GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

18th Annual Report
2020 - 21

Contents

GENERAL INFORMATION

CIN: U62100TG2002PLC040118

Board of Directors :

Mr. G.M. Rao
Executive Chairman

Mr. G.B.S. Raju
Managing Director

Mr. Srinivas Bommidala
Director

Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Director

Mr. H.J. Dora
Director

Mr. C. Prasanna
Director

Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS
Director

Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, IAS
Director

Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty
Director

Mr. I.N. Murthy
Director

Mr. Mohd Shukrie bin Mohd Salleh
Director

Mr. Antoine Crombez
Director

Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez
Director

Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu
Independent Director

Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran
Independent Director

Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa
Independent Director

Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao
Independent Director

Key Managerial Personnel :

Mr. Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Anand Kumar Polamada
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Registered Office:
GMR Aero Towers,
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
Shamshabad,
Hyderabad - 500 108, Telangana

Audit Committee :

Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran - Chairman
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu - Member
Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Member
Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao - Member
Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS - Member
Mr. C. Prasanna - Member
Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez - Member

Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu - Chairman
Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao - Member
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran - Member
Mr. I.N. Murthy - Member
Mr. C. Prasanna - Member
Mr. Antoine Crombez - Member

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:

Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu - Chairman
Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, IAS - Member
Mr. C. Prasanna - Member

Share Allotment and Transfer Committee:

Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao - Chairman
Mr. I.N. Murthy - Member
Mr. C. Prasanna - Member

Statutory Auditors - Joint Auditors:

M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants
[Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013]
7th Floor, Block III, White House, Kundan Bagh, Begumpet,
Hyderabad - 500 016, Telangana

M/s. K. S. Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants
[Firm Registration No.003109S]
2nd Floor, 10/2, Khivraj Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560 001, Karnataka

Cost Auditors:

M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 000042)
3-6-365, 104 and 105, Pavani Estate, Y V Rao Mansion
Himayath Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 029, Telangana

Secretarial Auditors:

M/s. KBG Associates
1st Floor, 1-9-309/A, Above Kancheepuram Lavanya Silks
Atchuta Reddy Marg, Red Cross Blood Bank Road
Vidya Nagar,
Hyderabad, Telangana, India – 500 044

Bankers:

Axis Bank Limited
ICICI Bank Limited
IDFC Bank Limited
Yes Bank Limited
Deutsche Bank AG
JPMorgan Chase Bank
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd (HSBC)
Barclays Bank PLC
Aditya Birla Finance Limited

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent:

KFin Technologies Private Limited
Plot Nos.31 & 32, Selenuim Building, Gachibowli,
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Hyderabad - 500 032, Telangana

NOTICE OF THE EIGHTEENTH (18^{TH}) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Eighteenth (18^{th}) Annual General Meeting of the Members of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited will be held on Wednesday, September 15, 2021 at 11.00 a.m. (IST) through Video Conferencing ("VC") / Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider and adopt the standalone audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 together with the reports of the Board of Directors and Statutory Auditors thereon.

2. To consider and adopt the consolidated audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and the report of Statutory Auditors thereon.

3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. Prasanna [DIN 01630300], who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. H. J. Dora [DIN: 02385290], who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

5. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar [DIN 00061669], who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

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

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), the remuneration of Rs.5,25,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs and Twenty-five Thousand only) plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses, payable to M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Regn No. 000042), Cost Auditors, for conducting the audit of cost records of the Company for the financial year 2021-22, be and is hereby ratified.**"**

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

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 160 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty [DIN: 09090219] who was appointed as an additional Director of the Company with effect from March 16, 2021 by the Board of Directors and who holds office upto the date of Eighteenth (18^{th}) Annual General Meeting pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and that he shall be liable to retirement by rotation.**"**

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

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 160 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, Mr. Antoine Crombez [DIN: 09069083] who was appointed as an additional Director of the Company with effect from April 28, 2021 by the Board of Directors and who holds office upto the date of Eighteenth (18^{th}) Annual General Meeting pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and that he shall be liable to retirement by rotation.**"**

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

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 160 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez [DIN: 09151518], who was appointed as an additional Director of the Company with effect from April 28, 2021 by the Board of Directors and who holds office upto the date of Eighteenth (18^{th}) Annual General Meeting pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and that he shall be liable to retirement by rotation.**"**

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 150, 152, 160 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("Act") and the Rules made thereunder, read with Schedule IV to the Act and the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL" or "the Company"), the approval of the Shareholders of the Company be and is hereby accorded for the appointment of Mr. A. Subba Rao (DIN: 00082313) as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, to hold office from the conclusion of the 18th Annual General Meeting for a term of three (3) years, or upto the conclusion of the 21st Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2024, whichever is earlier.**"**

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 150, 152 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("Act") and the Rules made thereunder, read with Schedule IV to the Act and the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL" or "the Company"), the approval of the Shareholders of the Company, be and is hereby accorded for the appointment of Dr. M Ramachandran (DIN: 01573258) as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, to hold office from the conclusion of the 18th Annual General Meeting for a term of three (3) years or upto the conclusion of the 21st Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2024, whichever is earlier.**"**

By Order of the Board
For GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-

Date : August 19, 2021 **Anup Kumar Samal**
Place: Hyderabad **Company Secretary**

Notes:

1. In view of the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic and maintain the social distancing norms, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its General Circular dated May 05, 2020 read with General Circulars dated April 08, 2020, April 13, 2020, April 21, 2020, June 15, 2020, September 28, 2020, December 31, 2020 and the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars and Amended Rules") permitted the holding of the General

Meetings through Video Conferencing ("VC") facility or Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM"), without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue, in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). Further, MCA vide its General Circular No. 02/2021, dated January 13, 2021, allowed the companies whose AGMs are due to be held in year 2021, to conduct their AGMs through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM), on or before December 31, 2021. Pursuant the aforesaid MCA Circulars, the 18th Annual General Meeting ("AGM" or "the Meeting") of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL" or "the Company") is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, September 15, 2021, at 11 a.m. (IST) through video conferencing (VC) / OAVM.

