain Key management personnel have extended personal guarantees as security towards borrowings of the Group and other body corporates. Similarly, GEPL and certain fellow subsidiaries have pledged certain shares held in the Company as security towards the borrowings of the Group.
3. Remuneration to key managerial personal does not include provision for gratuity, superannuation and premium for personal accidental policy, as the same are determined for the Group as a whole.
4. The Group has entered into sub-contract agreements with unincorporated joint ventures formed by the Group and other joint venturer under joint operation arrangements. Such joint ventures are rendering services ultimately to an unrelated party. Accordingly, the transactions entered on account of such sub-contract arrangement with the unincorporated joint ventures have not been disclosed above.
5. Refer note 7a and 7b for investment in joint venture and associates.
6. In the opinion of the management, the transactions reported herein are on arm's length basis.
7. The amount of outstanding balances as shown above are unsecured and will be settled in due course.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

44 (d) Details of significant transaction with related parties during the year:

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Revenue from operations								
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	979.75	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,161.93	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income								
RSSL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	5.26	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
DIAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	9.66	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	5.77	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	8.94	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income								
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	177.59	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	110.44	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	137.26	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	14.20	-	-	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	79.10	-	-	-	-	-
KIPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1.58	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	33.23	-	-	-
PTDSI								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	18.62	-	-	-	-
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	5.73	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Dividend income received from								
PTGEMS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	806.01	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	842.53	-	-	-	-
Cost of materials consumed								
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	106.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of traded goods (Gross) including open access charges paid/ recovered net.								
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	335.98	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	441.55	-	-	-	-	-
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	615.37	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	118.21	-	-	-	-	-
Lease expenses								
DIAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	3.13	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	2.33	-	-	-
Mr G.B.S Raju								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49
Managerial remuneration								
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.25
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40
Mr. Madhva B Terdal								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.63
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Suresh Bagrodia								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
Directors' sitting fees								
Ms. Vissa Siva Kameswari								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Dr. Satyanarayana Beela								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Mr. S.K. Goel								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Mr. I.V. Srinivasa Rao								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Mr. Suresh Narang								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Logo fees								
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Contracting expenses								
MCC								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	35.78	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees								
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	30.92	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses								
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	26.15	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	18.23	-	-	-	-	-
RSSL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	15.58	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	13.86	-	-	-
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	6.68	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Group								
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	9.19	-	-	-
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of / expenses recovered by the Group								
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	4.35	-	-	-	-	-
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	2.53	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1.99	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired								
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(12.95)	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional items gain/(loss)								
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	366.57	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(204.36)	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	(118.98)	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GMCAC	March 31, 2023	-	(38.27)	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEML	March 31, 2023	-	(64.69)	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donation/ CSR expenditure								
GVF								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-
Finance cost								
GAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	80.32	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	75.22	-	-	-
GIDL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	84.94	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	54.90	-	-	-
GCAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	29.75	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	29.75	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	37.10	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of ROU								
DIAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	-
Finance cost lease liability								
DIAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.91	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters extinguished on behalf of								
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	225.60	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	208.70	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	45.66	-	-	-	-	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,612.31	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters taken by the Group on behalf of its bank against loan taken								
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	844.31	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	68.41	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	184.00	-	-	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	121.42	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	169.00	-	-	-	-	-
GWEL	March 31, 2023	-	160.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee taken from								
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/Bank guarantee taken extingushed (sanctioned amount)								
GIL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1,190.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in share/debenture of								
GEML	March 31, 2023	-	-	164.79	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Redemption of debentures								
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	105.60	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of investment in equity share of								
GMCAC	March 31, 2023	-	90.58	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans / advances repaid by								
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	2.59	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	887.08	-	-	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	877.91	-	-	-	-	-
KIPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	140.46	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	342.76	-	-	-
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	99.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	224.98	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	69.06	-	-	-	-	-
CISL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	87.10	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIABV								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	174.33	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans / advances given to								
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	670.64	-	-	-	-	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	685.54	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	645.39	-	-	-	-	-
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	23.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	54.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
CISL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	315.50	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Novation of Loans								
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	179.84	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	141.85	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(731.51)	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year								
GIDL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	54.90	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	460.31	-	-	-
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	495.81	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	401.55	-	-	-
GAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	80.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	396.20	-	-	-
GBPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	98.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year								
GAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	17.50	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	400.00	-	-	-
GIDL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	260.77	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	85.24	-	-	-
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	115.75	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	70.50	-	-	-
GBPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	98.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extinguishment of Equity component on related party loan								
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	229.22	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers								
GFFT								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1.12	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Capital advances given/ (received back)								
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(25.50)	-	-	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	(56.51)	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	46.88	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

a) The Group has considered a threshold of 10% as significant transaction or balances for the purpose of this disclosure.

b) The Group has disclosed significant transaction values for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 separately.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

44 (e) Details of significant balance with related parties.

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Right of Use								
DIAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	-
Investment in Debentures/ Preference Shares								
KIHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	17.00	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,099.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Capital advances								
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits receivable								
GFFT								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2.95	-	-
RSSL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable								
GMCAC								
	March 31, 2023	-	91.38	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	52.84	-	-	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	66.90	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	55.49	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired								
WTGGE								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	200.57	-
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	199.05	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	199.05	-	-	-	-	-
Non trade receivable								
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	2.53	-	-	-	-	-
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	4.35	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1.99	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled revenue								
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	956.80	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	891.46	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables								
GAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
Loans								
WTGGE								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,555.28	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,094.90	-	-	-	-	-
KIPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	75.34	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on loans given								
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	5.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	73.53	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	41.52	-	-	-	-	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	319.32	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	152.12	-	-	-	-	-
GCAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	10.99	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	12.88	-	-	-
Trade payables								
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	435.72	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	260.39	-	-	-	-	-
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	214.69	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	139.00	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost								
RSSL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	145.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	145.37	-	-	-
Non trade payables/other liabilities								
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	21.47	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	21.47	-	-	-	-	-
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	10.96	-	-	-
Provision for loss in an associate								
GREL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	490.64	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	477.14	-	-	-	-
Advance from customers								
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	9.36	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	9.21	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	109.45	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	62.56	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest on borrowings								
RSSL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	26.35	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	36.40	-	-	-
GAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	54.53	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	31.23	-	-	-
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	17.22	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIDL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	28.56	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	20.28	-	-	-
Borrowings								
GCAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	175.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	175.00	-	-	-
GIDL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	203.77	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	409.64	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transactions	Year ended	Holding company	Joint Venture/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associates/ Associate of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or their relatives	Shareholders having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personnel and their relatives
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	711.10	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	94.81	-	-	-
GAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	494.70	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	432.20	-	-	-
Equity component on loan received								
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	14.73	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	242.71	-	-	-
Lease Liability - Current								
DIAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	5.36	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	4.38	-	-	-
Provision for dimunition in value of investments at amortised cost								
GRSPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	118.98	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee taken from								
GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2,259.68	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee sanctioned on behalf of								
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,612.31	-	-	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	2,261.87	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	2,140.35	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	699.78	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	838.97	-	-	-	-	-
GREL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	2,353.20	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	2,353.20	-	-	-	-

Notes:

a) The Group has considered a threshold of 10% as significant transaction or balances for the purpose of this disclosure.

b) The Group has disclosed significant transaction values for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 separately.

45. Segment information

a) Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Group to make decisions for performance assessment, resource allocation and for which information is available discretely. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of the performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

b) The segment reporting of the Group has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'.

c) For the purpose of reporting, business segments are primary segments and the geographical segments are secondary segments.

d) The reportable segments of the Group comprise of the following:

Segment	Description of activity
Power	Generation of power and provision of related services and exploration and mining activities
Roads	Development and operation of roadways
EPC	Handling of engineering, procurement and construction solution in the infrastructure sector
Others	Urban Infrastructure and other residual activities

e) Geographical segments are categorised as 'India' and 'Outside India' and are based on the domicile of the customers.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Segment Reporting

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Power		Roads		EPC		Others		Inter Segment and Inter operations		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue														
Revenue from operations	3,473.16	2,175.06	655.04	531.94	1,082.68	1,162.78	313.81	232.03	-	-	-	-	5,524.69	4,101.81
Inter Segment Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	16.27	119.90	106.51	(119.90)	(122.78)	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	**3,473.16**	**2,175.06**	**655.04**	**531.94**	**1,082.68**	**1,179.05**	**433.71**	**338.54**	**(119.90)**	**(122.78)**	**-**	**-**	**5,524.69**	**4,101.81**
Segment result before share of profit of investment accounted for using equity method, exceptional items & tax	**(29.90)**	**0.96**	**297.15**	**201.26**	**2.24**	**62.92**	**175.60**	**159.01**	**-**	-	**-**	-	**445.09**	**424.15**
Share of profit of investment accounted for using equity method	740.45	245.93	-	-	1.02	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	741.47	246.17
Exceptional item	774.02	323.70	24.38	-	460.30	-	(26.76)	(308.61)	-	-	-	-	1,231.94	15.09
Segment result after share of profit of investment accounted for using equity method, exceptional items & tax	**1,484.57**	**570.59**	**321.53**	**201.26**	**463.56**	**63.16**	**148.84**	**(149.60)**	-	-	-	-	**2,418.50**	**685.41**
Unallocated Income/ Expense														
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,350.25)	(1,354.50)	(1,350.25)	(1,354.50)
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163.94	123.08	163.94	123.08
(Loss) /profit before tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,186.31)**	**(1,231.42)**	**1,232.19**	**(546.01)**
Tax expense on continuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92.74)	(105.53)	(92.74)	(105.53)
Loss from discontinuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.21)	(0.03)
(Loss) /profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,279.05)**	**(1,336.95)**	**1,139.24**	**(651.57)**
Segment Assets	1,878.77	5,432.83	3,436.83	3,426.90	1,395.28	1,393.58	2,230.45	1,671.00	-	-	-	-	8,941.33	11,924.30
Loans - current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234.01	387.08	1,234.01	387.08
Loans - non current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792.36	1,052.42	792.36	1,052.42
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.68	2.61	3.68	2.61
Interest accrued on long term investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451.68	231.67	451.68	231.67
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.26	92.93	150.26	92.93
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.12	4.40	4.12	4.40
Non - current tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.87	26.44	18.87	26.44
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206.22	350.78	206.22	350.78
Total Assets	**1,878.77**	**5,432.83**	**3,436.83**	**3,426.90**	**1,395.28**	**1,393.58**	**2,230.45**	**1,671.00**	**-**	**-**	**2,861.20**	**2,148.32**	**11,802.53**	**14,072.62**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Segment Reporting *(Contd.)*

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Power		Roads		EPC		Others		Inter Segment and Inter operations		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Segment Liabilities	2,816.90	2,687.60	1,638.58	1,439.12	706.25	615.13	95.98	150.92	-	-	-	-	5,257.71	4,892.79
Borrowings - Non current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,480.84	7,421.49	6,480.84	7,421.49
Borrowings - Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,720.14	2,980.29	1,720.14	2,980.29
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014.00	765.17	1,014.00	765.17
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.44	21.79	12.44	21.79
Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.80	39.93	35.80	39.93
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.08	183.73	23.08	183.73
Total Liabilities	**2,816.90**	**2,687.60**	**1,638.58**	**1,439.12**	**706.25**	**615.13**	**95.98**	**150.92**	**-**	**-**	**9,286.30**	**11,412.40**	**14,544.01**	**16,305.18**
Other Disclosures:														
Investments accounted for using equity method	898.79	4,318.75	-	-	4.68	3.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	903.47	4,322.41
Depreciation and amortisation expense from continued operations	3.65	5.20	114.47	91.85	15.71	18.58	17.56	12.53	-	-	-	-	151.39	128.16
Material non cash item including impairment, other depreciation and amortisation	677.84	(278.09)	21.87	-	3.62	-	50.37	354.48	-	-	-	-	753.70	76.39

Adjustments and eliminations

Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis.

Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Revenue from External Customer		Non-current operating assets*	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
India	2,562.67	2,716.56	2,896.85	3,012.23
Outside India	2,962.02	1,385.25	15.22	0.99
Total	**5,524.69**	**4,101.81**	**2,912.07**	**3,013.22**

*Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, investment properties and other intangible assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

46. Disclosures on financial instruments

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

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

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 (excluding those pertaining to discontinued operations. Refer note 33)

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets				
(i) Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	209.68	997.93	1,207.61	1,207.61
(ii) Loans	-	2,026.37	2,026.37	2,026.37
(iii) Trade receivables	-	697.99	697.99	697.99
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	965.53	965.53	965.53
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	150.26	150.26	150.26
(vi) Other financial assets	-	2,458.08	2,458.08	2,458.08
Total	**209.68**	**7,296.16**	**7,505.84**	**7,505.84**
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	-	8,200.98	8,200.98	8,200.98
(ii) Trade payables	-	2,755.30	2,755.30	2,755.30
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	2,526.46	2,526.46	2,526.46
(iv) Lease liabilities	-	14.76	14.76	14.76
(v) Financial guarantee contracts	-	35.80	35.80	35.80
Total	**-**	**13,533.30**	**13,533.30**	**13,533.30**

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets				
(i) Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	110.91	544.43	655.34	655.34
(ii) Loans	-	1,439.50	1,439.50	1,439.50
(iii) Trade receivables	-	623.82	623.82	623.82
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	455.17	455.17	455.17
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	92.93	92.93	92.93
(vi) Other financial assets	-	2,756.83	2,756.83	2,756.83
Total	**110.91**	**5,912.68**	**6,023.59**	**6,023.59**
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	-	10,401.78	10,401.78	10,401.78
(ii) Trade payables	-	2,449.02	2,449.02	2,449.02
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	2,178.08	2,178.08	2,178.08
(iv) Lease liabilities	-	11.33	11.33	11.33
(v) Financial guarantee contracts	-	39.92	39.92	39.92
Total	**-**	**15,080.13**	**15,080.13**	**15,080.13**

(i) Investments in mutual fund, overseas fund by foreign subsidiaries, other fund and derivative instruments are mandatorily classified as fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss and investment in commercial papers are classified at amortised cost.

(ii) As regards the carrying value and fair value of investments accounted for using equity method refer note 7(a) and 7(b).

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	209.68	-	-	209.68
March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	110.91	-	-	110.91

Assets for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2023				
Investment property	604.18	-	-	604.18
March 31, 2022				
Investment property	587.63	-	-	587.63

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

(ii) The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity.

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

(iv) The fair values of investment property have been determined based on available data for similar investment property or observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the investment property on the basis of valuation done by independent valuer.

(v) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022.

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

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

Market risk

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

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

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

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

Interest rate sensitivity

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Variable rate borrowings	3,582.03	6,505.93
Fixed rate borrowings	4,618.95	3,895.85
Total borrowings	**8,200.98**	**10,401.78**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Increase / (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
Increase	+50	(17.91)
Decrease	-50	17.91
March 31, 2022		
Increase	+50	(32.53)
Decrease	-50	32.53

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(b) Market risk- Foreign currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the consolidated statement of profit and loss and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries.

i. Foreign currency exposure

The following table demonstrate the unhedged exposure in USD exchange rate as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Year ended	USD in crore	₹ in crore
Cash and bank balances	March 31, 2023	3.35	276.83
	March 31, 2022	2.98	221.52
Trade receivables	March 31, 2023	2.72	225.35
	March 31, 2022	1.48	110.02
Investments	March 31, 2023	1.86	153.91
	March 31, 2022	51.13	3,800.75
Loans	March 31, 2023	3.48	288.24
	March 31, 2022	3.24	240.85
Trade payables	March 31, 2023	3.05	252.19
	March 31, 2022	3.33	247.54
Borrowings	March 31, 2023	30.00	2,481.75
	March 31, 2022	48.00	3,568.08
Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2023	14.31	1,183.55
	March 31, 2022	9.25	687.60
Net assets/(liabilities)	March 31, 2023	**(35.95)**	**(2,973.16)**
	March 31, 2022	**(1.75)**	**(130.08)**

ii. Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
Increase	5.00%	(148.66)
Decrease	-5.00%	148.66
March 31, 2022		
Increase	5.00%	(6.50)
Decrease	-5.00%	6.50

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Group's net financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterpart's failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risks. The Group has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter-parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables/unbilled revenue, loans receivables, investments in debt securities, balances with bank, bank deposits, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Group. None of the financial instruments of the Group result in material concentration of credit risk except investment in preference shares made by the Group in its group companies and loans provided to its group companies. The credit risk in respect of such investments in preference shares/ debentures and loans are assessed on the basis of the fair value of the respective group companies determined based on their business plans. Also refer note 44 for the details of such instruments.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 7,505.84 crore and ₹ 6,023.59 crore as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method) and other financial assets.

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

The Group's exposure to customers is diversified and there is no concentration of credit risk with respect to any particular customer as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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

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

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Loans and other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Investments	Trade Receivables	Loans	Non trade receivables
As at April 01, 2021	-	34.70	433.57	5.81
Movement during the year	-	30.12	(12.95)	0.26
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**64.82**	**420.62**	**6.07**
Movement during the year	118.98	(5.60)	7.68	(0.26)
As at March 31, 2023	**118.98**	**59.22**	**428.30**	**5.81**

Liquidity risk

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows excluding interest and other finance charges obligations for the Group's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the end of the reporting period.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 year	>5 year	Total
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings including current maturities (other than convertible preference shares)	987.16	3,804.84	2,786.51	7,578.51
Other financial liabilities	2,304.61	199.66	7.15	2,511.42
Lease liabilities	6.68	5.30	4.90	16.88
Trade payables	2,603.51	151.79	-	2,755.30
Total	**5,901.96**	**4,161.59**	**2,798.56**	**12,862.11**
March 31, 2022				
Borrowings including current maturities (other than convertible preference shares)	2,476.55	5,038.29	2,756.08	10,270.92
Other financial liabilities	1,984.47	193.61	-	2,178.08
Lease liabilities	8.56	2.79	-	11.35
Trade payables	2,449.02	-	-	2,449.02
Total	**6,918.60**	**5,234.69**	**2,756.08**	**14,909.37**

(i) The above excludes any financial liabilities arising out of financial guarantee contract as detailed in note 38.

(ii) For range of interest of borrowings, repayment schedule and security details refer note 18 and 23.

Price risk

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in price	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
Increase	5%	10.48
Decrease	-5%	(10.48)
March 31, 2022		
Increase	5%	5.55
Decrease	-5%	(5.55)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

47. Capital management

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

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

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity reserves.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with. Refer note 1.1

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings including current maturities of non - current borrowings (refer note 18 and 23)		8,200.98	10,401.78
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		(965.53)	(455.17)
Net debt	**(i)**	**7,235.45**	**9,946.61**
Capital components			
Equity share capital		301.80	301.80
Other equity		(2,923.16)	(2,466.24)
Non-controlling interests		(120.12)	(68.09)
Total Capital	**(ii)**	**(2,741.48)**	**(2,232.53)**
Capital and borrowings	**(iii=i+ii)**	**4,493.97**	**7,714.08**
Gearing ratio(%)	**(i/iii)**	**161.00%**	**128.94%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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

49 The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) ("Transferor Company") with GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) ("Demerged Company") and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Demerged Company (including Energy business) into the Company ("Scheme") was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by GIL, GPIL and the Company on December 31, 2021 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date. Accordingly, the Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared by giving effect to the Composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement in accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 103 "Business Combination" from the earliest period presented consequent upon receipt of approval to the Scheme from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement becoming effective on December 31, 2021, the existing paid up share capital of ₹ 0.10 crore held by Demerged Company stands cancelled. Further, the Company had alloted one share of ₹ 5/- each to the shareholders of GIL for every 10 shares held by them in GIL. Accordingly, on January 12, 2022, 603,594,528 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each aggregating ₹ 301.80 crore have been alloted and the shares held by GIL stand cancelled.