2. As per provisions of the Act and aforesaid MCA Circulars and Amended Rules, the Company is not required to provide the facility of e-voting. The MCA Circulars prescribe that in case the Company has in its records, the email address of the members of at least half of the total numbers, who represent not less than seventy-five percent of the paid-up share capital of the Company and gives a right to vote in the meeting, the AGM of such Company may be conducted through VC facility or OAVM only. The Company has in its records, the email addresses of all the Members of the Company representing hundred percent of the total paid-up share capital of the Company and gives right to the vote at the meeting. However, the Company is required to comply with the framework prescribed by the MCA vide its Circulars dated April 08, 2020, April 13, 2020 and January 13, 2021 for conducting the AGMs through VC facility or OVAM and issue of AGM Notice and subject to the fulfillment of the requirements which are covered hereunder in this Notice.

3. The deemed venue for the 18th AGM is the address of the Registered Office of the Company i.e. at GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 500 108, Telangana.

4. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of himself or herself and such proxy need not be a member of the Company. However, in view of the specific circumstances (due to prevailing Covid-19 pandemic) during which this AGM is being held, pursuant to MCA Circulars on holding of AGM through VC / OAVM, the requirement of physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form, and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this AGM Notice.

5. Notice convening the 18th AGM along with the 18th Annual Report 2020-21 (including financial statements, auditors report, board's report and relevant documents) is being sent only through electronic mode i.e. by email to all

the Members and others entitled to their e-mail addresses registered with the Company. The 18th AGM Notice has been uploaded on the website of the Company at http://www. hyderabad.aero/about-us/ourcompany/corporate governance/Notice of General Meeting.

6. The explanatory statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Act in respect of Special Business is annexed hereto.

7. All the documents referred to in the 18th AGM Notice in respect of special business, Annual Report as well as Annual Accounts of the subsidiary companies and Register of Directors' Shareholding, which are to be kept open for inspection by the Members of the Company, will be available for inspection through electronic mode during 11.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on all working days till the date of the 18th AGM. In this regard, Members are requested to send an email from their registered email id to AnupKumar. Samal@gmrgroup.in with a copy marked to Rachakonda.Chakrapani @gmrgroup.in. Further, the Members seeking any information with regard to the accounts or any matter to be placed at the AGM, are requested to write to AnupKumar.Samal@ gmrgroup.in, on or before September 05, 2021 and response for the same will be sent by the Company accordingly.

8. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

9. Corporate members intending to send their authorised representative to attend the Meeting are requested to send to the Company, the Authorisation Letter along with a certified copy of the Board Resolution authorising their representative to attend and vote thereat, on their behalf at the AGM. The scanned copy of Authorization Letter along with Board Resolution shall be sent by email from their registered email id to AnupKumar.Samal@gmrgroup.in with a copy marked to Rachakonda.Chakrapani @gmrgroup.in.

10. The instructions or details of the AGM i.e. access link to the VC or OAVM, login id, passwords, helpline numbers, e-mail id of a designated person who shall provide assistance for easy access to the AGM, shall be shared separately.

11. Facility for joining the AGM will be kept open 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the AGM and shall not be closed till the expiry of 15 minutes after the scheduled time of the AGM.

12. The Chairman of the Board will preside as the Chairman of AGM. In case, the Chairman is not present due to other occupation, the Directors present will elect one among themselves to be the Chairman of the AGM. If no director is willing to act as Chairman or if no director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the AGM, the members present shall choose one of their members to be the Chairman of AGM.

13. The Chairman of the AGM may conduct a vote on the Resolutions by show of hands, unless a demand for poll is made by a member in accordance with the provisions of section 109 of the Act. Where a poll on any item is required, the members shall cast their votes on the resolutions only by sending e-mails to the email ID [AnupKumar.Samal@gmrgroup.in] through their email addresses which are registered with the Company.

14. This AGM is being held through VC / OAVM, as such the route map to the venue is not annexed to this Notice.

15. Apart from the ordinary business, the following agenda items under special business are being placed at 18th AGM for consideration and approval of the Members, which are unavoidable in the opinion of the Board:

1	Ratification of remuneration of the Cost Auditors for the financial year 2021-22	As per agreed scope of cost audit for the financial year 2021-22, the cost auditor has to provide limited review report on cost audit on quarterly basis for management review. The cost audit remuneration fixed by the Board is subject to ratification by the Members of the Company. Hence, placing this agenda in this AGM.
2	Appointment of Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty as the Director of the Company.	Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty, who was appointed as an additional Director, holds the office up to the date of the 18th Annual General Meeting. As such it is proposed to appoint him as a Director of the Company. Hence, placing this agenda in this AGM.
3	Appointment of Mr. Antoine Crombez as the Director of the Company.	Mr. Antoine Crombez, who was appointed as an additional Director, holds the office up to the date of the 18th Annual General Meeting. As such it is proposed to appoint him as a Director of the Company. Hence, placing this agenda in this AGM.
4	Appointment of Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez as the Director of the Company.	Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez, who was appointed as an additional Director, holds the office up to the date of the 18th Annual General Meeting. As such it is proposed to appoint him as a Director of the Company. Hence, placing this agenda in this AGM.

5	Appointment of Mr. A. Subba Rao as an Independent Director of the Company	The term of appointment of Mr. N C Sarabeswaran and Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu ends from the conclusion of the ensuing eighteenth (18th) Annual General Meeting to be held on September 15, 2021, Hence, in order to broad base the Board with induction of expertise in various fields, it is proposed to appoint Mr. A. Subba Rao as an Independent Director of the Company.
6	Appointment of Dr. M Ramachandran as an Independent Director of the Company	The term of appointment of Mr. N C Sarabeswaran and Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu ends from the conclusion of the ensuing eighteenth (18th) Annual General Meeting to be held on September 15, 2021. Hence, in order to broad base the Board with induction of expertise in various fields, it is proposed to appoint Dr. M Ramachandran as an Independent Director of the Company.

16. The recorded transcript of the VC / OAVM will be maintained in safe custody by the Company and such recorded transcript of the meeting, as soon as possible and will also be made available on the website of the Company.

17. Meeting through VC or OAVM facility is allowed two way teleconferencing for ease of participation of the members.

18. At least one Independent Director and the Auditor or his / her authorized representative, who is qualified to be an auditor would attend such meeting through VC or OVAM facility.

19. The requirement to place the matter relating to appointment of the Statutory Auditors of the Company for ratification by members at every AGM is done away with vide notification dated May 7, 2018 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Accordingly, no resolution is proposed in the 18th AGM for ratification of appointment of M/s. K. S. Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bangalore and M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, Hyderabad as Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company, who were appointed in the 14th AGM held on August 21, 2017 and 16th AGM held on September 27, 2019, respectively.

ANNEXURE TO NOTICE OF THE 18th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013

Item No. 6

The Board of Directors ("the Board") of the Company at its Meeting held on April 28, 2021, on recommendation of the Audit Committee had reappointed M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Regn No. 000042), as Cost Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2021-22, at a remuneration of Rs.5,25,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs and Twenty-five Thousand only) plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses.

In terms of the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors is required to be ratified by the Members of the Company. Accordingly, the Resolution as set out in Item No. 6 as an Ordinary Resolution, placed for ratification by the members.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out in Item No. 6, for your approval as an Ordinary Resolution.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives is concerned or interested in the Resolution as set out in item No. 6.

Item No. 7

The Board of Directors of the Company vide its circular resolution approved the appointment of Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty as an additional Director of the Company, with effect from March 16, 2021. Pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013; Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty, who was appointed as an additional Director, holds the office up to the date of the 18th AGM and it is proposed to appoint him as a Director of the Company. He shall be liable for retirement by rotation. The Company has received a Notice under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing the candidature of Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty as the Director of the Company.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives, except Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty, are concerned or interested in the resolution.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out in Item no. 7 of the 18th AGM Notice for approval of the shareholders, as an Ordinary Resolution.

Item No. 8

The Board of Directors of the Company at its Meeting held on April 28, 2021 approved the appointment of Mr. Antoine Crombez as an additional Director of the Company, with effect from April 28, 2021. Pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013; Mr. Antoine Crombez, who was appointed as an additional Director, holds the office up to the date of the 18th AGM and it is proposed to appoint him as a Director of the Company. He shall be liable for retirement by rotation. The Company has received a Notice under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing the candidature of Mr. Antoine Crombez, as the Director of the Company.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives, except Mr. Antoine Crombez, are concerned or interested in the resolution.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out in Item no.8 of the 18th AGM Notice for approval of the shareholders, as an Ordinary Resolution.

Item No. 9

The Board of Directors of the Company at its Meeting held on April 28, 2021 approved the appointment of Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez as an additional Director of the Company, with effect from April 28, 2021. Pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013; Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez, who was appointed as an additional Director, holds the office up to the date of the 18th AGM and it is proposed to appoint him as a Director of the Company. He shall be liable for retirement by rotation. The Company has received a Notice under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing the candidature of Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez as the Director of the Company.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives, except. Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez, are concerned or interested in the resolution.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out in Item no.9 of the 18th AGM Notice for approval of the shareholders, as an Ordinary Resolution.

Item Nos. 10 & 11

Mr. N C Sarabeswaran and Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu were reappointed as the Independent Directors at the thirteenth (13th) Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held in the year 2016 *(i.e. on September 28, 2016)* for the second (2nd) term for the five years period upto the conclusion of the ensuing eighteenth (18th) Annual General Meeting to be held on September 15, 2021.

In view of the above, the Board of Directors upon recommendation by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board had approved and recommended to the shareholders, the appointment of Mr. A. Subba Rao (DIN:00082313) and Dr. M. Ramachandran (DIN:01573258) as Independent Directors of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, from the conclusion of the 18th AGM for a term of three years or upto the conclusion of the 21st AGM of the Company, whichever is earlier.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors have assessed the candidatures of Mr. A. Subba Rao and Dr. M. Ramachandran and are of the view that they are persons of integrity and possesses necessary competencies and skills identified by the Board of Directors for being appointed as Independent Directors of the Company.

The proposed Independent Directors meet the criteria of Independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and are not disqualified from being reappointed as the Directors by virtue of the provisions of Section 164 of the Act.

Keeping in view of their expertise and knowledge, the Board is of opinion that it would be in the interest of the Company to appoint them as Independent Directors for a period of three years with effect from the conclusion of 18th AGM .

The Company has received a Notice under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing the candidatures of Mr. A. Subba Rao and Dr. M. Ramachandran as the Independent Directors of the Company.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their respective relatives, except. Mr. A. Subba Rao and Dr. M. Ramachandran and their respective relatives, are concerned or interested in the resolution.