50 Additional disclosure pursuant to schedule III of Companies Act ,2013:

i) The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

ii) The trade payable ageing schedule is given below:

Non-Current Trade payable ageing schedule - March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	122.03	29.44	0.01	0.31	151.79
Disputed dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**122.03**	**29.44**	**0.01**	**0.31**	**151.79**

Current Trade payable ageing schedule - March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	24.68	61.56	6.44	5.26	5.29	103.23
Total outstanding dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	90.49	204.43	593.54	237.59	48.27	33.53	1,207.85
Disputed dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	304.07	212.29	176.17	599.90	1,292.43
Total	**90.49**	**229.11**	**959.17**	**456.32**	**229.70**	**638.72**	**2,603.51**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Non-current trade payable ageing schedule - March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Current trade payable ageing schedule - March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	10.36	55.07	7.86	10.82	1.01	85.12
Total outstanding dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	365.13	95.36	746.02	68.40	25.70	54.37	1,354.98
Disputed dues for micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues for creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	215.25	172.84	169.06	451.77	1,008.92
Total	**365.13**	**105.72**	**1,016.34**	**249.10**	**205.58**	**507.15**	**2,449.02**

iii) The trade receivable ageing schedule is given below:

Non current trade receivable ageing schedule - March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled Receivable	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	122.03	-	29.43	0.01	1.82	153.29
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**122.03**	**-**	**29.43**	**0.01**	**30.61**	**182.08**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
Grand total	**-**	**122.03**	**-**	**29.43**	**0.01**	**1.82**	**153.29**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Current trade receivable ageing schedule - March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled Receivable	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	167.92	81.82	153.15	6.16	15.96	5.37	430.38
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	15.10	7.11	22.21
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	0.03	-	-	-	114.29	114.32
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	8.21	-	8.21
Total	**167.92**	**81.85**	**153.15**	**6.16**	**39.27**	**126.77**	**575.12**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	23.31	7.12	30.43
Total	**167.92**	**81.85**	**153.15**	**6.16**	**15.96**	**119.65**	**544.69**

Non current trade receivable ageing schedule - March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled Receivable	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	0.88	-	-	-	-	0.88
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**0.88**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28.79**	**29.67**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
Total	**-**	**0.88**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**

Current trade receivable ageing schedule - March 31, 2022 **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Unbilled Receivable	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	36.26	400.33	11.68	21.52	3.20	7.31	480.30
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	0.74	-	6.49	7.23
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	10.91	131.73	142.64
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**36.26**	**400.33**	**11.68**	**22.26**	**14.11**	**145.53**	**630.17**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	0.74	-	6.49	7.23
Total	**36.26**	**400.33**	**11.68**	**21.52**	**14.11**	**139.04**	**622.94**

iv) The Group does not have any transactions/ balances with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 to the best of knowledge of Group's management.

v) The Group has not traded or invested funds in Crypto currency of Virtual currency.

vi) The Group has used borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

vii) The Group has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

viii) The quarterly return/ statement of current assets filed by the Group with bank and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts except followings:

For the year ended March 31, 2023 **(₹ in crore)**

Quarter and Nature of reporting	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Difference	Reason for material discrepancies
March 31, 2022 - Current Assets	Bank of Baroda	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	713.30	516.02	197.28	The Holding company files quarterly returns for current assets and current liabilities pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current assets and current liabilities of the Holding company and GIL SIL JV. The figures included in the table as per books is for the Holding company. The quarterly statement is further splited between the Holding company and GIL SIL JV and the Company figures are reconciled with the books of accounts.
June 30, 2022 - Current Assets			742.79	826.35	(83.56)	
September 30, 2022 - Current Assets			676.71	790.03	(113.32)	
December 31, 2022- Current Assets			699.75	753.63	(53.88)	
March 31, 2022 - Current Liabilities			882.36	680.45	201.91	
June 30, 2022 - Current Liabilities			899.07	976.50	(77.43)	
September 30, 2022 - Current Liabilities			840.45	943.78	(103.33)	
December 31, 2022 - Current Liabilities			841.24	887.15	(45.91)	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

For the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Quarter and Nature of reporting	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Difference	Reason for material discrepancies
June 30, 2021 - Current Assets	ICICI Bank	Current assets of GETL	220.57	270.47	(49.90)	GETL has included unbilled revenue of ₹ 5,004 lakhs in the Trade receivable balance. As informed by the Banker, Unbilled revenue has been excluded in the subsequent filing.
September 30, 2021 - Current Assets	ICICI Bank		252.93	256.79	(3.87)	
June 30, 2021 - Current Assets	Bank of Baroda	1. Current assets of the Holding company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	648.79	598.88	49.91	The Holding company files quarterly returns for current assets and current liabilities pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current assets and current liabilities of the Holding company and GIL SIL JV. The figures included in the table as per books is for the Holding company. The quarterly statement is further splited between the Holding company and GIL SIL JV and the Company figures are reconciled with the books of accounts.
September 30, 2021 - Current Assets			653.68	530.85	122.83	
December 31, 2021- Current Assets			676.01	664.78	11.23	
June 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			856.85	715.49	141.36	
September 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			863.66	645.13	218.53	
December 31, 2021 - Current Liabilities			889.04	772.81	116.23	

ix) The Group does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions) under Income Tax Act, 1961.

x) The Group is in compliance with the requirement of Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017

xi) Except for the information given in the table below, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Date and amount of fund advanced/loaned/ invested in intermediary				Date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by intermediary to ultimate beneficiary				Date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
Name of intermediary	Loan/ convertible instrument	Date	Amount (₹ in crore)	Name of ultimate beneficiary	Loan/ convertible instrument	Date	Amount (₹ in crore)	
GMR Energy Limited	Loan/ convertible instrument	September 22, 2022	60.00	GMR Warora Energy Limited	Loan/ convertible instrument	September 22, 2022	60.00	NA

The Management committee of the Board of directors of the company in its meeting held on July 2, 2022 has approved promoter contribution/ support upto Rs.160 crore over the period of 4 years in the form of inter corporate loan/ convertible instrument as per resolution plan of GMR Warora Energy Limited in favour of the consortium banks led by State Bank of India (lenders).

xii) The Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities(Funding Party) with the understating (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

51 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS – 7 'Cash Flows'.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes: Interest Expense	Non Cash Changes: Foreign exchange fluctuations	Non Cash Changes: Fair value changes	Non Cash Changes: Others	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	10,401.78	(2,749.08)	-	290.01	28.45	229.82	8,200.98
Lease Liabilities	11.33	(6.34)	0.53	-	-	9.24	14.76
Interest accrued	765.22	(1,084.91)	1,349.72	-	(28.45)	12.97	1,014.55
Total	**11,178.33**	**(3,840.33)**	**1,350.25**	**290.01**	**-**	**252.03**	**9,230.29**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2021	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes: Interest Expense	Non Cash Changes: Foreign exchange fluctuations	Non Cash Changes: Fair value changes	Non Cash Changes: Others	As at March 31, 2022
Borrowings	11,634.43	(990.00)	-	48.58	15.68	(306.91)	10,401.78
Lease Liabilities	18.68	(3.62)	0.91	-	-	(4.64)	11.33
Interest accrued	611.20	(1,219.44)	1,353.58	-	(15.68)	35.56	765.22
Total	**12,264.31**	**(2,213.06)**	**1,354.49**	**48.58**	**-**	**(275.99)**	**11,178.33**

52 Exceptional items comprise of the impairment of investment in joint venture and associates, reversal of impairment of investments, gain/(loss) on disposal of investment in associate, write back of liability and write off/provision against receivables/other assets.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

54 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, to conform to the classification adopted in the current year classification. The impact of the same is not material to the users of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place : New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place : Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 23, 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. As stated in note 5(2) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Company has invested in GMR Generation Assets Limited ('GGAL') and GMR Energy Projects Mauritius Limited ('GEPML'), subsidiaries of the Company, which have further invested in step down subsidiaries and joint ventures. Also, the Company together with GGAL and GEPML has investments in GMR Energy Limited ('GEL'), a joint venture of the Company, amounting to ₹ 895.74 crore and has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ 1,768.36 crore recoverable from GEL as at 31 March 2023. GEL has further invested in GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), subsidiary of GEL. The aforementioned investments are carried at their respective fair value in the accompanying standalone financial statements as per Ind AS 109 – 'Financial Instruments'.

   As further mentioned in note 5(5), the fair value of investment in GKEL considered for the purpose of determining the carrying values of aforesaid investments is based on the valuation performed by an external expert using the discounted future cash flows method which is significantly dependent on the achievement of certain key assumptions considered in aforementioned valuation such as settlement of disputes with customers and timely realization of receivables, expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity, and favourable outcome of the litigations with respect to claims of capital creditors filed against GKEL.

   Owing to the aforementioned uncertainties, we are unable to comment upon adjustments, if any, that may be required to the carrying value of the aforesaid loans (including accrued interest) and investments as at 31 March 2023 and the consequential impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

   The opinion expressed by us on the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 vide our audit report dated 18 May 2022 was also qualified in respect of the above matter.

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

Emphasis of Matter

5. We draw attention to note 43 to the accompanying standalone financial statements which describes that the milestones linked to the contingent sale consideration receivable on account of sale of equity stake and inter-corporate deposits recoverable from Kakinada SEZ Limited ('KSEZ') have not been achieved, and as a result, the Company has reversed the balance consideration receivable amounting to ₹ 313.21 crores during the current year, which has been charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and disclosed under exceptional items. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

6. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the

financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Assessment of going concern basis (refer note 2.1 to the accompanying standalone financial statements)	
The Company has incurred loss before tax amounting to ₹ 282.86 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 and its current liabilities exceeds its current assets by ₹ 756.34 crores as at 31 March 2023. While the above factors indicated a need to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as mentioned in note 2.1 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Company has taken into consideration various initiatives including monetization of assets, recovery of outstanding claims in various infra business (highway/ EPC), raising finances from financial institutions/group companies, strategic investors and from strategic initiatives and refinancing of existing debts considered as mitigating factors in its assessment for use of going concern basis of accounting for preparation of the accompanying standalone financial statements. For the aforesaid purpose, the Management has prepared future cash flow forecasts based on the management business plans as approved by the Board of the Directors and performed sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions and inputs used in such projections to assess whether the Company would be able to operate as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of financial statements and concluded that the going concern basis of accounting used for preparation of the accompanying financial statements is appropriate and there is no material uncertainty in such assessment. We have considered the assessment of management's evaluation of going concern basis of accounting as a key audit matter due to the pervasive impact thereof on the standalone financial statements and the significant judgements and assumptions that are inherently subjective and dependent on future events, involved in preparation of cash flow projections and determination of the overall conclusion by the management.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to, the following in relation to assessment of appropriateness of going concern basis of accounting: • Obtained an understanding of the management's process for identifying all the events or conditions that could impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the process followed to assess the mitigating factors for such events or conditions. Also, obtained an understanding around the methodology adopted and the associated controls implemented by the Company to assess their future business performance to prepare a robust cash flow forecast; • Reconciled the cash flow forecast to the future business plans of the Company as approved by the Board of Directors and considered the same for our assessment of the Company's capability to meet its financial obligation falling due within next twelve months; • In order to corroborate management's future business plans and to identify potential contradictory information, we read the minutes of the Board of Directors and discussed the same with the management; • Tested the appropriateness of key assumptions used by the management, that had most material impact in preparation of the cash flow forecast and evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the expected outflow on account of debt repayments and other commitments made by the Company; • Performed independent sensitivity analysis to test the impact of estimation uncertainty on the cash flows due to change in key assumptions; • Reviewed the historical accuracy of the cash flow projections prepared by the management in prior periods; Inspected the relevant documents and other supporting evidence for management's plan for raising finance through strategic investors and of refinancing of existing borrowings and recoverability of claims; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in respect of going concern.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. Revenue recognition and measurement of upfront losses on Long-term construction contracts (refer note 2.2 for the accounting policy and note 33 for disclosures of the accompanying standalone financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has recognized revenue from Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contracts of ₹ 1,000.47 crores and has accumulated provisions for upfront losses amounting to ₹ 4.64 crore as at 31 March 2023.

The Company's revenue primarily arises from construction contracts, which is recognised over a period of time in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers, as further explained in note 2.2 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, and which, by its nature, is complex given the significant judgements involved in the assessment of current and future contractual performance obligations.

The Company recognises revenue based on the stage of completion which is determined on the basis of the proportion of value of goods or services transferred as at the Balance Sheet date, relative to the value of goods or services promised under the contract.

The recognition of contract revenue, contract costs and the resultant profit/loss therefore rely on the estimates in relation to forecast contract revenue and the total cost. These contract estimates are reviewed by the management on a periodic basis. In doing so, the management is required to exercise judgement in its assessment of the valuation of contract variations and claims and liquidated damages as well as the completeness and accuracy of forecast costs to complete and the ability to deliver contracts within contractually determined timelines. The final contract values can potentially be impacted on account of various factors and are expected to result in varied outcomes. Changes in these judgements, and the related estimates as contracts progress can result in material adjustments to revenue and margins/ onerous obligations.

Owing to these factors, we have determined revenue recognition and provision for upfront losses from EPC contracts as a key audit matter for the current year audit.

In addition to the above, following disclosures made in the accompanying standalone financial statements has been considered as fundamental to the users' understanding of such financial statements:</td><td>Our audit procedures for recognition of contract revenue, margin and contract costs, and related receivables and liabilities included, but were not limited to, the following:

• Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition from construction contracts in accordance with Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers;

• Assessed the design and implementation of key controls, over the recognition of contract revenue and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls;

• For a sample of contracts, we have tested the appropriateness of amount recognized as revenue by evaluating key management judgements inherent in the determining forecasted contract revenue and costs to complete that drive the accounting under the percentage of completion method by performing following procedures:

- reviewed the contract terms and conditions;

- evaluated the identification of performance obligation of the contract;

- evaluated the appropriateness of management's assessment that performance obligation was satisfied over time and consequent recognition of revenue using percentage of completion method;

- obtained an understanding of the assumptions applied in determining the forecasted revenue and cost to complete;

- assessed management's estimates of the impact to revenue and budgeted costs arising from scope changes made to the original contracts, claims, disputes and liquidation damages (including prolongation claims) with reference to supporting documents including variation orders and correspondence between the Company and the customers; and

• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures made by the management with respect to revenue recognised during the year in accordance with applicable accounting standards.</td></tr>
</table>

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Note 33 to the accompanying standalone financial statements which describes that the Company has recognized certain claims in the current year pertaining to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation ('DFCC') project basis evaluation by the joint venture ('JV') incorporated between the Company and SEW Infrastructure Limited, of JV's entitlement under the contract towards recovery of prolonged cost, as further detailed in the aforesaid note.	
3. Fair value measurement of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (refer Note 2.2 for the accounting policy and Note 5 for disclosures of the accompanying standalone financial statements)	
The Company has determined the fair value of its investments in unquoted equity shares including instruments in the nature of equity of its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as at the year end. Determining the fair value of such unquoted investments requires use of valuation techniques which has been performed by independent valuation experts, applying applicable valuation methodologies. The Company has total investment of ₹ 2,508.90 crores as at 31 March 2023 which constitutes 36.70 % of total assets of the Company. The determination of carrying value of the Company's investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is dependent on management's estimates of future cash flows and their judgment with respect to final determination of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans, outcome of litigations, etc. in case of investments in entities in the energy business and estimation of vehicle traffic and rates and favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in case of investments in expressway business. Owing to the uncertainties involved in forecasting and discounting future cash flows, significant management's judgement and subjectivity involved in estimates and underlying key assumptions used in the valuation models and the significance of the Company's investments as at 31 March 2023 in context of standalone financial statements, we have determined this as a key audit matter for current year audit. In addition to the above, following disclosures made in the accompanying standalone financial statements have been considered as fundamental to the users' understanding of such financial statements: a. Note 5(3) and Note 5(4) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, in relation to the investment made by the Company in GEL amounting to ₹ 895.74 crores as at	Our audit procedures to assess the reasonableness of fair valuation of investments included, but were not limited to the following: • Obtained a detailed understanding of the management's process and controls for determining the fair valuation of unquoted equity and preference instruments; • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls implemented for fair valuation of the investments; • Obtained the valuation reports of the management's valuation expert and assessed the expert's professional competence, objectivity and capabilities in performing the valuation of the investments; • Assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used for the fair valuation computation; • Carried out an assessment of forecasts of future cash flows prepared by the management across various sectors and business of the investee companies which involved, evaluating the key assumptions including the discount rate and comparing the estimates to externally available industry, economic and financial data with the support of our auditor's expert and assessed the appropriateness of the aforesaid key assumptions; • Engaged in discussions with the management on the performance of the Company's investments as compared to previous year in order to evaluate whether the inputs and assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts were suitable; • Discussed the significant ongoing litigations in the investee companies which had a material impact to ascertain the appropriateness of the outcome considered in the respective valuation models; • Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the computations done in accordance with the valuation models; and

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
31 March 2023 which is in addition to the matters described in Basis for Qualified Opinion. The recoverability of such investment is further dependent upon various claims and other receivables from customers of GMR Warora Energy Limited ('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, which are pending settlement / realization as on 31 March 2023, capacity utilization of plant in future years and certain other key assumptions as considered in the valuation performed by an external expert as explained in the said note. The above claims also include disputed claims pertaining to recovery of transmission charges from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (`MSEDCL') by GWEL. GWEL has disputed the contention of MSEDCL that the cost of transmission charges is to be paid by GWEL. However, based on the Order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (`APTEL') (`the Order') dated 8 May 2015, currently contested by MSEDCL in the Supreme Court and pending conclusion, GWEL has accounted for reimbursement of such transmission charges in the Statement of Profit and Loss amounting to ₹ 616.33 crore for the period from 17 March 2014 to 31 March 2023 and transmission charges invoiced directly to MSEDCL by Power Grid Corporation Limited for the period December 2020 to March 2023 as contingent liability, as further described in aforesaid note. The management of the Company, based on its internal assessment, legal opinion, certain interim favourable regulatory orders and valuation assessment made by an external expert, is of the view that the carrying value of the aforesaid investment in GEL, taking into account the matters described above in relation to the investment made by GEL in GWEL, is appropriate and accordingly, no adjustments to the aforesaid balance have been made in the accompanying standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023. b. Note 5(6) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, in relation to the investment made in GEL amounting to ₹ 895.74 crore as at 31 March 2023. The recoverability of such investment is further dependent upon achievement of business plans of GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('GBHHPL'), a subsidiary of GEL, and recoverability of capital advances in the near future given to contractor of GBHPPL's project, along with other claims which are pending before the Arbitral Tribunal as described in the said note.	• Ensured the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The management of the Company, based on its internal assessment, legal opinion and valuation assessment made by an external expert, is of the view that the carrying value of the aforesaid investment of the Company in GEL, taking into account the matter described above in relation to the investment made by GEL in GBHHPL, is appropriate and accordingly, no adjustments to the aforesaid balance have been made in the accompanying standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023. c. Note 5(7) of the accompanying standalone financial statements, in relation to the investment made by the Company together with GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL), a subsidiary of the Company, in GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressway Private Limited (GHVEPL) amounting to ₹ 1,087.80 crore. The aforesaid investment is carried at fair value in the accompanying standalone financial statements as per Ind AS 109 – 'Financial Instruments'. The fair value of investment in GHVEPL considered for the purpose of determining the carrying values of aforesaid investments is based on the valuation performed by an external expert using the discounted future cash flows method which is significantly dependent upon claims receivables from National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) as detailed in aforesaid note 5(7), that are pending before Hon'ble High Court as on 31 March 2023. The management of the Company, based on its internal assessment, legal opinion, certain interim favourable orders and valuation assessment made by the external expert as mentioned above, is of the view that the carrying value of the aforesaid investment of the Company along with GMRHL in GHVEPL, taking into account the aforesaid matter is appropriate and accordingly, no adjustments to the aforesaid balance have been made in the accompanying standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.	

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

8. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

10. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

13. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
    - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial

statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

18. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

e) The matters described in paragraph 5 under the Emphasis of Matter section, Emphasis of Matter reported in S. No. 2, 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) of the key audit matters section in paragraph 7 above, and paragraph 3 of Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

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

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2023 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed a modified opinion; and

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

i. Except for the possible effects of the matters described in paragraph 3 of the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the Company, as detailed in note 34(II) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2023.

ii. Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the Company, as detailed in note 33(g) to the standalone financial statements, has made provision as at 31 March 2023, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023;

iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 49(iv) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in 49(v) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHMU6009

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 May 2023

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 18 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 3 to the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) As disclosed in note 16 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs 5 crore by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly returns/statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such returns/statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods which were subject to audit, except for the following:

Name of the Bank	Working capital limit sanction (₹ in crore)	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter and Nature of reporting	Amount as reported in the quarterly return (₹ in crore)	Amount as per books of accounts (₹ in crore)	Difference (₹ in crore)	Reason/ Remarks
Bank of Baroda	304.50	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	March 31, 2022 - Current assets	516.02	713.30	(197.28)	The Company files quarterly returns for current assets and current liabilities pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current assets and current liabilities of the Company and GIL SIL JV. The figures included in the table as per books is for the Company. The quarterly statement is further splited between the Company and GIL SIL JV and the Company figures are reconciled with the books of accounts.
			June 30, 2022 - Current assets	826.35	742.79	83.56	
			September 30, 2022 - Current assets	790.03	676.71	113.32	
			December 31, 2022- Current assets	753.63	699.75	53.88	
			March 31, 2022 - Current liabilities	680.45	882.36	(201.91)	

Name of the Bank	Working capital limit sanction (₹ in crore)	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter and Nature of reporting	Amount as reported in the quarterly return (₹ in crore)	Amount as per books of accounts (₹ in crore)	Difference (₹ in crore)	Reason/ Remarks
			June 30, 2022 - Current liabilities	976.50	899.07	77.43	
			September 30, 2022 - Current liabilities	943.78	840.45	103.33	
			December 31, 2022 - Current liabilities	887.15	841.24	45.91	

(iii) (a) The Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans and security to Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/ Associates/Others during the year. Further, the Company has provided loans and guarantee to Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates/Others during the year as per details given below: (also refer note 34(ii) of the accompanying standalone financial statements);

Particulars	Guarantees* (₹ in crore)	Letter of comfort* (₹ In crore)	Loans (₹ in crore)
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year:			
- Subsidiaries	205.43	-	919.84
- Joint Ventures	160.00	121.42	614.56
- Associates	-	-	-
- Fellow Subsidiaries	-	-	52.50
- Others	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date:			
- Subsidiaries	4,753.64 (2,071.92)	24.00 (24.00)	1,343.28
- Joint Ventures	1,022.20 (478.36)	2,121.77 (2,121.37)	1,508.73
- Associates	2,353.20 (1,427.53)	- -	- -
- Others	-	-	208.25

** Amount in bracket represent the total outstanding liabilities of the respective loan against such guarantees/letter of comfort.*

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/ receipts of principal and interest are regular.

(d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies, firms, LLPs or other parties.

(e) The Company has granted loans which had fallen due during the year and such loans were renewed/extended during the year / fresh loans have been granted to settle the dues of the existing loans given to the same parties. The details of the same has been given below:

(g) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 of the Act. As the Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI of the Act, provisions of section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 186 in respect of investments, as applicable.

Name of the party	Nature of loan	Total loan amount granted during the year (₹ in crore)	Nature of extension (i.e. renewed/ extended/fresh loan provided)	Aggregate amount of overdues of existing loans renewed or extended or settled by fresh loans (₹ in crore)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
GMR Generation Assets Limited	General Purpose loan	277.87	Extended	83.93	30.20%
GMR Energy Limited	General Purpose loan	572.67	Extended	262.66	45.87%
Welfare Trust of GMR Group Employees	Corporate and various project expenses	-	Extended	208.25	100.00%

(v) In our opinion, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ in crore)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	9.00	-	July 2013 to March 2014	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	Finance Act,1994
Telangana Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	0.17	-	April 2013 to March 2014	Deputy Commissioner Saroonagar- Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana Value Added Tax Act, 2005
The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service tax	0.79	-	April 2018 to March 2019	Joint Commissioner Appeal – 1	The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to any lender or in the payment of interest thereon, except for the below:

Nature of borrowing, including debt securities	Name of lender	Amount not paid on due date (₹ in crore)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid till the date of audit report	Remarks, if any
(a) Delayed but paid/repaid on or before reporting date					
Term loan facility from financial Institution	Life Insurance Corporation of India	14.53	Interest	1-36	
Term loan Facility from bank	Yes Bank Limited	70.26	Principal	13-84	
Term loan facility from bank	Yes Bank Limited	35.39	Interest	26-88	
Long term loan from fellow Subsidiary	GMR Airports Limited	31.69	Interest	22-90	
(b) Delayed and not yet paid					
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs)	Kuwait Investment Authority	795.93	Interest	166-531	

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has 2 CICs as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial years amounting to ₹ 113.60 crores and 148.78 crores respectively. For the purpose of reporting under this clause, the amount of cash losses have been arrived at after considering the effects/possible effects of the qualification as described in 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' sections of the audit reports on the financial statements for the current year and immediately preceding financial year respectively, except for the possible effects of the matters described in paragraph 3 of the audit report for the current year and paragraph 3 of the audit report for the immediately preceding financial year issued by us, in respect of which we are unable to determine the effect thereof on the cash losses reported under this clause due to lack of necessary information.

xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, although the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHMU6009

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 May 2023

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('Guidance Note') 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Qualified opinion

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements as at 31 March 2023:

   The Company's internal control system towards estimating the fair value of its investment and loans (including accrued interest) in a joint venture, as more fully explained in note 5(2) to the standalone financial statements, were not operating effectively due to uncertainties in the judgments and key assumptions made by the company in such estimations, which could result in the Company not providing for adjustments, if any that may be required to the carrying values of investments, loans and its consequential impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

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

10. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI, and except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023.

11. We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, and the material weakness has affected our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company and we have issued a modified opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHMU6009

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 May 2023

Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	88.49	105.35
Intangible assets	4	2.72	3.03
Financial assets			
Investments	5	3,035.09	4,589.91
Trade receivables	6	0.83	0.88
Loans	7	1,082.00	1,506.47
Other financial assets	8	11.88	272.31
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	5.20	4.67
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	-	-
Other non-current assets	11	2.60	4.84
		4,228.81	**6,487.46**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	47.58	84.39
Financial assets			
Investments	5	-	0.20
Trade receivables	6	33.02	9.64
Cash and cash equivalents	13 (a)	14.91	5.66
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13 (b)	41.17	8.98
Loans	7	1,011.33	522.52
Other financial assets	8	1,378.64	1,275.86
Other current assets	11	79.94	169.49
		2,606.59	**2,076.74**
Total assets		**6,835.40**	**8,564.20**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	301.80	301.80
Other equity	15	101.47	1,121.55
Total equity		**403.27**	**1,423.35**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	3,021.72	3,636.17
Other financial liabilities	17	44.21	51.69
Provisions	18	3.27	3.08
		3,069.20	**3,690.94**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	643.23	892.44
Trade payables	19		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		71.11	54.30
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		424.59	463.54
Other financial liabilities	17	2,086.94	1,927.30
Other current liabilities	20	136.74	112.01
Provisions	18	0.32	0.32
		3,362.93	**3,449.91**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,835.40**	**8,564.20**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place : New Delhi

Date : May 23, 2023

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	1,408.78	1,567.90
Other income	22	31.97	3.74
Total income		**1,440.75**	**1,571.64**
Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	23	589.15	651.79
Sub-contracting expense		308.73	307.82
Employee benefits expense	24	34.71	26.76
Finance costs	25	551.22	623.41
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	16.03	18.87
Other expenses	27	157.01	107.40
Total expenses		**1,656.85**	**1,736.05**
Loss before exceptional items and tax		**(216.10)**	**(164.41)**
Exceptional items	28	(66.76)	115.73
Loss before tax		**(282.86)**	**(48.68)**
Tax expense:	29		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**
Loss for the year		**(282.86)**	**(48.68)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.79)	(0.13)
- Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')		(357.66)	1,420.69
- Income tax effect of these items		-	(829.83)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		**(358.45)**	**590.73**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(641.31)**	**542.05**
Earnings per equity share	30		
Basic and Diluted		(4.69)	(0.81)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place : New Delhi

Date : May 23, 2023

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

a. Equity share capital:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	Addition during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	301.80	-	301.80	-	301.80

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	Addition during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	-	-	-	301.80	301.80

b. Equity share capital pending issuance

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	Change during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	Change during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	301.80	-	301.80	(301.80)	-

*Shares issued pursuant to the scheme of arrangement [Refer note 14(i)]

c. Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Equity component of related party loan (refer note 15)	Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') (refer note 15)	Capital reserve (refer note 15)	Retained Earnings: Securities premium (refer note 15)	Retained Earnings: Retained earnings (refer note 15)	Retained Earnings: Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 15)	Total other equity
For the year ended March 31, 2023							
As at April 01, 2022	**243.95**	**(8,769.48)**	**(301.80)**	**10,010.98**	**160.21**	**(222.31)**	**1,121.55**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	**243.95**	**(8,769.48)**	**(301.80)**	**10,010.98**	**160.21**	**(222.31)**	**1,121.55**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(282.86)	-	**(282.86)**
Other comprehensive income	-	(357.66)	-	-	(0.79)	-	**(358.45)**
Total comprehensive income	-	**(357.66)**	-	-	**(283.65)**	-	**(641.31)**
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	25.83	**25.83**
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(175.38)	**(175.38)**
Extinguishment of equity component of related party loan	(229.22)	-	-	-	-	-	**(229.22)**
Transfer from fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve (refer note 5(8))	-	(1,067.20)	-	-	1,067.20	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**14.73**	**(10,194.34)**	**(301.80)**	**10,010.98**	**943.76**	**(371.86)**	**101.47**

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

c. Other equity (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**Equity component of related party loan (refer note 15)**	**Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') (refer note 15)**	**Capital reserve (refer note 15)**	**Retained Earnings**			**Total other equity**
				Securities premium (refer note 15)	**Retained earnings (refer note 15)**	**Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 15)**	
For the year ended March 31, 2022							
As at April 01, 2021	**1.24**	**(9,360.34)**	**(301.80)**	**10,010.98**	**209.02**	**(159.35)**	**399.75**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	**1.24**	**(9,360.34)**	**(301.80)**	**10,010.98**	**209.02**	**(159.35)**	**399.75**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(48.68)	-	**(48.68)**
Other comprehensive income	-	590.86	-	-	(0.13)	-	**590.73**
Total comprehensive income	-	**590.86**	-	-	**(48.81)**	-	**542.05**
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	10.81	**10.81**
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(73.77)	**(73.77)**
Equity component from related party loan	242.71	-	-	-	-	-	**242.71**
As at March 31, 2022	**243.95**	**(8,769.48)**	**(301.80)**	**10,010.98**	**160.21**	**(222.31)**	**1,121.55**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place : New Delhi

Date : May 23, 2023

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities			
Loss before tax expense		**(282.86)**	**(48.68)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		16.03	18.87
Exceptional items		66.76	(115.73)
Net foreign exchange differences (unrealised)		73.07	22.10
Gain on disposal of assets (net)		(1.13)	(0.06)
Provision/ liabilities no longer required, written back		(7.65)	(0.28)
Reversal of upfront loss on long term construction cost		(16.14)	(10.25)
Profit on sale of current investments (net)		(2.73)	(0.96)
Finance income (including finance income on finance asset measured at amortised cost)		(372.17)	(379.28)
Finance costs		551.22	623.41
Operating profit before working capital changes		**24.40**	**109.14**
Working capital adjustments:			
Change in inventories		36.81	(5.71)
Change in trade receivables		(23.33)	470.07
Change in other financial assets		452.05	(490.59)
Change in other assets		91.79	(54.26)
Change in trade payables		1.65	21.95
Change in other financial liabilities		(16.69)	(57.29)
Change in provisions		(0.59)	(1.14)
Change in other liabilities		24.73	20.29
Cash generated from operations		**590.82**	**12.46**
Direct taxes paid (net)		(0.53)	(4.67)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**590.29**	**7.79**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(0.10)	(0.32)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2.37	0.16
Purchase of non-current investments		(577.18)	(261.10)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of non-current investments		1,755.77	170.60
Sale of current investments (net)		2.93	-
Movement in bank deposit (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)		16.86	15.44
Loans given to group companies		(1,586.90)	(2,781.18)
Loans repaid by group companies		1,316.85	3,205.39
Interest received		160.86	147.33
Net cash from investing activities	**(B)**	**1,091.46**	**496.32**

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from non-current borrowings		157.45	1,186.19
Repayment of non-current borrowings (including current maturities)		(1,450.02)	(1,135.30)
Repayment of current borrowings (net) (excluding current maturities)		(58.17)	(110.33)
Finance costs paid		(321.76)	(463.17)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(1,672.50)**	**(522.61)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	9.25	(18.50)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5.66	24.16
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**14.91**	**5.66**

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
– On current accounts	14.55	5.21
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	0.35	0.43
Cash on hand	0.01	0.02
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**14.91**	**5.66**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place : New Delhi

Date : May 23, 2023

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Corporate information

GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on May 17, 2019. The Company is domiciled in India and has its registered office located at Plot No.C-31 G Block, 701, 7th Floor, Naman Center Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400051. Its equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The Company carries its business in the following business segments:

a. Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC)

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

b. Others

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

Other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements comprises of notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 23, 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 1 which specifies that an entity to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies and include corresponding amendments to Ind AS 107 and Ind AS 34 with effect from April 01, 2023.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 8 which specifies that the definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates with effect from April 01, 2023.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023 has issued an amendment to Ind AS 12 which narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Also there is corresponding amendment to Ind AS 101. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact on financial statements.

2.1. Basis of Preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), including the rules notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and Presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

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

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

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 reflected an excess of current liabilities over current assets of ₹ 756.34 crore and losses from operations before tax amounting to ₹ 282.86 crore. However, net worth of the Company is positive of ₹ 403.27 crore. Further, Management is taking various initiatives including monetization of assets, recovery of outstanding claims in various infra business (highway sector/ EPC), raising finances from financial institutions/ group companies, strategic investors and from other strategic initiatives and refinancing of existing debts. Such initiatives will enable the Company to have sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations in an orderly manner. Accordingly, the standalone financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

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

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Revenue from contracts with customer

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

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

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

Significant judgments are used in:

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

Revenue from operations

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

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

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

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

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

The trade receivables are measured at transaction price and do not contain significant financing component. Trade receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

Income from management/ technical services

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

Sale of electrical energy/ Renewable Energy Certificate ('REC')

a. Revenue from energy units sold is recognised on accrual basis as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and Letter of Intent (LOI) [collectively hereinafter referred to as 'the PPAs'] and tariff rates determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC'). Revenue includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the year.

   Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to the customers based on the units of energy delivered and rates agreed with customers.

b. Revenue from sale of infirm power are recognised as per the guidelines of CERC. Revenue prior to date of commercial operation are reduced from Project cost.

c. Revenue/charges from Unscheduled Interchange for the deviation in generation with respect to scheduled units are recognized/ charged at rate notified by CERC from time to time, are adjusted to revenue from sale of energy.

d. Revenue from sale of power is net of prompt payment rebate eligible to the customers.

e. Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Company is entitled to under the PPAs, are accounted for in the year of acceptance by the customers. Similarly commission, liquidated damages and any other charges are accounted for in the year of acceptance.

Interest income

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

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

Dividends

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

d. Taxes on income

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further, the management has estimated the useful lives of asset individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less to be less than one year, whichever is lower than those indicated in

Schedule II. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

f. Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortisation method used	Internally generated or acquired
Other concession and operator rights	Definite (25 years)	Straight-line basis	Acquired

g. Borrowing cost

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

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

h. Leases

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

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

The Company as a lessee

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

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

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

i. Inventories

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

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

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

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

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

k. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

l. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

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

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

m. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

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

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

b. Net interest expense or income.

n. Financial instruments

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

The Company has made an irrevocable election to measure investments in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

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

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

- **Measurement and valuation**

  1. **Financial assets at amortised cost**

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

  2. **Financial assets measured at fair value**

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

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

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

- **Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

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

- **De-recognition of financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

- **Measurement and valuation**

1. Equity instruments

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

2. Financial liabilities

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

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

- **Financial guarantee contracts**

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

- **Put option liability**

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

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

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

- **De-recognition**

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

(c) Off-setting of financial instruments

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

o. Derivative financial instruments

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

p. Convertible preference shares/ debentures

Convertible preference shares/debentures are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares/ debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for conversion right. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not re-measured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares/ debentures based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

q. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

r. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

s. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

t. Exceptional items

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

u. Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount							
As at April 01, 2021	**0.25**	**243.99**	**4.09**	**5.37**	**4.53**	**8.56**	**266.79**
Additions	-	0.26	0.04	0.02	-	-	0.32
Disposals	-	1.39	0.09	0.05	0.26	0.07	1.86
As at March 31, 2022	**0.25**	**242.86**	**4.04**	**5.34**	**4.27**	**8.49**	**265.25**
Additions	-	0.06	0.00	0.01	-	0.03	0.10
Disposals	-	11.59	0.15	0.08	-	0.00	11.82
As at March 31, 2023	**0.25**	**231.33**	**3.89**	**5.27**	**4.27**	**8.52**	**253.53**
Accumulated depreciation							
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**122.25**	**3.16**	**4.98**	**4.25**	**8.46**	**143.10**
Charge for the year	-	17.95	0.21	0.24	0.08	0.08	18.56
Disposals	-	1.29	0.09	0.05	0.26	0.07	1.76
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**138.91**	**3.28**	**5.17**	**4.07**	**8.47**	**159.90**
Charge for the year	-	15.36	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.02	15.72
Disposals	-	10.35	0.15	0.08	-	-	10.58
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**143.92**	**3.30**	**5.18**	**4.15**	**8.49**	**165.04**
Net carrying amount							
As at March 31, 2023	**0.25**	**87.41**	**0.59**	**0.09**	**0.12**	**0.03**	**88.49**
As at March 31, 2022	**0.25**	**103.95**	**0.76**	**0.17**	**0.20**	**0.02**	**105.35**

Note:.

(i) Refer note 16 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

(ii) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(iii) The Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during the current and the previous year.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4. Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Other concession and operator rights	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at April 01, 2021	**5.21**	**5.21**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**5.21**	**5.21**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**5.21**	**5.21**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 1, 2021	**1.87**	**1.87**
Charge for the year	0.31	0.31
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**2.18**	**2.18**
Charge for the year	0.31	0.31
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**2.49**	**2.49**
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2023	**2.72**	**2.72**
As at March 31, 2022	**3.03**	**3.03**

5. Financial assets - Investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
A. Investments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) (Fully paid up) **Unquoted equity shares** **i. Subsidiary companies** **- Domestic Companies**				
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited ('GPEL')[11] [2,070,000 (March 31, 2022: 2,070,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.27	4.74	-	-
GMR Aviation Private Limited ('GAPL') [244,080,868 (March 31, 2022: 244,080,868) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	179.81	124.28	-	-
GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL')[1,11] [47,495,280 (March 31, 2022: 47,495,280) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
Gateways for India Airports Private Limited ('GFIAL') [8,649 (March 31, 2022: 8,649) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	2.26	2.23	-	-
GMR Highways Limited ('GMRHL')[1,7,8] [767,789,941 (March 31, 2022: 699,895,741) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	884.24	822.63	-	-
GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited ('GCORRPL')[1,11] [12,300,000 (March 31, 2022: 12,300,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.85	12.09	-	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited ('GETL') [59,939,897 (March 31, 2022: 59,939,897) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	86.49	119.88	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Dhruvi Securities Limited ('DSL') (formerly Dhruvi Securities Private Limited ('DSPL'))[8] [190,762,497 (March 31, 2022: 168,059,694) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	355.30	76.65	-	-
GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ('GSPHL') [47,989,999 (March 31, 2022: 47,989,999) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	7.28	112.06	-	-
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL)[7] [2,050,000 (March 31, 2022 : 2,050,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	343.90	386.81	-	-
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited ('GASL') [50,000 (March 31, 2022: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	43.52	23.41	-	-
GMR Generation Assets Limited ('GGAL')[1,2,3,4,5,6] [1,617,295,559 (March 31, 2022: 1,617,295,559) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR') [117,500,000 (March 31, 2022 : 117,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	36.97	50.42	-	-
GMR Green Energy Limited ('GGEL')[8] (formerly GMR Green Energy Private Limited) ('GGEPL') [50,000 (March 31, 2022 : Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	0.05	-	-	-
	1,950.94	**1,735.20**	**-**	**-**
- Overseas companies				
GMR Power & Urban Infra (Mauritius) Limited ('GPUIML') (formerly GMR Infra Mauritius Limited ('GIML'))[8]" [33,580,596 (March 31, 2022: 181,236,001) equity shares of USD 1 each]	59.54	2,142.26	-	-
GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited ('GCRPL')[8] [30,000 (March 31, 2022: 30,000) equity shares of SGD 1 each]	0.21	1.35	-	-
GMR Male International Airport Private Limited ('GMIAL') [154 (March 31, 2022: 154) equity shares of MRF 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited ('GI(O)L') [100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity shares of USD 1 each]	-	-	-	-
	59.75	**2,143.61**	**-**	**-**
ii. Joint ventures/ associates				
GMR Energy Limited ('GEL')[1,2,3,4,5,6,,8,9] [1,057,369,038 (March 31, 2022: 1,057,369,038) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	377.45	272.51	-	-
GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited ('GEML') [5 (March 31, 2022: 5) equity share of USD 1 each]	-	5.29	-	-
GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ('GBHPL')[8] [Nil (March 31, 2022: 4,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
	377.45	**277.80**	**-**	**-**
Total investment in equity shares	**2,388.14**	**4,156.61**	**-**	**-**
B. Investment in preference shares (Fully paid up)				
i. Investment in preference shares (in the nature of equity) of subsidiary companies measured at FVTOCI				
GPEL [4,450,000 (March 31, 2022: 4,450,000) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	20.76	20.76	-	-
GCORRPL[11] [2,192,500 (March 31, 2022: 2,192,500) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	-	-	-
DSL[8,10]	-	132.46	-	-
	20.76	**153.22**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ii. Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GACEPL [66,000 (March 31, 2022: 66,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	0.66	0.66	-	-
GCORRPL [1,200,000 (March 31, 2022 : 1,200,000) 6% non-cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	20.90	20.06	-	-
DSL[8,10] [Nil (March 31, 2022: 42,000,000) 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	96.81	-	-
GHVEPL[7] [8,152,740 (March 31, 2022: 8,152,740) 6% non-cumulative redeemable/ convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	68.24	63.21	-	-
	89.80	**180.74**	**-**	**-**
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments in preference shares at amortised cost	(7.36)	(0.66)		
Total investment in preference shares	**103.20**	**333.30**	**-**	**-**
C. Investment in debentures (Fully paid up) **i. Investment in debentures (in the nature of equity) measured at FVTOCI** **a. Subsidiary companies**				
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited ('GASL')[8] [10,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 10,000,000) compulsory convertible debenures of ₹ 100 each]	100.00	100.00	-	-
	100.00	**100.00**	**-**	**-**
ii. Investment in debentures of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)[8] [5,000 (March 31, 2022: Nil) 12% unsecured non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	562.73	-	-	-
	562.73	**-**	**-**	**-**
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments in debentures at amortised cost	(118.98)	-		
Total investment in debentures	**543.75**	**100.00**	**-**	**-**
D. Investments at fair value through profit and loss account				
Investment in mutual funds				
Union Medium Duration Fund- Regular Plan -Growth Nil (March 31, 2022: 199,990) units of ₹ 10.2045 each	-	-	-	0.20
Total investment in mutual funds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.20**
Total investments (A+B+C+D)	**3,035.09**	**4,589.91**	**-**	**0.20**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	-	-	0.20
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	-	0.20
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	3,161.43	4,590.57	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	(126.34)	(0.66)	-	-

1 Details of investments pledged at face value as security in respect of the loans availed by the Company and the investee Companies. Also refer note 16

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The following unquoted investments included above have been pledged as security in respect of the borrowings of the Company or the investee Companies:

(₹ in crore)

Description	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
GMRHL [209,968,722 (March 31, 2022 : 209,968,722 equity share of ₹ 10 each)]	209.97	209.97
GACEPL [23,272,687 (March 31, 2022 :23,272,687 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)]	23.27	23.27
GCORRPL [3,487,500 (March 31, 2022 : 3,487,500 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)]	3.49	3.49
GEL [72,138,054 (March 31, 2022 : 85,399,641 equity share of ₹ 10 each)]	72.14	85.40
GGAL [1,555,061,813 (March 31, 2022 : 1,555,061,813 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)]	1,555.06	1,555.06

2 The Company has invested in GGAL which has further invested in step down subsidiaries and joint ventures. Further, the Company has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to Nil (March 31 2022: Nil) recoverable from GGAL as at March 31, 2023. Also, the Company together with GGAL and GMR Energy Projects Mauritius Limited ('GEPML') has investments in GEL amounting to ₹ 895.74 crore and has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to ₹ 1,768.36 crore in GEL as at March 31, 2023. GEL has certain underlying subsidiaries/ associates/ joint ventures which are engaged in energy sector as further detailed in note 5(3), 5(4), 5(5) and 5(6) below which have been incurring losses resulting in substantial erosion in their net worth. Based on its internal assessment with regard to future operations and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, the management of the Company has fair valued its investments and for reasons as detailed in 5(3), 5(4), 5(5) and 5(6) below, the management is of the view that the fair values of the Company's investment in GEL is appropriate.

3 GMR Warora Energy Limited ('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electrical energy from its coal-based power plant of 600 MW situated at Warora. GWEL had accumulated losses of ₹ 753.07 crore as at March 31, 2022 and the same has been reduced to ₹ 585.44 crore as at March 31, 2023, which has resulted in substantial erosion of GWEL's net worth. There have been delays in receipt of the receivables from customers which has resulted in delays in meeting its financial liabilities.