The Board recommends the resolutions as set out in Item nos.10 & 11 of the 18th AGM Notice for approval of the shareholders, as the Ordinary Resolutions.

By Order of the Board
For GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-

Date : August 19, 2021 **Anup Kumar Samal**

Place: Hyderabad **Company Secretary**

Details of Directors seeking appointment / reappointment as Directors of the Company at the 18th Annual General Meeting, pursuant to Clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standard-2 on General Meetings:

Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty:

Name of Director	Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty
DIN	09090219
Age (Years)	40 Years
Educational Qualifications	B.E. (Electrical)
Experience	Over 15 Years
Terms & Conditions of appointment	Appointment as Director as per terms and conditions as stated in the resolution.
Date of first appointment on Board	March 16, 2021
Shareholding in the Company	Nil
Relationship with other Directors, Manager & KMPs	Nil
Directorships in Indian Companies	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited Bangalore International Airport Limited Chandigarh International Airport Limited
Committee Chairmanships / Memberships in Indian Companies	Nil
Other information	Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty, The Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers (IRSEE) (2005) is presently holding the charge of the Director in the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As part of his responsibilities in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, he is looking after the Airports Authority of India (AAI), new Greenfield Airport development through out the Country, Administration being the Head of the Department in the Ministry. He is responsible for liasioning with the AAI for all its airports as well as development of new Greenfield airports for liasioning with different Ministries and agencies of the Government of India. He is an IRSEE Electrical Engineer of 2005 batch and an ex-IPS Officer 2011 batch of Odisha Cadre. He has done Bachelor of Engineering from Jadavpur University, Kolkata.

Mr. Antoine Crombez:

<table>
<tr><td>Name of Director</td><td>Mr. Antoine Crombez</td></tr>
<tr><td>DIN</td><td>09069083</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age (Years)</td><td>33 Years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Educational Qualifications</td><td>Master Degree in Political Science and Bachelor in Law</td></tr>
<tr><td>Experience</td><td>9 years of professional experience</td></tr>
<tr><td>Terms & Conditions of appointment</td><td>Appointment as Director as per terms and conditions as stated in the resolution.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of first appointment on Board</td><td>April 28, 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shareholding in the Company</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship with other Directors, Manager & KMPs</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>Directorships in Indian Companies</td><td>GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
GMR Infra Services Private Limited
GMR Goa International Airport Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td>Committee Chairmanships / Memberships in Indian Companies</td><td><table><tr><th>Name of the Company</th><th>Name of the Committee</th><th>Position held (Chairman/ Member)</th></tr><tr><td>GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited</td><td>Nomination and Remuneration Committee</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>GMR Goa International Airport Limited</td><td>Nomination and Remuneration Committee</td><td>Member</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other information</td><td>Mr. Antoine Crombez, is currently the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of GMR Airports Limited and was previously Chief of Staff, attached to the Chairman and CEO of Groupe ADP. He graduated from the Ecole Normale Supérieure and University Paris I – Panthéon-Sorbonne.

Mr. Antoine began his career as Administrator for the French Senate dedicated to the Finance Committee. He joined Groupe ADP in February 2017 as Project Manager for ADP International, then as Senior Advisor for the Chairman and CEO. From April 2018 to October 2020, he was the Chief of Staff to the Chairman and CEO of Groupe ADP. He is Deputy CEO of GMR Airports Limited since October 2020.</td></tr>
</table>

Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez:

Name of Director	Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez
DIN	09151518
Age (Years)	40 Years
Educational Qualifications	Masters' degree in Economics
Experience	17 years (15 Years in Airport Industry)
Terms & Conditions of appointment	Appointment as Director as per terms and conditions as stated in the resolution.
Date of first appointment on Board	April 28, 2021
Shareholding in the Company	Nil
Relationship with other Directors, Manager & KMPs	Nil
Directorships in Indian Companies	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
Committee Chairmanships / Memberships in Indian Companies	<table><tr><th>Name of the Company</th><th>Name of the Committee</th><th>Position held (Chairman/M ember)</th></tr><tr><td>GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited</td><td>Audit Committee</td><td>Member</td></tr></table>
Other information	Mr. Camilo Pérez Pérez is associated with airport industry since early 2007, when he joined ADP Group as a Project Manager and Economist. He worked extensively on airport master plan projects around the world, namely in South America and the Middle East. Since 2017, he is the head of economic regulation, traffic and airport capacity of Groupe ADP. He is responsible of airport charges (consultations with airport users, discussions with the French independent Supervisory Authority), traffic forecasting and airport capacity monitoring. He represents Groupe ADP at the Airport Council International's Europe Economics Committee, where he is the Vice-Chairman.

Mr. A. Subba Rao:

Name of Director	Mr. A. Subba Rao
DIN	00082313
Age (Years)	61 Years
Educational Qualifications	Commerce Graduate Chartered Accountant 4-Week MDP at IIM – A
Experience	35 years
Terms & Conditions of appointment	Appointment as an Independent Director as per terms and conditions as stated in the resolution.
Date of first appointment on Board	September 15, 2021 (proposed to be appointed)

Shareholding in the Company	Nil
Relationship with other Directors, Manager & KMPs	Nil
Directorships in Indian Companies	Nil
Committee Chairmanships / Memberships in Indian Companies	Nil
Other information	Mr. A. Subba Rao has an established and proven track record in Finance Leadership, end to end expertise in various facets of finance function, built over 35 years of experience in industry segments such audit practice, manufacturing, financial services and infrastructure. Among other positions, he has been the Managing Director-Finance at Sanamar Group, Executive Director – Finance & Strategy at CLP India during the period from May 2016 to April 2020, Group CFO in RPG Group during the period from August 2013 to May 2016 and Group CFO in GMR Group during his stint in GMR Group from December 1999 to May 2016. Mr. A Subba Rao holds matured strengths in organizational building, leadership development, harmonious external relationship management and effective communication both internally and on public forums. He has contributed to Chartered Accountancy professional development by taking responsibilities in some committees constituted by ICAI and also contributed to the Infra Industry development by working on some committees constituted by the Government of India.