Further, GWEL received notices from one of its customer disputing payment of capacity charges of ₹ 132.01 crore for the period March 23, 2020 to June 30, 2020 as the customer had not availed power during the said period sighting force majeure on account of COVID 19 pandemic. GWEL responded and clarified that the said situation is not covered under the force majeure clause in view of the clarification by the Ministry of Power stating that Discoms will have to comply with the obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per PPA. The customer is of the view that the aforesaid clarification by the Ministry of Power cannot override the terms of the PPA and continue to dispute the payment thereof.

Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2021, GWEL filed petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') for settlement of the dispute. During the quarter ended March 31, 2022, the said petition was decided in favour of GWEL vide CERC order dated January 20, 2022 wherein CERC directed the customer to pay the aforesaid outstanding capacity charges along with delayed payment surcharge within 60 days from the date of the aforesaid order. The customer has filed an appeal against the said CERC order before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL') during the quarter ended June 30, 2022, APTEL issued an interim order and directed the customer to pay 25% of the principal amount within a period of one week from the date of its interim order to GWEL and deposit the balance outstanding amount in an interest-bearing fixed deposit receipt with a nationalized bank. However, GWEL has not received any amount from the customer and the matter is pending conclusion. The management based on its internal assessment and petition filed with CERC, is of the view that the aforesaid capacity charges are fully recoverable.

However, GWEL has certain favorable interim orders towards the aforementioned claims. Also, during the year ended March 31, 2022, GWEL has entered into a new PPA with Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited ('GUVNL') for the supply of 150 MW of power from October 2021 to July 2023. Further, GWEL on the basis of requisite approval of the lenders, has invoked resolution process as per Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress prescribed by RBI on December 30, 2020 in respect of all the facilities (including fund based, non-fund based and investment in non-convertible debentures) availed by GWEL as on the invocation date. Further most of the borrowing facilities of GWEL had become Special Mention Account-2/ Non-Performing Assets, accordingly resolution process under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the RBI on June 07, 2019 has been invoked on June 29, 2021 by default. ICA has been executed on July 27, 2021 by majority of lenders The lead lender issued a sanction letter dated April 05, 2022 for restructuring of loan facilities. As per the RBI circular as stated above, a minimum approval of lenders representing 75% by value of total outstanding loan facilities and 60% of lenders by number are required for approval of the Resolution plan.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2022, GWEL received the approvals from the aforesaid requisite lenders on the Resolution plan and consequently the Resolution plan was adopted in the board of directors meeting dated June 23, 2022 and approved by the shareholders of GWEL in the Extraordinary General Meeting dated June 24, 2022. Accordingly, GWEL has given effect to the Resolution plan and effect of the same has been disclosed as an exceptional item in the financial statement of GWEL. In the consortium meeting held on January 11, 2023 all the lenders have confirmed the implementation of the resolution plan in their respective books of accounts. GWEL had claimed compensation for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the Power Purchase Agreements (‘PPA’) and has filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favor of GWEL. GWEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 882.22 crore and the payment from the customers against the claims including Interest on such claims which are substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables.

Accordingly, GWEL has generated profit after tax of ₹ 167.87 crore during the year ended March 31, 2023 and the management of GWEL expects that the plant will generate sufficient profits in the future years and will be able to recover the receivables and based on business plans and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, considering key assumptions such as capacity utilization of plant in future years based on current levels of utilization including merchant sales and sales through other long term PPA's and management’s plan for entering into a new long-term PPA to replace the PPA earlier entered with one of its customers which has expired in June 2020 and the implementation of the Prudential Framework for resolution of stressed assets with the lenders of GWEL, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the net assets in GWEL by GEL as at March 31, 2023 is appropriate.

4 GWEL entered into a PPA with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (‘MSEDCL’) for sale of power for an aggregate contracted capacity of 200 MW, wherein power was required to be scheduled from power plant’s bus bar. MSEDCL disputed place of evacuation of power with Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (‘MERC’), wherein MERC has directed GWEL to construct separate lines for evacuation of power through State Transmission Utility (‘STU’) though GWEL was connected to Central Transmission Utility (‘CTU’). Aggrieved by the MERC Order, GWEL preferred an appeal with APTEL. APTEL vide its interim Order dated February 11, 2014 directed GWEL to start scheduling the power from GWEL’s bus bar and bear transmission charges of inter-state transmission system towards supply of power. GWEL in terms of the interim order scheduled the power from its bus bar from March 17, 2014 and paid inter-state transmission charges. APTEL vide its final Order dated May 08, 2015 upheld GWEL’s contention of scheduling the power from bus bar and directed MSEDCL to reimburse the inter-state transmission charges hitherto borne by GWEL as per its interim order. Accordingly, GWEL has raised claim of ₹ 616.33 crore towards reimbursement of transmission charges from March 17, 2014 till March 31, 2023. MSEDCL preferred an appeal with the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is pending conclusion. Pursuant to notification No. L-1/250/2019/CERC, the transmission charges (other than the deviation charges) are being directly billed to the respective customers (DISCOMS) by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and accordingly, GWEL has not received transmission charges (other than the deviation charges) related invoices for the period December 2020 to March 2023. The final obligation towards the transmission charges will be decided based on the order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India as stated above.

In view of the favorable Order from APTEL, receipt of substantial amount towards reimbursement of transmission charges and legal expert advice, GWEL has recognized the reimbursement of transmission charges of ₹ 616.33 crore relating to the period from March 17, 2014 to March 31, 2023. Further the cost of transmission charges as stated with effect from December 2020 is directly invoiced by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited to DISCOMS and has been disclosed as contingent liability in the financials of GWEL pending the final outcome of the matter in the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5 GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in development and operation of 3*350 MW under Phase I and 1*350 MW under Phase II, coal based power project in Kamalanga village, Orissa and has commenced commercial operation of Phase I of the project. GKEL has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,386.84 crore as at March 31, 2023 (₹ 1,672.49 crore in March 31, 2022), which has resulted in substantial erosion of GKEL's net worth due to operational difficulties faced during the early stage of its operations. Further, GKEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 1,662.04 crore as at March 31, 2023, for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the PPAs and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GKEL. The payment from the customers against the claims is substantially pending receipt as at March 31, 2023. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders with regard to its petition for 'Tariff Determination' and 'Tariff Revision' with its customers, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables of GKEL.

GKEL in view of the Supreme Court Order in Energy Watchdog vs CERC and others and CERC order in its own case for Haryana Discoms had sought legal opinion from the legal counsel on certainty of the claims with Bihar Discom. Considering opinion received from legal counsels that GKEL has good tenable case with virtual certainty with respect to coal cost pass through and favourable Order from APTEL dated December 21, 2018 and CERC judgment in GKEL's own case for Haryana Discom where the computation methodology of coal cost pass through was decided, the management was virtually certain on receipt of the GKEL's claim of revenue on coal cost pass through and was of the opinion that no contingency was involved in this regard. GKEL has received a favourable order on September 16, 2019 whereby the CERC has allowed the coal cost pass through to be charged to the Bihar Discom, based on a certain methodology. The Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal passed an Order in Appeal no - 423 on August 06, 2021 allowing GKEL to recover expenditure incurred in procurement of alternate coal due to short fall in domestic coal supply corresponding to schedule generation pertaining to Bihar PPA and further allowed GKEL to recover the carrying cost from the date of Change in Law events till the dues are paid.

Further, as detailed below there are continuing litigations with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation (SEPCO) ('Capital Creditors') which are pending settlement. Further during the previous year, GKEL has won the bid for supply of balance 150 MW to Haryana Discom. GKEL has signed fuel supply agreement with Coal India Limited for supply of coal from its Mahanadi Coal Field Mines for 0.36 crore ton which is within a distance of 15 KM from the plant site. In addition to above, GKEL has won the bid (Shakti-III) for supply of 0.04 crore ton of coal for balance 150 MW. GKEL is actively pursuing its customers for realization of claims and selling its untied capacity in exchange market to support the GKEL's ability to continue the business without impact on its operation.

Further, GKEL had entered agreement with SEPCO in 2008 for the construction and operation of coal fired thermal power plant. There were certain disputes between the parties in relation to the delays in construction and various technical issues relating to the construction and operation of the plant. SEPCO served a notice of dispute to GKEL in March 2015 and initiated arbitration proceedings. The Arbitral Tribunal has issued an opinion (the Award) on September 07, 2020 against GKEL. Since there were computation/ clerical/ typographical errors in the Award, both parties (GKEL and SEPCO) immediately applied for correction of the award under Section 33 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 (as amended). The Arbitral Tribunal considered the applications of both the parties and has pronounced the corrected award on November 17, 2020. GKEL already accounted for the aforementioned liability as per the award pertaining to the retention money, unpaid invoices and the Bank Guarantee revoked. GKEL has challenged the award under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa on February 15, 2021 and December 31, 2021 respectively.

The High Court vide its judgement and order dated June 17, 2022 has dismissed the petition filed by GKEL on February 15, 2021 to put aside the Final Award on the basis that impugned award does not fall under the category which warrants interference under Section 34 of the Arbitration Act. GKEL has challenged judgement by filing special leave petition before the Supreme Court of India on grounds; a) Violation of Principles of Natural Justice, b) Judgement is in violation of the guidelines laid by Supreme Court for timely pronouncing of judgements c) Violation of due process of law and others. Based on legal advice obtained, GKEL seems to have a good arguable case to challenge section 34 judgement and have it set side. Therefore, GKEL is not expecting any cash outflow in this matter in the foreseeable future. GKEL has in its books made provisions in view of the disputes between SEPCO and GKEL and taken into consideration the Award and the Final Award passed by the Arbitral Tribunal based on generally accepted accounting practices. Irrespective of the heads under which they appear or their nomenclature/ heading/title/narration, etc., such provisions do not make GKEL liable for payment since liability is disputed.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

In view of these matters, business plans (including expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity), valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GKEL held by GEL as at March 31, 2023 is appropriate.

6 GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('GBHHPL'), a subsidiary of GEL has set up 180 MW hydro based power plant in Chamba, District of Himachal Pradesh. It had experienced delays in the completion of construction and incurred costs overruns. During the current year, GBHHPL has commenced commercial operations. Further, during the current year i.e. with effect from July 13, 2022, GBHHPL has terminated its agreement with Gammon Engineers and Contractors Private Limited ('the contractor') in respect of the hydropower project as GBHHPL noticed repeated slippages by the contractor in achieving the targets and multifarious breaches under the work orders.

The construction had to be completed by June 2018, however the project was delayed and as a part of one time settlement with the contractor, extension was granted till May 31, 2020. Even after such time extension and payment of huge unadjusted advances, the contractor could not finish the critical components of civil works within the extended date and further delayed the completion of the project. As a consequence of such delay, GBHHPL had recovered its dues including due to liquidated damages and unadjusted advances from the contractor by way of invoking available bank guarantees (BGs) provided by the contractor, amounting to ₹ 128.89 crore and accordingly GBHHPL has adjusted it against such advances.

Further, during the current year on June 10, 2022, GBHHPL invoked arbitration against the contractor to recover their further dues, however counter claims was also filed by the contractor before the arbitration tribunal towards costs and damages on account of prolongation of the Contract. GBHHPL filed its reply to the Statement of Defence and counter claims on March 01, 2023. Currently, the matter is pending adjudication before the Arbitral Tribunal.

Based on the assessment of such claims and upon consideration of advice from the independent legal consultant, the management believes that GBHHPL has reasonable chances of recovery of its dues from the contractor in the future and accordingly, based on the valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, is of the view that the carrying value of its investments in GBHHPL held by GEL as at March 31, 2023 is appropriate.

7. The Company together with GMR Highway Limited ("GMRHL") a subsidiary of the Company, has invested in GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL') amounting to ₹ 1,087.80 crore. Based on its internal assessment with regard to future operations and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2023, the management of the Company has fair valued its investments and for reasons as detailed below, the management is of the view that the fair values of the Company's investments in GHVEPL is appropriate.

GHVEPL a step down subsidiary of the Company, has been incurring losses since the commencement of its commercial operations and has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,653.86 crore as at March 31, 2023. The management believes that these losses are primarily due to loss of revenue arising as a result of drop in commercial traffic on account of bifurcation of State of Andhra Pradesh and ban imposed on sand mining in the region. The management of the Group based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, believes that these events constitute a Change in Law as per the Concession Agreement and GHVEPL is entitled to a claim for losses suffered on account of the aforementioned reasons and accordingly filed its claim for the loss of revenue till the year ended March 31, 2017 with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI').

The claim of GHVEPL was rejected by NHAI and accordingly during the year ended March 31, 2018, GHVEPL had decided to proceed with arbitration and accordingly Arbitral Tribunal was constituted and claims were filed.

On October 09, 2009 GHVEPL and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) entered into the concession agreement for the project highway. The project was initially developed from existing 2 lanes to 4 lanes to be further developed to 6 laning subsequently (before 14th anniversary of the appointed date). If 6 laning is not carried out (if so required by NHAI/desired by GHVEPL), concession period would be restricted to 15 years as against 25 years. GHVEPL has been amortising intangible assets over the concession period of 25 years.

The Arbitral Tribunal vide its order dated March 31, 2020, had pronounced the award unanimously, upholding GHVEPL's contention that bifurcation of state of Andhra Pradesh and ban on sand mining in the region constitutes Change in Law event and GHVEPL is entitled for compensation for the loss of revenue arising as a result of drop in commercial vehicles. Majority of the Tribunal members have directed NHAI to constitute a committee for determining the claim amount based on data/records available with GHVEPL and NHAI. The minority member in the Tribunal however was of the opinion that Tribunal should have constituted the Committee instead of directing NHAI, which is against the principle of natural justice. GHVEPL, aggrieved by the findings, had filed applications under Section 9 and 34 of the Arbitration Act, 1996, before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court challenging the award on the limited ground of (i) constitution of the committee by NHAI for quantification of compensation and (ii) for interim measures by restraining NHAI, demanding premium and taking coercive / precipitate measures under the Concession Agreement. Vide order dated August 04, 2020, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court upheld the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal that there was a change in law due to ban on sand mining and State bifurcation.

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court on August 04, 2020 had passed an Order wherein it upheld the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal that there was a change in law due to ban on sand mining and State bifurcation.The Hon'ble Delhi High Court has also held that GHVEPL is entitled for compensation due to Change in Law and the application of NHAI was dismissed. For quantification of claim of GHVEPL, the committee to be appointed by NHAI has been struck down and in its place the Court has appointed a retired judge of Supreme Court as sole arbitrator to quantify the claims.

On February 28, 2022, the Sole Arbitrator had submitted his report to the Hon'ble Delhi High Court by determining the claim amount at ₹ 1,672.20 crore, as against claimed amount of ₹ 1,676.34 crore, up to March 31, 2020 with direction to follow the same methodology and formula for claims for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and onwards. Further, the Sole arbitrator has also granted interest on claim amount in terms of Clause 47.5 of the Concession Agreement. The report submitted by the Sole arbitrator has been taken on record by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the Court has fixed the next hearing on July 07, 2023. On March 29, 2022, NHAI has made an application before the Sole arbitrator seeking correction of computational error in his report submitted to the Hon'ble High Court. On October 20, 2022 the sole arbitrator has passed an order dismissing the application made by NHAI. NHAI, in the interim has also filed an application u/s 34 of Arbitration Act before Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the report of Sole Arbitrator.

NHAI has challenged the aforesaid Order dated August 04, 2020 before divisional bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, wherein the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has clarified that the sole arbitrator shall continue to discharge his duties subject to final outcome of the appeal however in the interim order dated September 14, 2021 the Hon'ble Court has formed a prima facie view that it would only be fair that NHAI should secure the Premium payable by the GHVEPL till the issues are resolved. Aggrieved the said order of Divisional Bench, the GHVEPL filed a Special leave petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, wherein the Supreme Court vide its Order dated March 10, 2022 has quashed the impugned interim order with the request directing the Hon'ble Delhi High Court to decide the matter as expeditiously as possible. The matter is now listed before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on July 04, 2023.

On May 08, 2020, GHVEPL has received a notice from NHAI stating that it is satisfied that six-laning is not required for the project highway and four laning is sufficient for operating the project highway thereby restricting the concession period to 15 years pursuant to Clause 3.2.2 of the Concession Agreement dated October 09, 2009. GHVEPL has filed a response with NHAI on May 26, 2020, June 16, 2020, August 31, 2020 and October 19, 2020 seeking material on record on the basis of which NHAI has decided that six-laning is not required, since in terms of GHVEPL's assessment, six-laning shall be required considering the current traffic flow on the project highway. NHAI, however vide its letter dated June 24, 2020 and October 15, 2020 has stated that the contention of GHVEPL is unmerited and due reasons have been conveyed, even though no substantial information is provided on the basis of which such decision is taken. In this regard, GHVEPL has obtained a legal opinion from its Counsel handling NHAI matter in the Honorable Delhi High Court which has opined that with the majority findings of the Arbitral Award in favour of GHVEPL, issuance of Notice dated May 8, 2020 and letter dated June 24, 2020 / October 15, 2020 by NHAI is in bad light and arbitrary.

Legal Counsel opined that NHAI being aware of the financial implications of the Notice dated May 08, 2020 trying to somehow avoid quantifying and making any payment of the claim to GHVEPL under Change in Law. The Counsel further opined that, NHAI after having failed in its series of coercive steps including the notices for recovery of alleged Premium, suspension notice and notices in relation to non-compliance of O & M requirements has, on May 08, 2020, issued the Notice under Article 3.2.2 of the Concession Agreement and that too in the middle of extensive arguments in the aforesaid petitions before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, only to make GHVEPL to somehow give up its claims and avoid determination of claims. GHVEPL on October 30, 2020 has issued Notice of Dispute under Article 44.2 read with Clause 44.1.2 of the Concession Agreement to NHAI for amicable settlement as a first step in dispute resolution, which has been declined by NHAI on December 04, 2020. Pursuant to the notice dated April 06, 2021, the Arbitrators have been appointed and the Arbitral Tribunal has held its first hearing setting procedural timelines for hearing the litigation.

The Hon'ble Tribunal vide interim order dated September 29,

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2021 has stayed the letter and the matter is in process. NHAI subsequently has suggested resolving all the disputes through the process of conciliation and the matter was referred to Committee of Conciliation of Independent Experts (CCIE-III) constituted by NHAI on approval from GHVEPL. The Committee has held two hearings and in the hearing held on April 25, 2022, GHVEPL had given a proposal for amicable settlement to which the Committee granted one month's time to NHAI to discuss internally and inform the Committee of its decision, which has not reached any effective conclusion and hence discontinued. In view of the same, the Arbitral Tribunal recommenced the proceedings and the hearing has been fixed for July 20, 2023 for cross examination of the witnesses. The legal counsel has also opined that GHVEPL is in good position to assert for concession period of 25 years. Accordingly, considering the matter is sub-judice, concession life of 25 years with six laning has been considered for the purposes of the amortization of Intangibles considering the initiation of Arbitration Proceedings challenging the communication/notice by NHAI / Regulator restricting the period to 15 years with four-laning. GHVEPL has been recognizing a provision of additional concession fees (premium) of ₹ 1,291.57 crore including interest payable thereon till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1,007.83 crore), which is unpaid pending finality of litigation proceedings as detailed below.

Further, the valuation expert based on the assumptions that it would be receiving the compensation in the future and expected future traffic flow over a concession period of 25 years had determined value in use of GHVEPL assets as at December 31, 2022 (i.e. valuation date) which is higher than the carrying value of assets.

The management, based on its internal assessment, legal opinion, certain interim favourable orders and valuation assessment made by an external expert, is of the view that the carrying value of the aforesaid investment of the Company together with GMRHL in GHVEPL, taking into account the matters described above is appropriate and accordingly, no adjustments to the aforesaid balance have been made in the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

8 i) During the year ended March 31, 2023 ;

a) The Company has invested in the 67,894,200 shares of ₹ 10/- each in GMR Highways Limited during the year purchased from GMR Generations Assets Limited. Pursuant to the sanctioned Composite Scheme of Arrangement for Amalgamation amongst GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited, GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (Transferor Companies), GMR Highways Limited ("Transferee Company") and their respective Shareholders and Creditors sanctioned vide Order dated August 03, 2022 by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (NCLT), allotment of 67,894,200 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each was made to GMR Generations Assets Limited on September 06, 2022.

b) Investment in 50,000 shares of ₹ 10/- each in GGEL during the year.

c) GPUIML has bought back 147,655,405 equity shares at USD 1.48 per share during the year.

d) The Company has sold the 4,900 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited.

e) DSL has issued 22,702,703 equity shares to the Company for early conversion of existing 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each at ₹ 18.50 per equity share.

f) The Company has purchased Non Convertible Debentures from Synergy Metals & Mining Investment Holdings Limited ('Synergy') worth ₹ 500 crore issued by GRSPPL .

g) The Company has investment in subsidiary GPUIML and GPUIML has further invested in step down subsidiary GCRPL including other overseas entities. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GCRPL, has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ('SPA') with PT Radhika Jananta Raya ("Buyer") a subsidiary of PT ABM Investama Tbk ("PTABM") and PTABM to divest its 30% equity stake in PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk ("PT GEMS"), an associate of GCRPL, following a competitive bidding process. On closing, GCRPL has received a gross consideration of USD 42.00 crore. Further, GCRPL is also entitled to receive a deferred consideration based on mutually agreed milestones. The transaction was subject to certain conditions precedent, which have been completed.

The Company has recorded a decline of ₹ 59.83 crore in the fair value of equity (including the impact of the aforesaid SPA) in GPUIML (the holding company of GCRPL which held investments in PT GEMS as mentioned above) in "Other Comprehensive Income" during the year ended March 31, 2023 respectively.

Above downside has been recorded primarily due to investment in PTGEMS was carried at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI) in accordance with Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments).

ii) During the year ended March 31, 2022 ;

a) Investment in 142, 12% unsecured Optionally Convertible Cumulative Debentures of ₹ 1,000,000/- each in GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited redeemed during the year.

b) Investment in 0.01% optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 10,000,000/- each and 0.01% optionally convertible debetures (OCDs) of ₹ 1,00,000 each in GMR SEZ Port Holding Limited redeemed during the year.

c) During the year, the Company has transferred the Compulsorily Convertible Debentures in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (a joint venture of GEL) to GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (a joint venture of GEL) under the novation agreement.

d) The Company has invested in 100,000,000, 0.001% compulsory convertible debenures ('CCDs') at a face value of ₹ 10 each in GASL.The CCDs are compulsorily convertible into equity shares at the face value after 5 years from the date of the allotment. The CCDs are compulsorily convertible at the option of the holder.

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

10 This amount pertains to equity component of 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares issued by DSL, the same has been converted into equity. Refer note 5(8).

11 This includes share held by others on behalf of the Company.

6. Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 32)		0.83	0.83	21.58	0.96
Other trade receivables		-	0.05	11.44	8.68
	(A)	**0.83**	**0.88**	**33.02**	**9.64**
Trade receivables- credit impaired					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 32)		-	-	1.40	1.40
Other trade receivables		28.79	28.79	1.78	1.78
	(B)	**28.79**	**28.79**	**3.18**	**3.18**
Loss allowance					
Less: Trade receivables - loss allowances (refer note 36(c))	**(C)**	(28.79)	(28.79)	(3.18)	(3.18)
Total trade receivables	**(A+B+C)**	**0.83**	**0.88**	**33.02**	**9.64**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(i) Current trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	25.18	0.31	6.17	0.12	1.24	33.02
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3.18	3.18
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**25.18**	**0.31**	**6.17**	**0.12**	**4.42**	**36.20**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	3.18	3.18
Total	**25.18**	**0.31**	**6.17**	**0.12**	**1.24**	**33.02**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	2.13	4.54	0.75	1.68	0.54	9.64
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3.18	3.18
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.13**	**4.54**	**0.75**	**1.68**	**3.72**	**12.82**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	3.18	3.18
Total	**2.13**	**4.54**	**0.75**	**1.68**	**0.54**	**9.64**

(ii) Non current trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	0.83	0.83
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29.62**	**29.62**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.83**	**0.83**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables						
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	0.88	0.88
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
Disputed Trade Receivables						
iv) Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed - Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29.67**	**29.67**
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
Grand Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**	**0.88**

- No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

1. Includes retention money (net of impairment allowances) of ₹ 0.83 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.88 crore). These payments are deducted by customer to ensure performance of the Company's obligations and hence are receivable on the completion of contract or after the completion of defect liability period as defined in the respective contract and accordingly no discounting has been done for the same.
2. Refer note 16 for information on trade receivables pledged as security against borrowings.
3. Payment is generally received from customers (excluding retention money) in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 0 - 30 days.

7. Loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to related parties (refer note no 32)	1,082.00	1,506.47	1,011.33	522.51
Loan to others	-	-	-	0.01
	1,082.00	**1,506.47**	**1,011.33**	**522.52**
Loans receivables - credit impaired- related parties (refer note 32 and 49(xi))	399.51	474.02	577.93	302.58
	399.51	**474.02**	**577.93**	**302.58**
Loss allowance				
Less: Loans receivables - credit impaired - related parties (refer note 32 and 36(c))	(399.51)	(474.02)	(577.93)	(302.58)
Total loans	**1,082.00**	**1,506.47**	**1,011.33**	**522.52**

(i) Loans are non-derivative financial instruments which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by the changes in the credit risk of the counter parties.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(ii) The Company has made a provision for diminution in the value of loan of ₹ 977.44 crore as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 776.60 crore). Further, provision for diminution in the value of loan during the year has been disclosed as an 'exceptional item' in the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(iii) No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(iv) The above loans have been given for business purpose.

(v) The loans that fall under the category of "Loans - Non current" are repayable after one year.

8. Other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Security deposit with others	-	-	0.45	1.97
Non-current bank balances (refer note 13 (b))	11.88	60.93	-	-
Unbilled revenue - others (refer note 33)	-	-	5.77	5.52
Unbilled revenue - related parties (refer note 32 and 33)	-	-	957.29	891.93
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	1.05	1.27
Interest accrued on loans and debentures to related parties (refer note 32)	-	-	411.34	213.90
Non trade receivable considered good	-	-	0.90	10.87
Other receivable (refer note 32)*	-	211.38	1.84	150.40
Total other financial assets	**11.88**	**272.31**	**1,378.64**	**1,275.86**

* Includes receivable against sale of 84,22,31,444 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 313.21 crore (net of amount received) as at March 31, 2022 issued by Kakinada SEZ Limited ('KSL'). Further, during the year ended March 31, 2023 the management has reassessed the situation with respect to the aforementioned receivable and provided for the balance consideration receivable of ₹ 313.21 crore. (refer note 43)

9. Non-current tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance income tax	5.20	4.67
Total non-current tax assets (net)	**5.20**	**4.67**

10. Deferred tax asset (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets arising on account of			
Brought forward losses		94.52	0.17
Expenses deductible on payment		0.90	0.30
Total deferred tax assets	**(A)**	**95.42**	**0.47**
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of			
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost		93.60	-
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets		1.82	0.47
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(B)**	**95.42**	**0.47**
Total deferred tax assets (net)	**(A-B)**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

11. Other assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances other than capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Advance to suppliers		-	-	58.52	121.30
Advance to employees		-	-	0.15	-
	(A)	**-**	**-**	**58.67**	**121.30**
Other advances					
Prepaid expenses		-	-	0.38	1.08
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		2.60	4.84	20.79	47.01
Generation based incentive receivable*		-	-	0.10	0.10
	(B)	**2.60**	**4.84**	**21.27**	**48.19**
Total other assets	**(A+B)**	**2.60**	**4.84**	**79.94**	**169.49**

* Generation based incentive is receivable for generation of renewable energy. There are no unfullfiled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

12. Inventories

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Raw materials (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)*	47.58	84.39
Total inventories	**47.58**	**84.39**

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

13. (a) Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents					
Balances with banks:					
– in current accounts		-	-	14.55	5.21
– deposits with original maturity of less than or equal to three months[1]		-	-	0.35	0.43
Cash on hand		-	-	0.01	0.02
	(A)	**-**	**-**	**14.91**	**5.66**
13 (b) Other bank balances					
– deposits with remaining maturity for more than three months but less than or equal to twelve months[1,2]		-	-	41.17	8.98
– deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months[1]		11.88	60.93	-	-
	(B)	**11.88**	**60.93**	**41.17**	**8.98**
Amount disclosed under non-current financial assets (refer note 8)		(11.88)	(60.93)	-	-
	(C)	**(11.88)**	**(60.93)**	**-**	**-**
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**-**	**-**	**56.08**	**14.64**

1. A charge has been created over the deposits of ₹ 53.40 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 70.34 crore) towards various loans, guarantees, letter of credit facilities, working capital facilities, bank performance guarantee and Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') maintained by the Company for loans availed by the Company from banks and financial institutions (refer note 16).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2. Includes deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months of ₹ 41.17 crore (March 2022: ₹ 8.98 crore)

14. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Authorised share capital:		
At April 01, 2021	50,000,000	50.00
Increase during the year*	1,050,000,000	500.00
At March 31, 2022	**1,100,000,000**	**550.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**1,100,000,000**	**550.00**

* Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement as sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Bench at Mumbai vide its order dated December 22, 2021, the authorised share capital was altered from ₹ 500,000,000 divided into 50,000,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10/- each to ₹ 5,500,000,000 divided into 1,100,000,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 5/- each on the scheme become effective.

a. Issued equity capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
At April 01, 2021	-	-
Equity shares issued pursuant to scheme of arrangement [refer note 14(b)(i)]	603,594,528	301.80
At March 31, 2022	**603,594,528**	**301.80**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**603,594,528**	**301.80**

b. Equity share pending issuance

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
At April 01, 2021	603,594,528	301.80
Equity shares issued pursuant to scheme of arrangement [refer note 14(b)(i)]	(603,594,528)	(301.80)
At March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**

(i) The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Mumbai vide its order pronounced on December 22, 2021 had sanctioned the Composite Scheme of Arrangement. The Scheme has been made effective from December 31, 2021 and as per the Scheme the existing paid up share capital of ₹ 0.10 crore held by GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) ('GIL') stands cancelled. In terms of the Scheme the Company had alloted 1 shares of ₹ 5/- each to shareholders of GIL for every 10 shares held in GIL. Accordingly on January 31, 2022 603,594,528 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each aggregating ₹ 301.80 crore have been alloted and the shares held by GIL stands cancelled. (refer note 45)

c. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 5 per share. Every member holding equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees.

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023#		March 31, 2022#	
	Number of shares held	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares held	(₹ in crore)
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), holding company	274,084,313	137.04	274,084,313	137.04
GMR Infra Ventures LLP ('GIVLLP'), a subsidiary of the holding company	3,132,181	1.57	3,132,181	1.57
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC'), a subsidiary of the holding company	76,513,516	38.26	76,513,516	38.26
Hyderabad Jabilli Properties Private Limited, a subsidiary of the holding company	5,750,000	2.88	5,750,000	2.88

 # Face value of ₹ 5/- each

e. Details of Shareholding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares held	% in Holding	Number of shares held	% in Holding
GEPL, holding company	274,084,313	45.41%	274,084,313	45.41%
GBC, a subsidary of holding company	76,513,516	12.68%	76,513,516	12.68%
DVI Fund (Mauritius) Limited*	-	-	51,250,711	8.49%
ASN Investments Limited	43,906,992	7.27%	43,906,992	7.27%

**No shareholding as on March 31, 2023*

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

f. Shares held by promoters

Name of Shareholder #	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		% of change during the year
	Number of shares held	% in Holding	Number of shares held	% in Holding	
GEPL	274,084,313	45.41%	274,084,313	45.41%	0.00%
Mallikarjuna Rao Grandhi*	173,233	0.03%	173,233	0.03%	0.00%

*Includes shares held as karta of HUF and trustee of trust

 # The total promoters and promoters group shareholding as on March 31, 2023 is 361,116,914 shares constituting 59.83% (March 31, 2022: 361,116,914 shares constituting 59.83%) of the paid up equity share capital of the Company.

g. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

The Company has not made any buy-back of shares, nor has there been an issue of shares by way of bonus share without payment being received in cash since the incorporation of the Company.

Pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 45), the Company on January 31, 2022 allotted 603,594,528 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each to the shareholders of GIL. These shares were issued for consideration other than cash.

h. Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of foreign currency convertible bonds ('FCCB'), refer note 16(1) related to terms of conversion/ redemption of FCCB.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

15.	Other Equity		(₹ in crore)
A)	**Equity component of related party loan[1]**		
	Balance as at April 01, 2021		**1.24**
	Add: Equity component from related party loan		242.71
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		**243.95**
	Less: Extinguishment of equity component from related party loan		(229.22)
	Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(A)**	**14.73**
B)	**Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') [2]**		
	Balance as at April 01, 2021		**(9,360.34)**
	Add: Gain on equity instruments classified as FVTOCI		590.86
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(8,769.48)**
	Add: Loss on equity instruments classified as FVTOCI		(357.66)
	Less: Amount transferred to retained earning [Refer note 5(8)]		(1,067.20)
	Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(B)**	**(10,194.34)**
C)	**Capital reserve [3]**		
	Balance as at April 01, 2021		**(301.80)**
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(301.80)**
	Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(C)**	**(301.80)**
D)	**Securities premium [4]**		
	Balance as at April 01, 2021		**10,010.98**
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		**10,010.98**
	Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(D)**	**10,010.98**
E)	**Retained earnings [5]**		
	Balance as at April 01, 2021		**209.02**
	Less: Loss for the year		(48.68)
	Less: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.13)
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		**160.21**
	Less: Loss for the year		(282.86)
	Less: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.79)
	Add: Transfer from fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve [Refer note 5(8)]		1,067.20
	Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(E)**	**943.76**
F)	**Foreign currency monetary translation difference reserve ('FCMTR') [6]**		
	Balance as at April 01, 2021		**(159.35)**
	Add: Exchange difference loss on FCCB recognised during the year		(73.77)
	Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		10.81
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(222.31)**
	Add: Exchange difference loss on FCCB recognised during the year		(175.38)
	Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		25.83
	Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(F)**	**(371.86)**
	Total other equity (A+B+C+D+E+F)		
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		**1,121.55**
	Balance as at March 31, 2023		**101.47**

1. Equity component of related party loan has been created on interest free loan provided by related parties. The same has been converted into interest bearing loans during the current year resulting in extinguishment of equity component of related party loan.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2. The Company recognises changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI reserves within equity.
3. Capital reserve created pursuant to composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement. [refer note 14(b)(i)]
4. Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.
6. FCMTR represents unamortised foreign exchange differences arising on translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items.

16. Financial liabilities - Borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Bonds				
275 (March 31, 2022 : 275) 7.5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('FCCBs') of USD 1,000,000 each (unsecured)[1]	2,214.34	2,042.41	-	-
Term Loans				
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)[2,3,4,5,17]	-	623.52	14.42	140.44
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)[6]	43.81	87.55	43.81	43.49
Others				
Loans from related parties (unsecured) [7,8,9,10,11,15]	763.57	882.69	175.00	198.94
Bank overdraft (secured)[16]	-	-	114.50	176.70
Working capital loan (secured)[16]	-	-	93.00	93.13
Loans from related parties (unsecured) [11,12,13,14]	-	-	202.50	239.74
	3,021.72	**3,636.17**	**643.23**	**892.44**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	-	623.52	221.92	410.27
Unsecured borrowings	3,021.72	3,012.65	421.31	482.17
	3,021.72	**3,636.17**	**643.23**	**892.44**

1. GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) had issued 6 (six) Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) of USD 50,000,000 each, aggregating to USD 300 million due in 2075 to the Kuwait Investment Authority ("KIA") on December 10, 2015. The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai vide its order dated on December 22, 2021 had approved the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement amongst GMR Power Infra Limited, GIL and the Company ("Scheme"). The Scheme inter-alia provides for Demerger of EPC and Urban Infra business of GIL into the Company. In accordance with the requirements of Section 2(19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, part of the liability pertaining to the outstanding FCCBs of GIL attributable to the Demerged Undertaking stands vested to the Company pursuant to the Demerger. Thus, upon effectiveness of the Scheme, subject to necessary regulatory approval, FCCBs of USD 275 million stands vested to the Company. To give effect to the split of FCCBs between GIL and the Company, GIL, KIA and the Company had entered into an agreement on January 12, 2022 inter-alia for redenomination of the FCCBs into a total of 300 FCCBs, each having a face value of USD 1,000,000, from 6 FCCBs of USD 50,000,000 each and split of FCCBs between GIL and the Company such that GIL will retain FCCBs of USD 25 million and remaining FCCBs of USD 275 million which stands vested to the Company. The tenure of FCCBs is 60 years from the date of allotment by GIL and the USD 275 million FCCBs outstanding in the Company if converted shall account for 111,241,666 equity shares of the Company. The right of conversion of any or all of

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

the FCCBs to equity shares of GIL and / or GPUIL, will need to be simultaneously exercised in the equivalent ratio.

The outstanding amount as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 2,214.34 crore (March 2022: ₹ 2,042.41 crore). Interest is payable on annual basis. As at March 31, 2023, FCCB holders have not exercised the conversion option. The Company needs to take necessary steps in case the bondholders direct the Company to list the FCCBs on the Singapore Exchange Trading Limited. Also refer note 16(18) below.

2. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 19.05 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 1.25% p.a. (March 31, 2022: base rate of lender plus spread of 1.25% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender ii) an exclusive charge on assets created out of underlying facility by GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited ('GISPL') in favour of lender approved correspondent bank iii) second charge on cash flows of GISPL from coal trading under Coal Sales and Purchase Agreement with GCRPL iv) exclusive charge on loans given to GEL v) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months and vi) securities as set out in note 16(17). The loan is repayable in fourteen unequal semi-annual instalments commencing after twelve months from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Further during the current year the Company has repaid the entire loan.

3. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 509.95 crore) carries interest @ lender's marginal cost of funds based lending rate ('MCLR') plus spread of 3.10% p.a. (March 31, 2022: MCLR plus spread of 3.10% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first charge on the assets taken on loan by the Company to provide minimum cover of 1.00 times of the facility outstanding (ii) extension of pledge over 20% shares of GEL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights (already cross collateralized for existing term loan facilities at the Company, RSSL, GGAL (Term Loan-I) GMRHL (Term Loan-I)) (iii) additional pledge over 8% shares of GEL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights and non disposal undertaking over 2% shares of GEL (prior to disbursement) (iv) pledge over 26% shares of GMR Airports Limited along with all beneficial/economic voting rights (v) margin of 19.14% of outstanding amount (in form of FD/cash or any other instrument to the satification of the lender). The loan is repayable in fourteen half yearly structured instalments commencing after a moratorium period of one year from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements. Further during the current year the Company has repaid the entire loan. Also refer note 16(17) below.

4. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 208.10 crore) carries interest @ MCLR plus spread of 1.45% p.a. (March 31, 2022: MCLR plus spread of 1.45% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) first charge on assets created out of this facility ii) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender and iii) securities as set out in note 16(17). The loan is repayable in twenty eight structured quarterly instalments commencing from October 2017. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Further during the current year the Company has repaid the entire loan.

5. Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ 14.42 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 26.86 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 4.75% p.a. (March 31, 2022: base rate of lender plus spread of 4.75% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first pari passu charge on 121.07 acres of land held by GKSIR and (ii) . The loan is repayable in twelve structured quarterly instalments commencing from April 25, 2021 and ending on January 25, 2024 as per the revised agreement dated May 27, 2016. (ii) first ranking pledge/NDU over 49% of equity shares of GGAL iii) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof.

6. Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ 87.62 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 131.04 crore) carries interest @ 12.15% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 12.15% p.a.) payable on a quarterly basis. The loan is repayable in six equal annual instalments commencing at the end of five years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by an exclusive first charge on certain immovable properties located in the State of Telangana owned by Namitha Real Estate Private Limited (NREPL), a subsidiary of the Company, Corporate Infrastructure Services Private Limited ('CISPL'), a fellow subsidiary, Varalaxmi Jute & Twine Mills Private Limited, Vijay Niwas Real Estates Private Limited and Smt. G. Varalakshmi.

7. Loan of ₹ 44.70 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 44.68 crore) from a fellow subsidiary, GMR Airport Developers Limited ('GADL') carries interest @ 12.95% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 12.95% p.a.) and is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is to be repaid on June 30, 2024.

8. Loan of ₹ 203.45 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 409.64 crore) from a

fellow subsidiary, GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL') carries interest 17.25% p.a, 18.25% and 19.46% p.a (March 31, 2022: 19.46% and 17.25%) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the loan.

9. Loan of ₹ 175.00 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 175.00 crore), from a fellow subsidiary, GMR Corporate Affairs Limited ('GCAL') which carried interest @ 17% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 17%) payable on monthly basis. The principal is repayable on July 07, 2023.

10. Loan of ₹ 216.00 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 216.00 crore) from a fellow subsidiary, GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') which carried interest @ 16% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 16%) payable on monthly basis. The principal is repayable on June 30, 2024.

11. Loan of ₹ 327.01 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 153.61 crore) from a fellow subsidiaries, which carried interest ranging between @ 11% p.a and 12.25% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 0% to 11%) and is payable along with repayment of principal or on such intervals as may otherwise be agreed upon by the parties.

12. Loan of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022 ₹ 113.55 crore) from its subsidiaries, which carried interest ranging between @ 10% p.a to 12% p.a (March 31, 2022: 10% to 12%) and is payable along with repayment of principal or on such intervals as may otherwise be agreed upon by the parties.

13. Loan of ₹ 48.84 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 48.84 crore) from its subsidiary, GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited which carried interest @ 10% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 10%) payable at the end of the term. The principal is repayable on March 30, 2024.

14. Loan of ₹ 94.87 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 90.72 crore) from its subsidiaries, which carried interest @ 10% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 10%) payable at the end of the term. The principal is repayable on March 30, 2024.

15. Loan of ₹ 31.20 crore (March 31, 2022 ₹ 31.20 crore) from its subsidiaries, which carried interest @ 17% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 17%) payable at the end of the term. The principal is repayable on June 07, 2025.

16. Out of Bank overdrafts of ₹ 114.50 crore, overdrafts amounting to ₹ 108.96 crore (DFCC Project Package 201 ₹ 59.82 crore, DFCC Project Package 202 ₹ 49.14 crore) {(March 31, 2022: ₹ 176.70 crore (DFCC Project Package 201 ₹ 63.21 crore, DFCC Project Package 202 ₹ 109.10 crore and Other ₹ 4.39 crore)} and working capital loan amounting to ₹ 93.00 crore (DFCC Project Package 201) {March 31, 2022: ₹ 93.13 crore (DFCC Project Package 201)} is secured by

A) First pari passu charge on current assets of GIL SIL-JV and the Company (DFCC Project Package 202) with IDBI Bank,

B) First charge ranking Pari-Passu on the Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and first pari-passu charge on equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB') (Note : Loan with LVB has fully repaid by the Company hence the charge may be treated as first charge against earlier 2nd pari passu charge).

C) First mortgage on the Company's and GIL-SIL JV entire fixed assets pertaining to DFCC Package 201 (if any) and first charge by way of hypothecation on all movable assets (excluding all equipments funded by central bank) including but not limited to all current / non-current assets in respect of project (Package 201) both present and future ranking pari-passu with other working capital and NFB / BG Lenders.

D) First charge on all company's and GIL-SIL JV's bank accounts including, without limitation, the TRA/ Escrow/ Designated account and each of the other accounts as required to be created by company for this project under any project document or contract.

E) A first charge / assignment/ security interest on the Company's rights under the Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) agreement, major project documents and contracts and all licenses, permits, approvals, consents and insurance policies in respect of the present project.