Dr. M. Ramachandran:

Name of Director	Dr. M. Ramachandran
DIN	01573258
Age (Years)	71 Years
Educational Qualifications	Retired IAS B. A. (History) M. A. (Economics) M. Phil and Phd in Economics
Experience	40 years
Terms & Conditions of appointment	Appointment as an Independent Director as per terms and conditions as stated in the resolution.
Date of first appointment on Board	September 15, 2021 (proposed to be appointed)

Shareholding in the Company	Nil
Relationship with other Directors, Manager & KMPs	Nil
Directorships in Indian Companies	GMR Warora Energy Limited GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited Sanmarg Projects Private Limited Delhi International Airport Limited GMR Energy Limited Cochin Smart Mission Limited GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited GMR Goa International Airport Limited
Committee Chairmanships / Memberships in Indian Companies	See table below

Committee Chairmanships / Memberships in Indian Companies

Name of the Company	**Name of the Committee**	**Position held (Chairman/ Member)**
GMR Warora Energy Limited	Audit Committee	Member
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member
	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Member
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	Audit Committee	Chairman
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member
	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Member
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	Audit Committee	Member
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member
	Corporate Social responsibility Committee	Member
Delhi International Airport Limited	Audit Committee	Member
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member
GMR Energy Limited	Audit Committee	Chairman
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member
	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Member
Cochin Smart Mission Limited	Audit Committee	Chairman
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member
GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited	Audit Committee	Member
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Chairman
	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Chairman
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	Audit Committee	Member
	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member

Other information	Dr. M. Ramachandran, is a retired IAS officer of the 1972 batch from the Uttarakhand cadre. He is having around 40 years of cross sector apex level policy making experience and field level implementation exposure in India, served both at the central and state government levels. As Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development for 4 years from 2006 to 2010, he spearheaded the country's urban sector policies, reforms and initiatives widely recognized as a landmark period in transforming India's cities. Various assignments handled by him includes working as Advisor / Consultant to various State Governments, Urban local bodies, Universities, Societies / Foundations in the areas of Infrastructure, Urban development, Project management, Higher education; Member of the National Steering Committee for Urban Capacity Building; Member of Steering Committee / Working Group of the Planning Commission relating to India's 12^{th} Five-year plan (Urban Development); Advisor to the World Bank. At state level he had held various senior positions including that of Chief Secretary of Government of Uttarakhand.

BOARD'S REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Dear Shareholders,

The Board of Directors hereby present the 18th Board's Report of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL" or "the Company") together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.

During the financial year 2020-21 ("financial year"), COVID-19 pandemic ("pandemic") played havoc with the civil aviation business in terms of its unprecedentedness in reach, duration, and severity as the movement of global air passenger traffic was almost completely stopped to aid the Government's efforts to effectively contain the outbreak. Globally, before the onset of the pandemic, there were 1,303 schedule airlines operating over 31,717 aircraft serving 3,759 airports. The Aviation sector contributed around USD 2.7 trillion of economic benefits, both direct and induced and provided 65.5 million jobs on an overall basis. However, the pandemic dealt a body blow to the global aviation business.

As the contagion of the pandemic engulfed nations the world over, the aviation sector had to navigate innovatively to remain afloat. Travel restrictions imposed by the Government across countries led to constricted passenger throughput at the airports. It is assessed that globally; the airlines have incurred loss to the tune of ~ USD 300 billion and airport operators to the tune of ~ USD 70 billion in the calendar year 2020.

Operations at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad ("RGIA" or "Hyderabad Airport") of your Company during the financial year 2020-21 were significantly negatively impacted by the pandemic. Domestic Air Travel movement was suspended by the Government of India ("GoI") on March 23, 2020, and the GoI also imposed a country-wide lockdown from March 25, 2020 till May 23, 2020. Further, the lockdown was extended until September 30, 2020 with certain limited exceptions. Restrictions on domestic flight operations were partially lifted from May 25, 2020, and domestic passenger traffic was gradually returning in sync with the phased increase in flight activity when the country was again hit by the second wave of pandemic towards the end of March 2021.

During the financial year, your Company witnessed a relatively quicker domestic passenger recovery as the daily infection rate gradually came down from September 2020 onwards. During the financial year, RGIA consistently clocked one million plus monthly passenger throughput from December 2020 onwards and was on course to return to the path of profitability. However, the second wave of the pandemic, again played spoilsport leading to a prolonged recovery timeline. International passenger traffic failed to meaningfully resume in the financial year due to cross border travel restrictions. During the first wave of lockdown, primarily the "Vande Bharat Mission flights" and "flights under bubble arrangements" were operating on international routes with limited frequency. "Vande Bharat Mission flights" are special flights arranged by the GoI to facilitate Indian citizens returning from abroad during the pandemic. "Flights under bubble arrangements" are bilateral agreements between India and other countries to allow a certain mutually agreed number of scheduled flights to operate between the countries. Due to such flying restrictions, the cross-border travel was impacted severely. It is expected that the international passenger traffic would take a long time to return to the pre-covid levels. The cargo volume throughput could not buck the negative trend during the financial year as the demand was generally weak. However, it was partially offset on account of increased demand for pharma products. The overall negative impact on cargo volume was around 20% during the financial year.