F) Assignment of contractor guarantees, liquidated damages, letter of credit, guarantee or performance bond that may be provided by any counter party under any project agreement or contract in favor of the Company and insurance policies etc. pertaining to this project.

The aforesaid security would rank pari-passu with all the security created/ to be created in favour of the lenders and working capital lenders, if any for securing the fund based and non-fund based working capital limits for the project (DFCC Package 201).

Collateral Security:

(1) Exclusive charge by way of mortgage of around 208.835 acres vacant land situated at Ayyarnpalli and Nagamangalam, villages near Hosur, Tamil Nadu. The land stands in the name of GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR').

(2) Exclusive charge by way of mortgage of residential property at Jaynagar 4th block, Bengaluru standing in the name of B V Nageswara Rao measuring 2,494 Sq.ft.

(3) Pari Passu charge on fixed assets of DFCC Project Package 201 present and future.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(4) Exclusive charge on 70 acres of land owned by GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited.

(5) The cash credit facility is further secured by personal/ corporate guarantee

Mr . B V Nageswara Rao, Group Director, (to the extent of the value of the property offered as collateral security i.e ₹ 5.80 crore); GKSIR, Lilliam Properties (P) Limited and Suzone Properties (P) Limited and GMR Krishnagiri Special Investment Region Ltd, being the owner of the collateral security offered.

17. Securities for the facilities mentioned in note 3,4,5

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

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

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

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

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

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

g) Pledge over 26% shares of GMR Airport Limited (GAL) along with all beneficial/economic voting rights.

18. Detail of period and amount of delays;

March 31, 2023

The Company had dues to bonds holders as on March 31, 2023 amounting to ₹ 795.37 crore which were overdue for more than 90 days.

March 31, 2022

The Company had dues to bonds holders as on March 31, 2022 amounting to ₹ 528.03 crore which were overdue for more than 90 days.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 year	> 5 year	Total
Maturity profile as on March 31, 2023	646.10	538.81	2,527.90	3,712.81
Total	**646.10**	**538.81**	**2,527.90**	**3,712.81**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 year	> 5 year	Total
Maturity profile as on March 31, 2022	893.19	1,507.20	2,415.34	4,815.73
Total	**893.19**	**1,507.20**	**2,415.34**	**4,815.73**

Note:

1) Reconciliation with carrying amount March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Total amount repayable as per repayment terms	3,712.81
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	47.86
	3,664.95

2) Reconciliation with carrying amount March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Total amount repayable as per repayment terms	4,815.73
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	287.12
	4,528.61

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

17. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Financial guarantee	44.21	51.69	7.89	9.27
Non-trade payable	-	-	126.63	137.80
Non trade payable- Related parties (refer note 32)	-	-	-	11.01
Interest accrued on debt and borrowings (refer note no 32)	-	-	955.49	682.29
Liabilities towards put options given to non controlling interest[1]	-	-	996.93	1,086.93
Total other financial liabilities	**44.21**	**51.69**	**2,086.94**	**1,927.30**

1. In July 2010, IDFC and Temasek ('PE investors') had made certain investments through preference shares in GMR Energy Limited (GEL). There were certain amendments to the original arrangement between the Company, GEL and the PE investors. Per the latest amended Subscription and Shareholder Agreement executed in May 2016, preference shares held by the PE investors were converted into equity shares of GEL. Post conversion, the PE investors held 17.85% of equity shares in GEL with an exit option within the timelines as defined in the aforesaid amended agreement. As the said timelines have expired, the PE investors have sought for an exit without any further extensions and consequently, the Company has recognized the financial liability of ₹ 996.93 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1,086.93 crore) in the standalone financial statements.

   Out of the 17.85% additional stake 2.13% holding has been transferred to GPUIL as at March 31, 2023. (0.84% holding transferred to GPUIL as at March 31, 2022).

18. Provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 37(b))	1.89	1.17	0.14	-
Provision for superannuation	-	-	0.02	0.02
Provision for compensated absences	1.38	1.91	0.16	0.30
Total provisions	**3.27**	**3.08**	**0.32**	**0.32**

19. Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises[1,2,3,4]	71.11	54.30
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises[1,3,4]		
- Trade payables	388.00	458.15
- Trade payables to related parties (refer note 32)	36.59	5.39
Total trade payables	**495.70**	**517.84**

1. Includes retention money of ₹ 134.32 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 104.02 crore). Retention money is payable on the completion of the contracts or after the completion of the defect liability period as defined in the respective contracts.These payments are kept as retention to ensure performance of the vendor obligation and hence are not discounted for present value of money
2. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
   - Trade payables are non-interest bearing
   - For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 36(c)
   - The dues to related parties are unsecured.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
- Principal Amount	67.12	52.45
- Interest thereon	3.99	1.85
	71.11	**54.30**
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor.	3.99	1.85

4. Trade payables ageing schedule is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	As at March 31, 2023					
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Not due	0-1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) MSME	-	22.40	41.68	3.33	0.43	3.27	71.11
(ii) Others	38.13	195.20	174.97	8.20	2.45	5.64	424.59
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	As at March 31, 2022					
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Not due	0-1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) MSME	-	4.57	45.42	1.10	2.94	0.27	54.30
(ii) Others	191.96	56.93	177.17	11.18	11.33	14.97	463.54
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

20. Other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances from customers (refer note 32)	133.42	108.18
Other liabilities (including statutory dues)	3.32	3.83
Total other liabilities	**136.74**	**112.01**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

21. Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Sale of services:		
Engineering, Procurement and Construction ('EPC'): Construction revenue (refer note 32 and 33)	1,000.47	1,179.05
Sale of electrical energy	0.39	0.34
Sale of Renewable Energy Certificate ('REC')	-	0.25
Income from generation based incentive	-	0.02
	1,000.86	**1,179.66**
b) Other operating income		
Interest income on:		
Bank deposits	2.24	3.92
Inter corporate deposits and others (refer note 32)	369.93	375.36
Profit on sale of current investments (others)	2.73	0.96
Income from management and other services	33.02	8.00
	407.92	**388.24**
	1,408.78	**1,567.90**

22. Other income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required, written back	7.65	0.28
Interest income - Others	8.99	-
Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	0.03	-
Gain on disposal of Property, plant and equipment (net)	1.13	0.06
Scrap sales	7.50	1.90
Miscellaneous income	6.67	1.50
	31.97	**3.74**

23. Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	84.39	78.68
Add: Purchases	552.34	657.50
	636.73	**736.18**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	47.58	84.39
	589.15	**651.79**

24. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	27.67	21.49
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 37(a))	1.51	1.16
Gratuity expenses (refer note 37(b))	0.44	0.38
Staff welfare expenses	5.09	3.73
	34.71	**26.76**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

25. Finance costs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on debts and borrowings (refer note 32)	520.95	585.24
Bank and other charges	30.27	38.17
	551.22	**623.41**

26. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	15.72	18.56
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.31	0.31
	16.03	**18.87**

27. Other expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Lease rental and equipment hire charges	32.16	50.95
Rates and taxes	37.82	24.86
Repairs and maintenance	6.57	5.39
Legal and professional fees	41.83	10.86
Security expenses	8.01	5.11
Payment to auditors (refer details below) #	0.53	0.61
Director's sitting fees	0.25	0.04
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	22.93	3.55
Miscellaneous expenses	6.91	6.03
	157.01	**107.40**

Corporate social responsibility ('CSR')

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil)

(b) The Company has incurred on CSR activities during the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil).

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	0.47	0.47
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification fees)	0.06	0.14
	0.53	**0.61**

28. Exceptional items

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Creation) /Reversal of provision for impairment in carrying value of investments and loans/ advances/other receivables carried at amortised cost (also refer note no 5,7,8 and 32)	(66.76)	115.73
	(66.76)	**115.73**

29. Income tax

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

On September 30, 2019 the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 ('the Ordinance') was passed introducing section 115BAA of the IT Act which allowed domestic companies to opt for an alternative tax regime from financial year 2019-20 onwards. As per the regime, companies can opt to pay reduced income tax @22% (plus surcharge and cess) subject to foregoing of certain exemptions. Central Board of Direct taxes vide circular number 29/2019 clarified that companies opting for lower rates of taxes will not be allowed to carry forward minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit and also will not be allowed to offset brought forward losses on account of additional depreciation.

At the time of filing income tax return for financial year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has decided to opt for the aforementioned regime. Deferred tax is the effect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Current tax	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax expense	**-**	**-**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loss before taxes	(282.86)	(48.68)
Applicable tax rates in India	25.17%	34.94%
Computed tax charge on applicable tax rates in India	**(71.20)**	**(17.01)**
Tax impact on change in tax rate	4.76	-
Tax effect on losses on which deferred taxes has not been recognised	66.44	17.01
Total tax expense	**-**	**-**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities	Income tax expense/ (credit) recognized in profit or loss	Income tax expense/(credit) recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	0.47	1.35	-	1.82
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	-	93.60	-	93.60
Expenses deductible on payment	(0.30)	(0.60)	-	(0.90)
Brought forward losses	(0.17)	(94.35)	-	(94.52)
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities	Income tax expense/ (credit) recognized in profit or loss	Income tax expense/(credit) recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	0.30	0.17	-	0.47
Fair valuation loss (net) on equity instruments	(829.83)	-	829.83	-
Expenses deductible on payment	(0.30)	-	-	(0.30)
Brought forward losses	-	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
Total	**(829.83)**	**-**	**829.83**	**-**

The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 1,384.90 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 1,630.45 crore) and other deductible temporary differences of ₹ 1,009.41 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 808.57 crore).The unused tax losses will be adjustable till assessment year 2031-32.

Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement as sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Bench at Mumbai vide its order dated December 22, 2021, GIL has allocated the business losses and unabsorbed depreciation between GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) ("the Demerged Company") and GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ("the Resulting Company").

30. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/ loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Face value of equity share (₹ per share)	5	5
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(282.86)	(48.68)
Loss attributable to equity shareholders for diluted earnings per share	(282.86)	(48.68)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earnings per share (basic and diluted)	603,594,528	603,594,528
Earnings per share		
Basic (in ₹)	(4.69)	(0.81)
Diluted (in ₹)	(4.69)	(0.81)

Notes:

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company had issued FCCB's, however, the same have not been included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for period ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively since those are anti-dilutive.

31 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

a. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer note 10 and 29 for further disclosures.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The cash flow projections used in these models are based on estimates and assumptions relating to conclusion of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants and coal mines, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans etc in case of investments in entities in the energy business, estimation of vehicle traffic and rates and favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the expressway business which are considered as reasonable by the management. Fair value of investment in SEZ sector is determined based on available data for similar immovable property/ investment or observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the immovable property/ investments. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility, as applicable. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 5 and 36 for further disclosures.

c. Contingencies

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

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to third parties, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided. Refer note 34 for further disclosure.

d. Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to a customer.

The Company uses the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

e. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 37.

32. Related parties

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)
	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)
	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)
	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)
	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)
	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)[1]
	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)[1]
	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)
	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)
Subsidiary companies	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)
	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (GKSIR)
	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)
	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)
	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)
	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)
	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)
	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)
	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPPL)
	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)
	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)
	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)
	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)
	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)
	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)
	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)
	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)
	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)
	Honeyflower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)
	Namitha Real Estate Private Limited (NREPL)
	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)
	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)
	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)
	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)
	Radha Priya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)
	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)
	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)
	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)
	Lantana Properties Private Limited (LPPL)
Subsidiary companies	Asteria Real Estate Private Limited (AREPL)
	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)
	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)
	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)
	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)
	Dhruvi Securities Limited (DSL) (formerly Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL))
	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)[3]
	GMR Energy (Netherlands) BV (GENBV)[6]
	GMR Power & Urban Infra (Mauritius) Limited (GPUIML) (formerly GMR Infrastructure Mauritius Limited (GIML))
	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)[7]
	GMR Infrastructure Overseas (Malta) Limited (GIOL)
	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)
	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)[7]
	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)
	GMR Energy (Global) Limited (GEGL)[3]
	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)
	GMR Green Energy Limited (GGEL)[8] (formerly GMR Green Energy Private Limited (GGEPL))
	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)[5]
	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)
	GMR Smart Electricity Distribution Private Limited (GSEDPL) (formerly GMR Mining and Energy Private Limited (GMEL))
	PT GMR Infrastructure Indonesia (PTGII)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Fellow subsidiary companies (Where transactions have taken place)	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) (GIL)
	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)
	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (GHRL)
	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
	GMR Corporate Affairs Limited (GCAL)
	GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited (GBPSPL)
	GMR International Airport BV (GIABV)
	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL)
	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSL)
	Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GIAL)
	GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL)
	Corporate Infrastructure Services Private Limited (CISPL)
Associates / Joint venture companies / Joint operation	Limak GMR Construction JV (CJV)
	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOMPL)
	GIL SIL JV
	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS) [2]
	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)[2]
	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI) [2]
	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)[2]
	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS) [2]
	PT Borneo Indobara (BORNEO) [2]
	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP) [2]
	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)[2]
	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)[2]
	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)[2]
	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS) (formerly PT Bumi Anugerah Semesta (BAS))[2]
	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)[2]
	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)[2]
	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)[2]
	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)[2]
	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)[2]
	PT Gems Energy Indonesia (GEMS Energy)[2]
	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSTR)[2]
	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)[2]
	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)[2]
	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)[2]
	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL)[2]
	Megawide GISPL Construction JV (MGCJV)
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)
	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates / Joint venture companies / Joint operation	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)
	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)
	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)
	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)
	GMR Upper Karnali Hydro Power Limited (GUKPL)
	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)
	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)
	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)
	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)
	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)
	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)
	GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)[4]
	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)
Enterprises where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence (Where transactions have taken place)	Welfare Trust of GMR Infra Employees (GWT)
	Welfare Trust for Group Employees
	GMR Varalaxmi Foundation (GVF)
	GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)
	GEOKNO India Private Limited (GEOKNO)
Key managerial personnel and their relatives (Where transactions have taken place)	Mr. G.M. Rao (Non-executive Chairman)[9]
	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Managing Director)[9]
	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Non-executive Director)[9]
	Mr. B.V.N Rao (Non-executive Director)[9]
	Mr. Madhva B Terdal (Non-executive Director)[9]
	Mr. G Subba Rao (Executive Director)[9]
	Ms. Vissa Siva Kameswari (Independent director) [10]
	Mr. Suresh Narang (Independent director)[10]
	Dr. Satyanarayana Beela (Independent director)[10]
	Mr. S.K. Goel (Independent director)[10]
	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao (Independent director)[10]
	Mr. I.V. Srinivasa Rao (Independent director)[10]
	Mr. Suresh Bagrodia (Chief Financial Officer)[10]
	Mr. Vimal Prakash (Company Secretary)[10]

Notes:

1. Merged with GMR Highways Limited w.e.f. August 11, 2022
2. Till August 31, 2022
3. Dissolved w.e.f. May 20, 2022
4. Ceased to be a joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2022
5. Dissolved w.e.f. June 21, 2022
6. Dissolved w.e.f. January 31, 2023
7. Filed for liquidation during the year
8. Acquired during the year.
9. Appointed with effect from January 06, 2022
10. Appointed with effect from January 31, 2022

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
(A) Transaction during the year							
i) Interest income - gross							
March 31, 2023	-	160.52	206.62	2.29	0.16	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	214.58	159.84	0.94	-	-	-
ii) Construction revenue							
March 31, 2023	-	-	979.75	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	16.29	1,161.93	-	-	-	-
iii) Other income							
March 31, 2023	-	5.23	30.85	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Cost of materials consumed							
March 31, 2023	-	-	106.00	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Subcontracting expenses							
March 31, 2023	-	14.01	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Finance cost							
March 31, 2023	-	19.43	2.21	-	188.26	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	25.29	-	-	157.88	-	-
vii) Legal and professional fees							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	30.92	0.03	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
viii) Lease rental and equipment hire charges							
March 31, 2023	-	0.28	-	-	3.10	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2.42	-	-
ix) Rates and taxes							
March 31, 2023	-	-	26.15	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	18.23	-	-	-	-
x) Miscellaneous expenses							
March 31, 2023	-	0.03	-	-	5.47	0.10	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.18	-	-	5.35	-	-
xi) Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	9.19	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
xii) Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of others- Cross charges during the year							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	9.19	-	-	-	-
xiii) Exceptional items							
March 31, 2023	-	316.45	(125.24)	-	-	(7.68)	-
March 31, 2022	-	325.34	-	-	(8.54)	-	-
xiv) Investment in debentures							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
xv) Redemption of debentures							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	73.96	105.60	-	-	-	-
xvi) Loans given to							
March 31, 2023	-	998.82	614.55	-	52.50	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	1,451.79	1,357.33	-	-	-	-
xvii) Loans repaid by							
March 31, 2023	-	1,199.39	159.29	-	42.00	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	1,728.67	1,427.53	-	-	-	-
xviii) Novation of loans							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	409.82	(409.82)	-	-	-	-
xix) Loans received from							
March 31, 2023	-	109.12	-	-	52.93	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	578.95	48.14	-	1,093.06	-	-
xx) Loans repaid to							
March 31, 2023	-	218.53	38.14	-	321.94	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	428.35	10.00	-	355.74	-	-
xxi) Advances received from customers							
March 31, 2023	-	1.62	47.03	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	3.92	62.56	-	-	-	-
xxii) Advances repaid/ adjusted to customers							
March 31, 2023	-	18.47	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	17.88	29.84	-	-	-	-
xxiii) Investment in equity shares							
March 31, 2023	-	117.10	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
xxiv) Sale/ Transfer of equity shares								
	March 31, 2023	-	1,757.17	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxv) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters given on behalf of (sanctioned amount)								
	March 31, 2023	-	205.43	349.83	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	1,697.31	-	-	-	-
xxvi) Corporate guarantees/comfort letters/bank guarantee taken from (sanctioned amount)								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-
xxvii) Corporate guarantees/comfort letters extinguished (sanctioned amount)								
	March 31, 2023	-	2,896.68	2,421.01	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	271.26	-	-	-	-
xxviii) Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI of equity securities								
	March 31, 2023	-	(457.31)	99.65	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,644.06	(223.37)	-	-	-	-
xxix) 'Extinguishment of Equity component on related party loan								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	229.22	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxx) Equity component on related party loan								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	242.71	-	-
xxxi) Corporate guarantees/comfort letters/Bank guarantee taken extinguished (sanctioned amount)								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1,190.00	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxxii) Expenses include the following remuneration to the Key Managerial Person								
a) Short-term employee benefits								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.84
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
b) Sitting fees paid to independent directors							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year ended							
a) Loans receivable – Non-current (Gross)							
March 31, 2023	-	973.61	507.90	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	1,189.68	790.81	-	-	-	-
b) Loans receivables - credit impaired							
March 31, 2023	-	399.51	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	474.02	-	-	-	-	-
c) Loans receivable – current (Gross)							
March 31, 2023	-	369.68	1,000.83	-	10.50	208.25	-
March 31, 2022	-	354.18	262.66	-	-	208.25	-
d) Loans receivables - credit impaired							
March 31, 2023	-	369.68	-	-	-	208.25	-
March 31, 2022	-	102.01	-	-	-	200.57	-
e) Trade receivables- Non current							
March 31, 2023	-	0.83	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.83	-	-	-	-	-
f) Trade receivables- Current							
March 31, 2023	-	14.44	7.76	-	0.50	0.28	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.40	1.40	-	0.26	0.30	-
g) Provision for doubtful receivables:							
March 31, 2023	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-
h) Other financial asset receivable							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.00	-
March 31, 2022	-	2.20	9.20	-	-	-	-
i) Interest accrued on loans and debentures							
March 31, 2023	-	62.31	348.90	-	0.14	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	65.13	148.77	-	-	-	-
j) Loans payables – Non current							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	763.58	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	86.37	-	-	796.32	-	-
k) Loans payables – Current							
March 31, 2023	-	136.70	-	-	240.80	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	159.33	38.55	-	240.80	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
l) Unbilled revenue - Current							
March 31, 2023	-	0.48	956.80	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.47	891.46	-	-	-	-
m) Equity component on loan received							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	14.73	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	242.71	-	-
n) Trade payables - Current							
March 31, 2023	-	18.24	-	-	18.19	0.15	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.12	-	-	5.27	-	-
o) Accrued interest but not due on borrowings							
March 31, 2023	-	45.08	-	-	61.18	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	41.11	-	-	55.62	-	-
p) Non Trade payables - Current							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10.89	0.12	-
q) Advance from customers - Current							
March 31, 2023	-	1.62	118.81	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	18.47	71.78	-	-	-	-
r) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee sanctioned on behalf of							
March 31, 2023	-	4,777.64	3,843.85	2,353.20	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	7,468.89	5,913.83	2,353.20	-	-	-
s) Corporate guarantees/comfort letters/ Bank guarantee taken from							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	2,259.68	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-

Notes:

a. The Company has provided securities by way of pledge of investments for loans taken by certain companies.

b. The Holding Company has pledged certain shares held in the Company as security towards the borrowings of the Company and related parties. (refer note 5)

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

d. Also refer note 16 for long term borrowings and short term borrowings as regards security given by related parties for loans availed by the Company.

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

f. In the opinion of the management, the transactions reported herein are on arm’s length basis.

g. the amount of the outstanding balances as shown above are unsecured and will be settled in due course.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Details of significant transaction or balance with related parties.

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
(A) Transaction during the year							
i) Interest income - gross							
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	164.70	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	105.29	-	-	-	-
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	78.48	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	103.57	-	-	-	-	-
- GI(O)L							
March 31, 2023	-	18.45	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	46.21	-	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	43.56	-	-	-	-
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	16.54	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	10.73	-	-	-	-	-
- GRSPPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	39.62	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GREL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2.29	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	-
ii) Construction revenue							
- GIL SIL JV							
March 31, 2023	-	-	979.75	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	1,161.93	-	-	-	-
iii) Other income							
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-
- GPEL							
March 31, 2023	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
- 'GKEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	9.62	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	5.25	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GWEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	5.76	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GIL SIL JV							
March 31, 2023	-	-	8.94	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Cost of materials consumed							
- GIL SIL JV							
March 31, 2023	-	-	106.00	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Subcontracting expenses							
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	14.01	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Finance cost							
- GIDL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	81.49	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	54.90	-	-
- GAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	39.86	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	53.62	-	-
- GCAPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	29.75	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	29.75	-	-
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	23.96	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii) Legal and professional fees							
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	30.92	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
viii) Lease rental and equipment hire charges							
- DIAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	3.10	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2.33	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
ix) Rates and taxes							
- GIL SIL JV							
March 31, 2023	-	-	26.15	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	18.23	-	-	-	-
x) Miscellaneous expenses							
- RSSL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	5.28	-	-
- GKSIR							
March 31, 2023	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GVF							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi) Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company							
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	9.19	-	-
xii) Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of others- Cross charges during the year							
- GKEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	4.35	-	-	-	-
- GWEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	2.53	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	1.99	-	-	-	-
xiii) Exceptional items							
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	204.75	-	-	-	-	-
- GHVEPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	57.11	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GKSEZ							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	32.68	-	-	-	-	-
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	82.91	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	23.83	-	-	-	-	-
- GCORRPL							
March 31, 2023	-	457.00	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiv) Investment in debentures							
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
xv) Redemption of debentures							
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	105.60	-	-	-	-
- GSPHL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	59.76	-	-	-	-	-
xvi) Loans given to							
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	369.46	-	-	-	-	
March 31, 2022	-	745.32	-	-	-	-	
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	
March 31, 2022	-	-	619.30	-	-	-	
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	572.67	-	-	-	
March 31, 2022	-	-	576.54	-	-	-	
- GI(O)L							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	
March 31, 2022	-	79.52	-	-	-	-	
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	277.87	-	-	-	-	
March 31, 2022	-	199.72	-	-	-	-	

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
xvii) Loans repaid by							
- GRSPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	2.59	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	887.08	-	-	-	-
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	251.33	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	740.33	-	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	527.04	-	-	-	-
- GI(O)L							
March 31, 2023	-	634.93	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	426.62	-	-	-	-	-
xviii) Novation of Loans							
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	406.26	-	-	-	-	-
- GRSPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	(731.51)	-	-	-	-
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	179.84	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	141.85	-	-	-	-
xix) Loans received from							
- GIDL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	460.31	-	-
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	52.93	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	401.55	-	-
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	22.87	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	293.14	-	-	-	-	-
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	86.26	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	239.72	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	231.20	-	-
xx) Loans repaid to							
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	86.26	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	239.72	-	-	-	-	-
- GAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	200.00	-	-
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	129.02	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	182.84	-	-	-	-	-
- GIDL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	206.19	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	85.24	-	-
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	115.75	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	85.24	-	-
xxi) Advances received from customers							
- GIL SIL JV							
March 31, 2023	-	-	46.88	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	62.56	-	-	-	-
xxii) Advances repaid/ adjusted to customers							
- GCORRPL							
March 31, 2023	-	18.47	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	17.88	-	-	-	-	-
- GIL SIL JV							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	29.84	-	-	-	-
xxiii) Investment in Equity shares							
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	117.05	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxiv) Sale/ Transfer of Equity shares							
- GPUIML							
March 31, 2023	-	1,757.17	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
xxv) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters given on behalf of (sanctioned amount)								
- GISPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	205.43	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GWEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	160.00	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	844.31	-	-	-	-
- GRSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-
- GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	68.41	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	184.00	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	121.42	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	169.00	-	-	-	-
xxvi) Corporate guarantees/comfort letters/Bank guarantee taken from (sanctioned amount)								
- GIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-
xxvii) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters extinguished (sanctioned amount)								
- GCRPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	2,431.51	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	225.60	-	-	-	-
- GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	208.70	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	45.66	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	1,612.31	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxviii) Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI of equity securities							
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	(55.43)	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	775.14	-	-	-	-	-
- GHVEPL							
March 31, 2023	-	(42.93)	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	386.81	-	-	-	-	-
- GPUIML							
March 31, 2023	-	(325.54)	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	396.38	-	-	-	-	-
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	104.94	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	(263.62)	-	-	-	-
- GSPHL							
March 31, 2023	-	(104.78)	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	(29.35)	-	-	-	-	-
- DSL							
March 31, 2023	-	49.38	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	69.62	-	-	-	-	-
- GAPL							
March 31, 2023	-	55.53	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	(5.56)	-	-	-	-	-
xxix) 'Extinguishment of Equity component on related party loan							
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	229.22	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxx) Equity component on related party loan							
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	242.71	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
xxxi) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/Bank guarantee taken extingushed (sanctioned amount)							
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1,190.00	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxxii) Expenses include the following remuneration to the Key Managerial Person							
a) Short-term employee benefits							
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.51
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Suresh Bagrodia							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Madhva B. Terdal							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.83
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Sitting fees paid to independent directors							
Mr. Vissa Kameswari							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. S.K. Goel							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. I.V. Srinivasa Rao							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Balances at the end of the year							
a) Loans receivable – Non-current (Gross)							
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	462.69	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	784.89	-	-	-	-
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	399.51	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	474.02	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GI(O)L							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	382.75	-	-	-	-	-
- GSPHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	113.32	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	118.53	-	-	-	-	-
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	304.76	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	186.63	-	-	-	-	-
b) Loans receivables - credit impaired							
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	399.51	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	474.02	-	-	-	-	-
c) Loans receivable – current (Gross)							
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	1,000.83	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	262.66	-	-	-	-
- GIOL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	252.17	-	-	-	-	-
- Welfare Trust							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	369.68	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	102.01	-	-	-	-	-
- CISL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	10.50	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Loans receivables - credit impaired							
- Welfare Trust							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	208.25	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	200.57	-
- GGAL							
March 31, 2023	-	369.68	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	102.01	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
e) Trade receivables- Non current							
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-
- GCORRPL							
March 31, 2023	-	0.68	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	0.67	-	-	-	-	-
f) Trade receivables- Current							
- GWEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	7.65	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-
- GEOKNO							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-
- GCAPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-
- GHVEPL							
March 31, 2023	-	2.35	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	8.11	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Provision for doubtful receivables:							
- GWEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-
h) Other financial asset receivable							
- GKEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	4.35	-	-	-	-
- GWEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	2.53	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	1.99	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GETL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	1.07	-	-	-	-	-
- GHIAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Interest accrued on loans and debentures							
- GEL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	304.86	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	148.77	-	-	-	-
- GI(O)L							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	35.09	-	-	-	-	-
- GASL							
March 31, 2023	-	14.32	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	1.18	-	-	-	-	-
j) Loans payables – Non current							
- GIDL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	203.45	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	409.64	-	-
- GAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	247.20	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	247.20	-	-
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	268.22	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	94.81	-	-
'- GADL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	44.70	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	44.82	-	-
k) Loans payables – Current							
- GCAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	175.00	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	175.00	-	-
- GPEL							
March 31, 2023	-	121.51	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	121.51	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GHIAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	58.80	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	58.80	-	-
l) Unbilled revenue - Current							
- GIL SIL JV							
March 31, 2023	-	-	956.80	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	891.46	-	-	-	-
m) Equity component on loan received							
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	14.73	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	242.71	-	-
n) Trade payables - Current							
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	14.22	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- GMRHL							
March 31, 2023	-	16.25	-	-	-	-	
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- RSSL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2.45	-	-
- DIAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	2.12	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1.64	-	-
o) Accrued interest but not due on borrowings							
- GPEL							
March 31, 2023	-	41.68	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	30.52	-	-	-	-	-
- GAL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	8.37	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	25.48	-	-
- GIDL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	24.80	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	20.28	-	-
- GIL							
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	16.91	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Holding Company	Subsidiary companies	Joint Ventures	Associates	Fellow Subsidiary companies	Enterprise where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
p)	Non Trade payables - Current							
	- GIL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10.84	-	-
q)	Advance from customers - Current							
	- GIL SIL JV							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	109.45	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	62.56	-	-	-	-
	- GCORRPL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	18.47	-	-	-	-	-
	- GKEL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	9.36	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	9.21	-	-	-	-
r)	Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee sanctioned on behalf of							
	- GCRPL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	2,431.51	-	-	-	-	-
	- GREL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2,353.20	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	2,353.20	-	-	-
	- GBHHPL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	2,261.87	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	2,140.35	-	-	-	-
	- GEL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	1,612.31	-	-	-	-
	- GHVEPL							
	March 31, 2023	-	1,690.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,690.00	-	-	-	-	-
s)	Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee taken from							
	- GIL							
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	2,259.68	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-

Notes:

a) The Company has considered a threshold of 10% as significant transaction or balances for the purpose of this disclosure.

b) The Company has disclosed significant transaction values for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 separately.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

a) Timing of rendering of services in the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total
Construction income	-	1,000.47	1,000.47
Sale of electrical energy	0.39	-	0.39
Interest income on bank deposits and others	-	372.17	372.17
Profit on sale of current investments	-	2.73	2.73
Income from management and other services	-	33.02	33.02
Total	**0.39**	**1,408.39**	**1,408.78**

Timing of rendering of services in the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total
Construction income	-	1,179.05	1,179.05
Sale of electrical energy	0.34	-	0.34
Sale of REC	0.25	-	0.25
Income from generation based incentive	0.02	-	0.02
Interest income on bank deposits and others	-	379.28	379.28
Profit on sale of current investments	-	0.96	0.96
Income from management and other services	-	8.00	8.00
Total	**0.61**	**1,567.29**	**1,567.90**

* The Company recognises revenue from these sources over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with contracted price

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	1,408.78	1,567.90
Significant financing component	-	-
Adjustment to revenue where the Company is acting as an agent	-	-
Revenue from contract with customer	**1,408.78**	**1,567.90**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

c) Contract Balances:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivables:		
- Non current (Gross)	29.62	29.67
- Current (Gross)	36.20	12.82
- Provision for impairment loss (non current)	(28.79)	(28.79)
- Provision for impairment loss (current)	(3.18)	(3.18)
Contract assets:		
Unbilled revenue		
- Non current	-	-
- Current	963.06	897.45
Contract liabilities:		
Advance received from customers		
- Non current	-	-
- Current	133.42	108.18

d) Increase/ decrease in net contract balances:

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

e) Revenue recognised during the year from the performance obligation satisfied upto previous year (arising out of contract modifications) amounts to ₹ 256.03 crore (March 2022: ₹ 701.42 crore).

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening contracted price of orders	**6,060.33**	**5,146.18**
Add: Increase due to additional consideration recognised as per contractual terms [refer note 35(vi)]	307.84	914.15
Less: Orders cancelled during the year	-	-
Closing contracted price of orders	**6,368.17**	**6,060.33**
Total revenue recognised during the year	1,000.47	1,179.05
Revenue recognised upto previous year (from orders pending completion at the end of the year)	5,174.31	3,995.26
Balance revenue to be recognised in future	**193.39**	**886.02**

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

h) The Company and SEW Infrastructure Limited had incorporated a Joint venture, GIL- SIL JV (the "JV") and entered into a contract with Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited ("DFCCIL") in 2015 for execution of design and construction of civil, structures and track Works for double line railway involving formation in embankments/ cuttings, ballast on formation, track works, bridges, structures, buildings, yards, integration with existing railway system and testing and commissioning on design-build lump sum basis for Mughalsarai-New Karchana Station (including) of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Contract Package – 201) and New Karchana (excluding) – New Bhaupur Station (excluding) of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Contract Package – 202) (hereinafter together referred as 'DFCC project') to the JV.

Subsequently the JV had sub-contracted significant portion of such contract to the Company. During the execution of the project, DFCCIL failed to fulfil its obligations in a timely manner and as a consequence of such non-fulfilment, the execution of DFCC project got significantly delayed. In view of the aforementioned delay, the JV sought extension as per Clause 8.4 of the General Conditions to the Contract and DFCCIL had granted such extensions from time to time.

During the current year, the JV has submitted its claim against DFCCIL for the period of delay i.e. January 2019 to December 31, 2021, DFCCIL has rejected such claim citing the amendments made in the contract, while granting against the extension of time granted. JV has invoked the dispute resolution process and accordingly Dispute Adjudicating Board (DAB) is constituted. JV is in the process of submission of its claim before DAB.

Based on internal assessment and review of the technical and legal aspects by independent experts, the managements of the JV and the Company is confident on the favourable outcome of such claims and has accordingly recognized such claim in its books of account and basis back to back agreement with the JV, the Company has also included an incremental budgeted contract revenue of ₹ 406.00 crore (out of total claim amount of ₹ 734.00 crore) for determination of the revenue to be recognized in accordance with Ind AS 115.

i) Also refer note 35(iii).

34. Leases, Commitments and Contingent liabilities

I Leases

Company as lessee

Based on the exception of short term leases or lease of low value underlying assets, none of the lease has been identified for which right-of-use asset and a lease liability is required to be created.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Expenses related to short term leases (included under other expenses)	32.16	50.95

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2023 was ₹ 32.16 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 50.95 crore)

II Contingent liabilities

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

Litigations

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Matters relating to indirect taxes under dispute	46.07	41.25
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	8.37	8.37

The indirect taxes under dispute against the Company primarily represent ongoing litigation related to the Service Tax matters. These claims are mainly on account of ineligible input tax credit, reverse tax charge liability tax, etc. These matters are pending before various indirect tax authorities and the Management including its tax advisors expect that its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Corporate guarantees availed by the group companies		
(a) sanctioned[1,2,3]	8,129.04	12,872.60
(b) outstanding[1,2,3,4,5]	3,897.78	6,979.50
Bank guarantees		
(a) sanctioned	447.37	656.07
(b) outstanding	239.01	338.02
Letter of comfort provided on behalf of group companies to banks		
(a) sanctioned	2,145.87	2,024.35
(b) outstanding	2,145.87	1,998.41

Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement ('the scheme') as sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Bench at Mumbai vide its order dated December 22, 2021, the Company is in the process of executing guarantee agreements with the lenders, giving effect to the transfer of guarantees from GIL to the Company as may be applicable.

1. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company and its subsidiaries had entered into a Framework agreement in favour of IDBI Bank Ltd (as the Lead Bank) wherein the Company had guaranteed the obligations of unsustainable debt of GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited in form of Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS) amounting to ₹ 940.59 crore. Redemption of CRPS is due on March 31, 2035 for ₹ 235.15 crore, March 31, 2036 for ₹ 235.15 crore, March 31, 2037 for ₹ 235.15 crore and March 31, 2038 for ₹ 235.14 crore. Hence there is no immediate contingent liability on the Company.
2. This includes, certain corporate guarantees extended by GIL amounting to ₹ 2,353.20 crore and outstanding balance ₹ 1,910.08 crore (discounted value ₹ 1,427.53 crore) [March 31, 2022 : ₹ 4,784.71 crore and outstanding balance ₹ 3,153.01 crore (discounted value ₹ 2,618.40 crore)] pertaining to the demerged undertaking which has been transferred to the Company pursuant to the Scheme. However, GIL has passed board resolutions/ executed undertakings with the Company pursuant to which it is in the process of executing guarantees wherein both, the Company and GIL shall jointly continue to remain liable for the aforementioned guarantees. This guarantee is not yet executed and the same is in further discussion with the lenders.
3. This includes, corporate guarantees jointly extended by GIL and the Company (sanctioned amount of ₹ 2,092.20 crore and outstanding amount of ₹ 1,569.10 crore) [March 31, 2022 : ₹ 2,502.38 crore (outstanding amount of ₹ 1,971.42 crore)] in favour of lenders of its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries.
4. Interest accrued, if any, and unpaid is not included above.
5. Subsequent to year end, the Company has repaid outstanding loan amounting to ₹ 80.02 crore. Considering the said development, the Company has not considered the outstanding corporate guarantees towards such borrowing as at March 31, 2023.

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

1. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) judgement on provident fund dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has evaluated the same for provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order and is of the view that no such provision is required. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.
2. The Company has provided guarantee to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited ('DFCCIL') on behalf of GIL SIL JV. The Company has agreed to settle the claims upto ₹ 252.41 crore (March, 31 2022 ; ₹ 184.00 crore) of DFCCIL immediately on demand, irrespective of any dispute between GIL SIL JV and DFCCIL and to pay the claim amount to DFFCIL under the guarantee. The Company has agreed to be the principal obligor in respect of all payments due to DFCCIL.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

III Commitments

a. Other commitments

The Company has committed to provide financial assistance as tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)

Nature of relationship	Outstanding commitment for financial assistance	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries	155.48	490.17
Joint Ventures/ Associates	161.23	124.06
Total	**316.71**	**614.23**

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

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

3 The Company has certain long term unquoted investments which have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Company and the investee companies.

4 For commitment relating to FCCB refer note 16.

Other claims

35. Company and its subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates have received certain favorable orders on various ongoing matters in energy, highway and DFCC which involve significant value of claims. Management is optimistic of such favorable orders and believes that such claims will further improve its cash flows and profitability. The details of such claims have been enumerated below: -

(i) GCORRPL has received award of ₹ 341.00 crore plus interest against Government of Tamil Nadu ('GOTN') which is challenged by GOTN in the Hon'ble Madras High Court. The Hon'ble Judge after hearing the counsels for both the parties has upheld the Arbitration Award. In addition, the Hon'ble Madras High Court has also awarded interest @ 9.00% p.a. from the date of filing of claim till date of award. Further, The Hon'ble Supreme Court confirmed the arbitral award plus interest@18% p.a aggregating to ₹ 510.47 crore (interest calculated upto November 2022) and issued notice confining to the issue of pendent lite interest awarded by the Single Judge (Also refer note 48).

(ii) GHVEPL has received award for arbitration for compensation for Change in Law on account of bifurcation of state of Andhra Pradesh and change in policies as detailed in note 6. While Change in Law is upheld, amount of compensation was to be calculated by a Sole Arbitrator. GHVEPL has raised a claim of ₹ 1,676.00 crore plus interest up to March 31, 2020. After hearing both the parties and based on the report of an independent expert, Sole Arbitrator has completed the quantification and has issued his final report on February 28, 2022 wherein he has quantified the claims of GHVEPL at ₹ 1,672.20 crore. Single Judge of Delhi High Court has taken the final report issued by Sole Arbitrator on record. NHAI has challenged the Award before Divisional Bench of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, hearing for which is in progress.

(iii) In case of DFCC, the Company has made a claim for increase in labour cost due to changes carried out in Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Company has filed the claim before Dispute Adjudication Board (DAB), which gave the judgment in favor of the Company, upholding that changes carried out in Minimum Wages Act, 1948 by Central Government is Change in Law and the Company is entitled for reimbursement of additional cost incurred. However, DFCCIL did not accept the judgement of DAB and the matter was referred to the Arbitration Tribunal, which has given the award in favor of the Company for an amount of ₹ 62.21 crore (calculated upto June 2021) plus interest @ SBI MCLR from date of DAB Award till the actual date of payment. The Arbitration Tribunal has also specified the principles to determine the amount of claim for future as well, which will be payable by DFCCIL till completion of the Project.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(iv) In case of DFCC, there are various claims under various heads which have been either agreed by DFCCIL or Group has got the award through Dispute Adjudication Board (DAB). Total amount of claim is approximately ₹ 299.71 crore which will be received progressively based on the work to be carried out.

(v) The Company had also raised a claim on DFCCIL under change in law on account of mining ban in the state of Uttar Pradesh and has invoked arbitration after DFCCIL declined to accept the DAB award which was in favor of the Group. Arbitral Tribunal has given its award on April 22, 2023 wherein it has quantified the claims up to December 2019 for a sum of ₹ 45.20 crore. Based on the principles laid down by the Arbitration Tribunal for quantification, total claim on account of change in law for the entire project period is estimated at ₹ 91.16 crore. Company is yet to receive the claim amount which is expected shortly.

(vi) In case of DFCC, DFCCIL failed to fulfill its obligations in a timely manner and as a consequence of such non-fulfillment, the execution of DFCC project got significantly delayed. In the view of the aforementioned delay, the Company sought extension as per clause 8.4 of the general conditions to the contract. During the current year, the Company has submitted its claim against DFCCIL for the period of delay i.e January 2019 to December 31, 2021. DFCCIL has rejected such claim citing the amendments made in the contract, while granting against the extension of time granted. The Company has invoked the dispute resolution process and accordingly Dispute Adjudicating Board (DAB) is constituted. The Company is in the process of submission of its claim before DAB. The Company has also included an incremental budgeted contract revenue of ₹ 406.00 crore (out of total claim amount of ₹ 734.00 crore) for determination of the revenue to be recognized in accordance with Ind AS 115.

(vii) Certain other claims in energy sector as detailed in note 5(2), 5(3), 5(4), 5(5) and 5(6).

36. Disclosures on Financial instruments

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

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

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

As at March 31, 2023 **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments	2,508.90	-	526.19	3,035.09	3,035.09
(ii) Loans	-	-	2,093.33	2,093.33	2,093.33
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	33.85	33.85	33.85
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	14.91	14.91	14.91
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	41.17	41.17	41.17
(vi) Other financial assets	-	-	1,390.52	1,390.52	1,390.52
Total	**2,508.90**	**-**	**4,099.97**	**6,608.87**	**6,608.87**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	3,664.95	3,664.95	3,664.95
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	495.70	495.70	495.70
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,079.05	2,079.05	2,079.05
(iv) Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	52.10	52.10	52.10
Total	**-**	**-**	**6,291.80**	**6,291.80**	**6,291.80**

As at March 31, 2022 **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments	4,409.83	0.20	180.08	4,590.11	4,590.11
(ii) Loans	-	-	2,028.99	2,028.99	2,028.99
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	10.52	10.52	10.52
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5.66	5.66	5.66
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	8.98	8.98	8.98
(vi) Other financial assets	-	-	1,548.17	1,548.17	1,548.17
Total	**4,409.83**	**0.20**	**3,782.40**	**8,192.43**	**8,192.43**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	4,528.61	4,528.61	4,528.61
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	517.84	517.84	517.84
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,918.03	1,918.03	1,918.03
(iv) Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	60.96	60.96	60.96
Total	**-**	**-**	**7,025.44**	**7,025.44**	**7,025.44**

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

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	2,508.90	-	-	2,508.90
March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	0.20	0.20	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	4,409.83	-	-	4,409.83

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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

(iv) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Total
As at April 01, 2022	**4,409.83**
Acquisition/Conversion of equity shares, debentures and preference shares	212.50
Sales / redemption during the year (refer note 5(8))	(1,755.77)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	(357.66)
As at March 31, 2023	**2,508.90**
As at April 01, 2021	**3,091.44**
Acquisition of equity shares, debentures and preference shares	100.00
Sales / redemption during the year	(202.30)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	1,420.69
As at March 31, 2022	**4,409.83**

(vii) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Sector wise unquoted equity Securities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	Discounted cash flow method	Discounting rate (Cost of Equity)	March 2023: 12.40% to 20.10 % March 2022 : 10.89% to 16.98%	1% increase in the discounting rate will have a significant adverse impact on the fair value of equity investments.
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	Sales comparison method (Market approach)	Comparable Assets	₹ 3.60 mn per acre to ₹ 7.00 mn per acre.	2% decrease in the per acre rate will have a significant adverse impact on the fair value of equity investments.