The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA" or "the Regulator") on March 27, 2020, released the interim measure order announcing the tariff for the second control period with effect from April 1, 2020. With this announcement, the adhoc tariff which your Company was levying, was replaced with the new tariff, pending regulatory determination of open issues. This resulted in approximately 50% reduction in aeronautical tariffs, taking away the shield insulating the financials, during the pandemic.

The ongoing capacity expansion works at RGIA to take the terminal and airside capacity to 34 million annual passengers witnessed tardy progress due to prevalence of the lockdown during the financial year, which resulted in migrant workers returning to their homes and logistical challenges in their re-mobilization as well as provision of materials and equipment at site. This has delayed the scheduled completion date by seven months' to September 2022.

Despite these challenges, your Company successfully raised USD 300 million foreign currency notes ("Bonds") from the international market to part finance its airport expansion works. This was the third successive issue of Bonds by your Company, which was well received by the market participants indicating the trust and confidence of the investors in your Company and its credit standing despite these very challenging times.

Your Company secured a working capital facility for an amount of Rs.250 Crore from ICICI Bank Limited and Aditya Birla Finance Limited at a competitive rate to bridge its working capital gap. This initiative eases up the liquidity for operations as available funds are primarily earmarked for the expansion works to ensure that the project does not suffer due to funding constraints.

The passenger traffic demand during the financial year remained weak as the country was bracing for the second wave of the pandemic. Already most of the affected States in the country have either introduced full or partial lockdowns restricting the mobility of people. It is expected that the passenger traffic at RIGA will not fully recover until the rollout of the vaccination programme is completed and health care facilities are upgraded to combat the pandemic. GoI has a definitive plan to vaccinate the citizens in phases. Your Company believes that if people residing in metros and Tier-I and Tier-II cities have received at least their first vaccine dose by end of the financial year, it will augur well for the country's aviation industry in general.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE:

The impact of the pandemic on the economy has been severe with the GDP contracting by a steep 7.3% in the financial year. The Indian aviation industry particularly, has witnessed a debilitating impact with the entire aviation ecosystem including airlines, airport operators, service providers and other stakeholders facing the brunt of the lockdowns and the government-imposed restrictions on air travel. However, RGIA continued to lead the recovery of passenger traffic (recovering by over 37%) amongst the other major airport operators in the country before the second wave struck in April 2021.

During the financial year, RGIA handled 8.0 million passengers, over 86,000 Air Traffic Movements ("ATMs") and more than 112,000 Metric Tonnes ("MTs") of Cargo. On a year-on-year basis, passenger movements and ATMs witnessed a decline of 63% and 53%, respectively. Cargo which witnessed around 20% decline, however, has recovered at a much faster pace than expected.

In the financial year under review, RGIA has facilitated the operation of its first ever ultra-long haul non-stop flight from Hyderabad to Chicago ("HYD" to "ORD") through Air India and established a direct route connectivity to Male ("MLE"), Maldives through Go Air. RGIA has also improved its domestic route connectivity by serving 58 domestic destinations while it served 55 domestic destinations in the pre-COVID scenario. However, as expected, many countries have shut their international borders to curb the spread of the virus. This had a huge negative impact on the international passenger movements at RGIA. The domestic traffic however has led the recovery in the overall passenger movements at RGIA due to the increased route connectivity and various measures undertaken by your Company to improve passenger confidence in air travel during these very challenging times.

The onset of the second wave in April 2021 dented RGIA's business recovery with the passenger traffic declining by 27% and cargo traffic declining by 11% in April 2021, when compared to March 2021. To counter the pandemic, various state governments in the country introduced lockdowns during May 2021 further impacting passenger volume throughput at RGIA significantly.

With a vigorous rollout of the vaccines to all age groups and given the strategic and competitive advantage RGIA holds amongst its peers, it is well positioned to return to its growth path as the situation gradually returns to normalcy.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS:

A summary of the Company's financial results for the financial year is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**	**Variance**
			FY 2020-21 Vs FY 2019-20
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	441.23	1,525.76	(1084.53)
Other income	143.41	114.30	29.11

Total income	**584.64**	**1,640.06**	(1055.42)
EXPENSES			
Concession fee	22.54	64.95	42.41
Employee benefits expense	112.49	117.93	5.44
Other expenses	253.08	351.81	98.73
Total expenses	**388.11**	**534.69**	146.58
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	**196.53**	**1105.37**	(908.84)
Finance costs	236.74	240.53	3.79
Depreciation and amortization expenses	189.83	170.71	(19.12)
Profit before tax and exceptional item	**(230.04)**	**694.13**	(924.17)
Exceptional item	0.00	0.00	0.00
Profit before tax	**(230.04)**	**694.13**	(924.17)
Tax expenses			
Current tax - Minimum alternate tax	(0.74)	118.18	118.92
Deferred tax expense	(78.25)	(9.16)	69.09
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement		(51.7)	(51.70)
Total tax expense	**(78.99)**	**57.32**	136.31
Profit after tax for the year	**(151.05)**	**636.81**	(787.86)
Other Comprehensive income	**37.03**	**132.11**	(169.14)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain / (losses) on defined benefit plans	1.14	(1.23)	2.37
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedge reserve	(81.75)	195.12	(276.87)
Less: Deferred tax expense	43.58	(61.78)	105.36
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**(188.08)**	**768.92**	(957.00)

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:

There is no change in the business of your Company.

DIVIDEND:

Keeping in view the disruption to the business on account of the prevailing pandemic and to preserve the funds required for the ongoing airport expansion project, your directors have decided not to recommend payment of dividend for the financial year.

APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVES:

No amount has been transferred to the reserves during the financial year.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which occurred between the end of the financial year i.e. March 31, 2021 to which these financial statements relate and the date of the Board's Report.

MAJOR EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

Route Development:

Before the disruptions caused by the pandemic, your Company had been making steady progress in expanding the connectivity at RGIA.

Five new domestic destinations were added including Imphal, Kozhikode, Jagdalpur, Rajkot and Darbhanga and two new international destinations were connected viz Chicago and Male.

On the Cargo front, Ethiopian Cargo started operating to Hyderabad connecting Addis Ababa and the African Market. Apart from the scheduled services, many airlines like Emirates, Qatar, British Airways, Saudi Arabian, Indigo and Spicejet commenced Passenger to Cargo services (P2C). Qatar has up-gauged all their scheduled frequencies and Lufthansa / Aerologic also up-gauged their capacity ex-HYD.

Airport Expansion:

Your Company has made further progress on the Capital Expansion works, as follows:

- On Airside, Parallel taxiway and connecting taxiways have been commissioned in addition to 24 numbers of remote aircraft parking stands commissioned earlier. Significant construction progress was also achieved on other components such as Rapid Exit Taxiways ("RET") and Dedicated tunnel for movement of Ground Support Equipment ("GSE") below taxiways. RETs are ready for commissioning, very shortly during the financial year 2021-22;

- On Passenger Terminal Building ("PTB"), Design works were substantially completed, and Construction works including Airport systems (i.e., Baggage, Aerobridges etc.) and IT systems are in progress for all precincts. For partial deliverables, Construction works on all fronts, including integration works for existing and new developments, have gained momentum during the year.

It may be noted that due to the constant efforts made by your Company, the construction works have not stopped due to the second wave of the pandemic but are progressing at a slow pace with available resources at priority areas.

Your Company also obtained the approval of the Central Electricity Authority for commissioning of power for Partial Handover areas of the East pier straight portion and West processor.

Impact of the 2nd wave of pandemic on Airport Expansion Works:

- The Airport expansion works clocked an overall physical progress of ~ 58% impacted by the ongoing pandemic;

- Strength of migrant workers who are bulk of the workforce has reduced drastically by around 50%;

- Impact is also evident on material supplies related to project due to the ongoing lockdowns.

Upon finalization of the revised project execution strategy factoring the above impact, the revised schedule for balance deliverables and overall completion will be drawn up. It is expected that the containment of the second wave of the pandemic will encourage the migrant workers to return to the construction site soon to limit further delays to the project. We also expect material deliveries will also be streamlined during the financial year 2021-22.

Operations:

The relentless focus of your Company on offering the best possible service quality and passenger experience with world-class levels of operational efficiency, have led to several new milestones being attained during the financial year under review.

Highlights include:

- The secondary runway was made operational and the Rehabilitation works of the Main Runway were taken up;

- Renewal of Consent for Operation order for 12 million passengers per annum ("MPPA") by the Telangana State Pollution Control Board ("TSPCB") of the Airport Operations was successful;

- Telangana State Ground Water Department ("TSGWD") accorded its permission for the Rainwater Recharge Plan and Ground Water Abstraction from the existing wells at RGIA till 2026;

- For a safe travel experience during the pandemic, all Automated Tray Retrieval System ("ATRS") lanes, in passenger terminal building ("PTB") and interim international departure terminal ("IIDT"), have been enabled with ultraviolet ("UV") solution for tray disinfection;

- Telangana State Pollution Control Board ("TSPCB") granted Consent for Establishment ("CFE") for 40 MPPA airport expansion project and consent for operation ("CFO") for the Multisector SEZ operation.

Commercial / Non-aero

Your Company focuses on creating and delivering a well-rounded shopping, retail and commercial services experience to the passengers and visitors at RGIA, which in turn provides a strong and fast-growing source of revenues for the airport.

Highlights from the financial year include:

- To help passengers with RT-PCR tests, Mapmygenome – COVID-19 test center was opened in the Interim International Departure Terminal ("IIDT") at RGIA;

- Construction of an entertainment center ("Aero Plaza") is in progress at RGIA.

Despite the challenges faced due to the pandemic, your Company added 15 new stores / concepts and outlets including renowned brands such as Shoppers Stop, Krispy Kreme, Foody's, Dadu's etc for further improving the range of choices available to the passengers and driving further growth in non-aero income for your Company.

During the financial year under review, your Company launched many promotions, campaigns and a Raffle draw for growth of sales and improved customer engagement.

Special Measures to Counter Impact of the Pandemic

Your Company has been proactively managing the impact of the pandemic. Several safety and health measures have been taken to protect the business, staff, passengers and all other stakeholders from the coronavirus through operational, financial and other measures. Through these measures, RGIA successfully navigated the challenging period during the lockdown during March and May 2020 and was able to successfully recommence commercial flight operations upon being permitted to do so during May 2020 by the GoI. With the gradual opening of the economy, RGIA has also continued to take up all the measures to ensure the safety of passengers and employees. With the second wave of the pandemic starting in March 2021, RGIA has taken additional measures to ensure employee safety.