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

i) Market risk

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

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Variable rate borrowings	419.83	1,033.77
Fixed rate borrowings	3,245.12	3,494.84
Total borrowings	**3,664.95**	**4,528.61**

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
Increase	+50	(2.10)
Decrease	(50)	2.10
March 31, 2022		
Increase	+50	(5.17)
Decrease	(50)	5.17

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

(b) Market risk- Foreign currency risk

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency (in crore)	Amount in (₹ in crore)
Borrowings	USD	27.50	2,259.68
		(27.50)	(2,084.29)
Trade Payables	USD	-	-
		(0.02)	(1.73)
Other financial liabilities	USD	10.32	847.93
		(7.75)	(576.01)
Loans	USD	-	-
		(8.38)	(634.93)
Other financial assets	USD	-	-
		(0.46)	(35.09)

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

Foreign currency sensitivity

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax (₹ in crore)
March 31, 2023		
Increase	5.00%	(155.38)
Decrease	(5.00%)	155.38
March 31, 2022		
Increase	5.00%	(99.60)
Decrease	(5.00%)	99.60

* Exchange rate of ₹ 82.17/- on March 31, 2023 and ₹ 75.79/- on March 31, 2022 USD has been taken from FEDAI website.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterpart's failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter-parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables/unbilled revenue, loans receivables, investments in debt securities of group companies, balances with bank, bank deposits, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Company. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk except investment in preference shares/debentures made by the Company in its group companies and loans provided to its group companies. The credit risk in respect of such investments in preference shares/ debentures and loans are assessed on the basis of the fair value of the respective group companies determined based on their business plans. Also refer note 32 for the details of such instruments.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 6,608.87 crore as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 8,192.43 crore), being the total carrying value of investments, loans, trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits and other financial assets.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Company does not hold collateral as security. Further, the top 5 customers of the Company in the EPC segment contributes to more than 90% of the trade receivables during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance*	31.97	31.97
Amount provided/ (reversed) during the year (net)	-	-
Closing provision*	**31.97**	**31.97**

* Pertains to provision for doubtful receivables and unbilled revenue.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision- Loans and other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	776.60	1,186.29
Amount provided/ (reversed) during the year (net)	200.84	(409.69)
Closing provision	**977.44**	**776.60**

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

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

iii) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 year	> 5 year	Total
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	646.10	538.81	2,527.90	3,712.81
Other financial liabilities	2,079.05	-	-	2,079.05
Trade payables	495.70	-	-	495.70
	3,220.85	**538.81**	**2,527.90**	**6,287.56**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 year	> 5 year	Total
March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	893.19	1,507.20	2,415.34	4,815.73
Other financial liabilities	1,918.03	-	-	1,918.03
Trade payables	517.84	-	-	517.84
	3,329.06	**1,507.20**	**2,415.34**	**7,251.60**

(i) The above excludes any financial liabilities arising out of financial guarantee contract as detailed in note 34.

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

iv) Price risk

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

Particulars	Change in price	Effect on profit before tax (₹ in crore)
March 31, 2023		
Increase	5%	-
Decrease	(5%)	-
March 31, 2022		
Increase	5%	0.01
Decrease	(5%)	(0.01)

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plan

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provident and pension fund	1.11	0.96
Superannuation fund	0.40	0.20
Total	**1.51**	**1.16**

b) Defined benefit plan

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

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	0.36	0.37
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations	0.08	0.02
Net benefit expenses	**0.44**	**0.38**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.06	(0.18)
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.03)	(0.06)
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising during the year	**0.03**	**(0.25)**
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	0.76	0.42
Actuarial gain recognised in OCI	**0.79**	**0.17**

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	(2.15)	(1.95)
Fair value of plan assets	0.12	0.78
Plan liability	**(2.03)**	**(1.17)**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.95	1.92
Current service cost	0.36	0.37
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	0.13	0.03
Benefits paid	(0.25)	(0.11)
Acquisition adjustment	(0.07)	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.06	(0.18)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.03)	(0.06)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**2.15**	**1.95**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value of assets at end of prior year	0.78	1.41
Interest income on plan assets	0.05	0.01
Contributions by employer	0.34	0.01
Benefits paid	(0.22)	(0.11)
Return on plan assets (lesser)/ greater than discount rate	(0.76)	(0.42)
Acquisition adjustment	(0.07)	(0.12)
Fair value of asset at the end of year	**0.12**	**0.78**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 0.34 crore towards gratuity fund for year ending March 31 2023 (March 31 2022: ₹ 0.01 crore).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

vi. The following pay-outs are expected in future years:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
April 01, 2023	NA	0.18
April 01,2024	0.27	0.13
April 01, 2025	0.21	0.22
April 01, 2026	0.24	0.25
April 01, 2027	0.21	0.23
April 01, 2028*	0.46	2.07
April 01, 2029 to April 01, 2033	1.93	NA

* for previous year read as April 01, 2028 to April 01, 2032

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years. (March 31, 2022: 10 years)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	7.30%	7.10%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Employee turnover	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Refer Note 4 below	Refer Note 4 below

Notes:

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

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

   a. Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

   b. Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation

c. Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

ix. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is as shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(0.14)	(0.14)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	0.16	0.16
Salary escalation rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	0.16	0.16
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(0.15)	(0.15)
Attrition Rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in attrition rate	0.01	0.01
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in attrition rate	(0.01)	(0.01)

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

38. Capital management

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

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

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings (refer note 16)		3,664.95	4,528.61
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13(a))		14.91	5.66
Total debts	**(A)**	**3,650.04**	**4,522.95**
Capital components			
Equity share capital		301.80	301.80
Other equity		101.47	1,121.55
Total Capital	**(B)**	**403.27**	**1,423.35**
Capital and borrowings	**C = (A+B)**	**4,053.31**	**5,946.30**
Gearing ratio (%)	**D = (A/C)**	**90.05%**	**76.06%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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

S. No.	Name of the entity	Relationship		Ownership interest		Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation/ place of business
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
1	GEL	Joint venture	Joint venture	29.31%	29.31%	October 10, 1996	India
2	GBHPL	Joint venture	Joint venture	0.00%	0.10%	February 17, 2006	India
3	GEML	Joint venture	Joint venture	5.00%	5.00%	February 27, 2008	Mauritius
4	GETL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	46.65%	81.00%	January 29, 2008	India
5	GGAL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	82.16%	82.16%	December 03, 2010	India
6	GACEPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	48.35%	48.35%	July 14, 2005	India
7	GPEL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	1.50%	1.50%	October 18, 2005	India
8	GMRHL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	91.04%	90.26%	February 03, 2006	India
9	GHVEPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	41.00%	41.00%	June 11, 2009	India
10	GCORRPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	41.00%	41.00%	July 21, 2009	India
11	GFIAL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	86.49%	86.49%	January 12, 2005	India
12	GASL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	July 18, 2007	India
13	GAPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	December 22, 2006	India
14	GKSIR	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	September 24, 2007	India
15	GSPHL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	March 28, 2008	India
16	DSL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	July 24, 2007	India
17	GPUIML	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	December 18, 2007	Mauritius
18	GIOL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	June 23, 2010	Mauritius
19	GCRPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.03%	0.03%	June 04, 2010	Singapore
20	GGEL	Subsidiary	N.A.	100.00%	N.A.	February 26, 2022	India

Note:-

1. Disclosure of financial data as per Ind AS – 112 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' has been done based on the audited financial statements for respective years.
2. The above disclosure made do not include step down subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are with respect to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates existing as at March 31, 2023.
3. Out of the 17.85% additional stake 1.29% holding has been transferred to GPUIL during the year ended March 31, 2023.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

40. Ratios to be disclosed as per requirement of Schedule III to the Act

S No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variance	Reasons for variance
a.	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.78	0.60	28.76%	Change in Current Assets on account of increase in unbilled receivables
b.	Debt- Equity Ratio	Debt	Equity	9.09	3.18	185.64%	Change in FVTOCI reserve on account of change in fair value of investments during the year ended March 31, 2023
c.	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	0.19	0.28	(31.38%)	Change on account of repayments of loan made during the year.
d.	Return on equity ratio	Loss for the year	Average shareholder's equity	(30.97%)	(4.58%)	575.95%	Due to loss incurred during the year ended March 31, 2023
e.	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net sales	Average trade receivable	63.49	6.39	894.41%	Collections are more in previous year
f.	Trade payable turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	1.09	1.28	(14.92%)	Not applicable
g.	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	(1.86)	(1.14)	63.13%	Increase in net working capital during the year ended March 31, 2023
h.	Inventory turnover ratio	Net sales	Average Inventory	21.35	19.23	11.02%	Not applicable
i.	Net profit ratio	Net Loss	Net Sales	(20.08%)	(3.10%)	546.69%	Lowered net profit due to higher exceptional item during the year ended March 31, 2023
j.	Return on investment ratio	Gain/ loss on Investments	Average Investment	(9.31%)	36.54%	(125.48%)	On account of change in fair value of investments during the year ended March 31, 2023
k.	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	8.27%	7.72%	7.11%	Not applicable

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Name of the entity	Relationship		Amount outstanding as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended		Investment by loanee in the shares of the parent Company
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Loans given/debentures subscribed^							
- GMRHL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	101.89	-	103.64	135.48	Nil
- GKSIR[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	25.15	7.95	35.35	96.26	Nil
- GSPHL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	113.32	118.53	118.53	276.40	Nil
- GGAL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	769.19	576.03	814.19	977.62	Nil
- NREPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	12.46	12.46	12.46	12.46	Nil
- SUPPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	5.52	5.00	5.52	5.00	Nil
- GETL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	11.00	2.33	11.00	12.48	Nil
- GIOL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	634.93	634.93	998.41	Nil
- GASL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	304.76	186.63	304.76	296.37	Nil
- GEL[1]	Joint venture	Joint venture	1,463.52	1,047.55	1,463.52	1,065.61	Nil
- GWEL[1]	Joint venture	Joint venture	11.01	5.92	11.01	5.92	Nil
- GBHHPL[1]	Joint venture	Joint venture	-	-	-	669.30	Nil
- GBHHPL[2]	Joint venture	Joint venture	-	-	-	105.60	Nil
- GRSEPL[1]	Joint venture	Joint venture	34.20	-	34.20	-	Nil
- CISPL[1]	Fellow Subsidary	NA	10.50	-	52.50	-	Nil
- GSPHL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	-	-	59.76	Nil
- GASL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	Nil
- GKSIR[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	-	-	14.20	Nil
- GRSEPL[2]	Joint venture	Joint venture	500.00	-	500.00	-	Nil

1. Loans given
2. Debentures subscribed
3. The above loans and inter-corporate deposits have been given for business purpose.
4. There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the Company.
5. The balances are disclosed on gross basis i.e. excluding provision for doubtful loans.

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

42. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study as required by the transfer pricing regulations under the IT Act ('Regulations') to determine whether the transactions entered during the year ended March 31, 2023, with the associated enterprises were undertaken at "arm's length price". The management confirms that all the transactions with associated enterprises are undertaken at negotiated prices on usual commercial terms and is confident that the aforesaid regulations will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

43. GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) (the 'Demerged Company') had signed definitive share sale and purchase agreement ('SSPA') on September 24, 2020 which had been subsequently amended on March 31, 2021 for the sale of equity owned by its wholly owned subsidiary GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ("GSPHL") of its entire 51% stake in Kakinada SEZ Limited ("KSEZ") to Aurobindo Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited ("ARIPL"). As part of the transfer of stake of KSEZ ("transaction"), the 74% equity stake of Kakinada Gateway Port Limited ("KGPL") held by KSEZ would also be transferred to ARIPL. The consideration for the aforementioned transaction comprised of ₹ 1,692.03 crore upfront payment to be received on or before the closing date and ₹ 1,027.18 crore to be received in next 2 to 3 years from the transaction date which is contingent upon achievement of certain agreed milestones primarily related to the sale of 2,500 acres of the land parcels by KSEZ at specified prices during the financial years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 basis the expectation of significant development Kakinada SEZ.

Based on assessment of the achievement of the aforementioned milestones by an independent property consultancy agency as at March 31, 2022, management had estimated the expected recoverable amount from such contingent consideration. Considering as at March 31, 2023, the aforementioned milestones have not been achieved, the management has reassessed the current situation and has provided for the balance consideration receivable amounting to ₹ 313.21 crore during the current year, which has been charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and disclosed under exceptional items.

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

45. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) ("Transferor Company") with GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) ('GIL') ("Demerged Company") and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Demerged Company (including Energy business) into the Company ("Scheme") was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by GIL, GPIL and the Company on December 31, 2021 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date. Accordingly, the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared by giving effect to the Composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement in accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 103 "Business Combination" from the earliest period presented consequent upon receipt of approval to the Scheme from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

Pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement becoming effective on December 31, 2021, the existing paid up share capital of ₹ 0.10 crore held by Demerged Company stands cancelled. Further, the Company had alloted one share of ₹ 5/- each to the shareholders of GIL for every 10 shares held by them in GIL. Accordingly, on January 12, 2022, 603,594,528 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each aggregating ₹ 301.80 crore have been alloted and the shares held by GIL stand cancelled.

46. Operating segments are reported in such a manner which is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). As per the evaluation carried out by CODM, the Company has only one reportable business segment, viz., Engineering, Procurement and Construction ('EPC'). Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the standalone financial statements relate to the single business segment.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

47. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS – 7 'Cash Flows'

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Cash Flows	Non cash Changes				As at March 31, 2023
			Interest Expense	Foreign exchange fluctuations	Fair value changes	Others	
Borrowings	4,528.61	(1,350.74)	-	175.38	7.02	304.67	3,664.94
Interest accrued	682.29	(321.76)	551.22	-	(7.02)	50.76	955.49
Total	**5,210.90**	**(1,672.50)**	**551.22**	**175.38**	**-**	**355.43**	**4,620.43**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2021	Cash Flows	Non cash Changes				As at March 31, 2022
			Interest Expense	Foreign exchange fluctuations	Fair value changes	Others	
Borrowings	4,763.61	(59.44)	-	75.25	9.99	(260.80)	4,528.61
Interest accrued	527.65	(463.17)	623.41	-	(9.99)	4.39	682.29
Total	**5,291.26**	**(522.61)**	**623.41**	**75.25**	**-**	**(256.41)**	**5,210.90**

48. Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) had awarded an annuity based highway project to GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited ('GCORR'). GOCRR had awarded EPC contract to Boyance Infrastructure Private Limited (BIPL) for the construction of highway project. Subsequently BIPL had sub-contracted significant portion of such contract to the Company. On May 30, 2015, BIPL and the Company entered into a novation agreement whereby all the right and obligation related to the execution of EPC contract lies with the Company. Due to various reason the project got delayed. Since the delay in completion of EPC Contract is due to factors which were attributable to GoTN and were beyond the control, time to time, GPUIL has raised claim to GCORR and in turn GCORR, has raised the claim on GoTN for an amount of ₹ 675.00 crore plus interest. GoTN has disputed the amount claimed, hence GCORR has invoked Arbitration.

The Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated January 30, 2020, against a claim of ₹ 675.00 crore have directed GoTN to pay ₹ 340.97 crore within 3 months from the date of award failing which the same shall be payable with interest at 18% p.a. from the date of Award till date of realization. Time for payment by GoTN expires on April 30, 2020. GCORR had filed an application under section 34 of Arbitration Act, 1996, before Madras High Court restricting the challenge to non-grant of pendente lite interest as per contract.

GoTN has also challenged the award by filing an application under section 34 of Arbitration Act, 1996. The Ld. Single judge of Hon'ble Madras High Court, vide order dated November 17, 2021, has dismissed the challenge of Government of Tamil Nadu thereby upholding the Award in its entirety. The Ld. Single Judge has also partly upheld the challenge of GCORR by awarding pendent-lite interest at the rate of 9% p.a from the date of filing Statement of Claim till the date of Award and thereafter @ 18% p.a. as ordered by the Tribunal. Total amount (including interest) estimated to be received by virtue of the above order is ₹ 597.00 crore approx.

GCORR has filed execution petition u/s 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 on January 05, 2022 before the Madras High Court for enforcement of Arbitral Award. Against the dismissal of appeal u/s 37 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 by Hon'ble Division Bench of Madras High Court vide order dated August 11, 2022, GoTN had filed Special Leave Petition. , The Hon'ble Supreme Court confirmed the Arbitral Award for an amount of ₹ 340.97 crore plus interest @ 18% p.a., aggregating to ₹ 510.47 crore (interest calculated upto November 02, 2022) and issued notice confining to the issue of Pendente Lite interest awarded by the Single Judge.

GCORR in the execution petition filed u/s 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 on January 05, 2022 , requested the Madras High Court for enforcement of the Award. GCORR also filed an application for directions to GoTN to deposit 100% of the amount confirmed by Hon'ble Supreme Court i.e. ₹ 510.47 crore. Vide order dated November 08, 2022, the Hon'ble Madras High Court directed GoTN to deposit a sum of ₹ 510.47 crore with Registrar by February 20, 2023.

GCORR, based on the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated November 03, 2022 confirming the claim amount of ₹ 510.47 crore, have recognized the amount pertaining to its portion of claim in the award along with Interest up to the date of order and consequential provision for amount payable to the Company amounting to ₹ 418.55 crore (including Interest calculated up to November

02, 2022) in the books of accounts of GCORR. Accordingly, pursuant to aforesaid novation agreement, the Company has recognized an exceptional gain of ₹ 418.55 crore (including Interest calculated up to November 02, 2022) during the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

49. Additional disclosure pursuant to schedule III of Companies Act 2013

i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the group for holding any Benami property.

ii) The Company does not have any transactions/ balances with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 to the best of knowledge of group's management.

iii) The Company has not traded or invested funds in Crypto currency of Virtual currency.

iv) Except for the information given in the table below, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

Date and amount of fund advanced/loaned/ invested in intermediary				Date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by intermediary to ultimate beneficiary				Date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
Name of intermediary	**Loan/ convertible instrument**	**Date**	**Amount (₹ in crore)**	**Name of ultimate beneficiary**	**Loan/ convertible instrument**	**Date**	**Amount (₹ in crore)**	
GMR Energy Limited	Loan/ convertible instrument	September 22, 2022	60.00	GMR Warora Energy Limited	Loan/ convertible instrument	September 22, 2022	60.00	NA

The Management committee of the Board of directors of the company in its meeting held on July 02, 2022 has approved promoter contribution/ support upto ₹ 160.00 crore over the period of 4 years in the form of inter corporate loan/ convertible instrument as per resolution plan of GMR Warora Energy Limited in favour of the consortium banks led by State Bank of India (lenders).

v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities(Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vi) The Company has used borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

vii) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank of financial institution of other lender.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

viii) The quarterly return/ statement of current assets filed by the Company with bank and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts except for the following:

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Quarter and Nature of reporting	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Difference	Reason for material discrepancies
March 31, 2022 - Current Assets	Bank of Baroda	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	713.30	516.02	197.28	The Company files quarterly returns for current assets and current liabilities pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current assets and current liabilities of the Company and GIL SIL JV. The figures included in the table as per books is for the Company. The quarterly statement is further splited between the Company and GIL SIL JV and the Company figures are reconciled with the books of accounts.
June 30, 2022 - Current Assets			742.79	826.35	(83.56)	
September 30, 2022 - Current Assets			676.71	790.03	(113.32)	
December 31, 2022- Current Assets			699.75	753.63	(53.88)	
March 31, 2022 - Current Liabilities			882.36	680.45	201.91	
June 30, 2022 - Current Liabilities			899.07	976.50	(77.43)	
September 30, 2022 - Current Liabilities			840.45	943.78	(103.33)	
December 31, 2022 - Current Liabilities			841.24	887.15	(45.91)	

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Quarter and Nature of reporting	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Difference	Reason for material discrepancies
June 30, 2021 - Current Assets	Bank of Baroda	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	648.79	598.88	49.91	The Company files quarterly returns for current assets and current liabilities pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current assets and current liabilities of the Company and GIL SIL JV. The figures included in the table as per books is for the Company. The quarterly statement is further splited between the Company and GIL SIL JV and the Company figures are reconciled with the books of accounts.
September 30, 2021 - Current Assets			653.68	530.85	122.83	
December 31, 2021- Current Assets			676.01	664.78	11.23	
June 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			856.85	715.49	141.36	
September 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			863.66	645.13	218.53	
December 31, 2021 - Current Liabilities			889.04	772.81	116.23	

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

ix) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions) under Income Tax Act, 1961.

x) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

xi) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in nature of loan, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties.

xii) The Company is in compliance with the requirement of Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

51. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, to conform to the classification adopted in the current year classification. The impact of the same is not material to the users of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinivas Bommidala
Managing Director
DIN: 00061464
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Suresh Bagrodia
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Vimal Prakash
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A20876
Place : New Delhi

Date : May 23, 2023