Major steps taken up in various areas, during the financial year include**:**

Safety and Wellbeing of Staff & Other Stakeholders:

- Alter working model to facilitate remote working to ensure social distancing;
- Rostering staff to minimize risk of cross-exposure;
- Encouraging Virtual meetings;
- Transport and FMS support for all COVID patients have been extended round the clock;
- Accommodation and food facilities created for ~ 300 critical staffs on-site during 1st wave and bubble arrangements were made at Novotel hotel at RGIA in 27 rooms for 54 members from different critical operations and security departments like ARFF, AOCC, Screeners and IT etc. Also, critical members were advised to stay at home and be available in reserve category;
- Access to sanitizers and PPE kits including face masks, shields, gowns, gloves was provided to all the employees and stakeholder's employees working in the airport premises;
- Appointed an additional doctor on-site;
- Ensured availability of critical items such as PPE and emergency supplies;
- 24x7 GMR Emergency Control Room was created to support needs of the employees and the employees' families with regard to medical services, hospitalization, transportation, security, insurance, social support, HR and miscellaneous services;
- Monitored daily health dashboards for employees and their families and contact tracing and extending quarantine support;
- "HR Buddies and Buddy @ your neighbourhood" concepts were started to help and support the employees in need and also to track the wellbeing of the employees;
- Access to counsellors to address the mental wellbeing of employees; meditation / breathing sessions, telemedicine, counselling sessions were conducted regularly;
- Revisited employees' insurance with enhanced multiple Sum Insured (SI) options for employees and their dependents;
- Extended support with salary advances to cover the hospitalisation bills for the employees in need;
- Agreement with hospitals for ICU beds, isolation beds were signed and also agreements were signed with the leading hospitals for priority testing / treatment for employees;
- Isolation arrangements were provided at GMR Township, GMR Varalakshmi Foundation for the employees and family members;

- Regular RT-PCR tests were conducted to identify positive cases; Company tied up with Mapmygenome, Apollo for testing and also tied up across lucid diagnostics centres for the employees and family members;
- Oxygen arrangements and procurement of medicines required for treatment were made available;
- Supply of COVID kits: Employees who tested positive and consulting the campus doctors, were given COVID kits with required medication as per their medical condition. Also, critical medicines were made available for emergencies;
- Vaccination arrangement:
    - Inaugurated vaccination centre at Apollo Medical Centre at RGIA;
    - GHIAL received "Work Place Vaccination" permission;
    - Procurement of vaccinations was made;
    - Extended vaccination to all the stakeholders of the Airport ecosystem at Apollo Medical Centre at RGIA;
- Inventory of emergency grocery kits kept ready during lockdown.

Emergency Response and Management:

- War Room was set-up with empowered cross functional team and the same was personally steered by the CEO;
- Daily reviews were held to monitor the dynamic situation, track intelligence and plan balanced response with focus on airport operations, business & financial resilience, staff welfare and employee engagement; and policy advocacy;
- Various ground level taskforces were set up in addition to the War Room to engage with the entire airport community and implemented the interventions in collaboration with all the stakeholders.

To enable safe and contactless travel for the passengers, the following initiatives were implemented:

- Contactless passenger processing by leveraging technology:
    - Camera based contactless ID and travel document verification by CISF at terminal entry;
    - Contactless CUSS access and usage via smart phone for boarding pass printing;
    - Contactless F&B ordering and digital payments via GMR airport app HOI and digital wallets such as PhonePe;
    - Contactless car park transactions via Fastag (electronic toll collection) and digital wallets;

- Digital Information Desk;
- Hands-free elevator control.

- Contactless water dispensers and sanitizer dispensers;
- The following Disinfection Initiatives were introduced:
  - Disinfection systems for equipment like trolley, tubs and trays;
  - Baggage belts retrofitted with an automated system which ensures 360° sanitization of passenger baggage;
  - Automated escalator handrail disinfection using UV;
  - Acrylic glass shields mounted on all counters to separate passenger facing regulatory officers and passengers; and billing personnel and customers;
  - Sanitization of transport options: Ensuring internal and external sanitization of taxis / cabs before each trip;
  - Safety measures at Retail and F&B outlets viz. contactless payments, disinfection units to sanitize purchased goods (Corona oven), more self-service options, disinfection and sanitization of goods, etc.
- Others:
  - The operational protocols and processes were modified to cope with the changed health environment to protect both staffs as well as passengers;
  - Comprehensive Social Distancing measures were followed at the terminal, office spaces and other parts of the airport campus;
  - Increased sanitization, fumigation and deep cleaning of all premises, equipment and vehicles at a pre-determined frequency;
  - Thermal screening was installed at all entry points of the terminal and offices;
  - Leveraging all communication channels to spread awareness on the pandemic and precautionary measures were made.

Policy Advocacy:

- Engaged with the government, regulators, media and industry bodies to pursue suitable operational and relief measures;
- The Association of Private Airport Operators ("APAO") of which Hyderabad Airport is a member, has submitted a representation to the MoCA recommending a range of relief and support measures for the airport operators ;
- Closely aligned the following efforts with both the central and state government agencies and local contacts, which helped ensure situational

awareness and smooth operations through the lockdown period and limited resumption of operations from May 25, 2020:

- ✓ Airport operational protocols and processes were aligned and the same was followed in line with the guidelines of MoCA, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Telangana State Health Public Department in collaboration with all the relevant stakeholders;
- ✓ Closely liaised with the Police and Law enforcement Authority to obtain passes and ensured smooth movement of staffs and materials;
- ✓ Managed Labour relations and ensured a peaceful environment across the work sites;
- ✓ Ensured availability of Transport and Drivers throughout the period;
- ✓ CISF escort to support critical movements during lockdown were made;
- ✓ Approval for operation of the Duty-Free Shop during Vande Bharat Mission flights was obtained.

- For its commitment towards passengers and employees Health and Safety, Hyderabad Airport received ACI AHA Accreditation - A merit-based program for airports to be recognized by the passengers, staff, regulators, and governments for prioritizing health and safety measures. Hyderabad Airport is among the first batch of airports globally to receive this prestigious recognition which instills confidence in passengers and boosts air travel.

Customer outreach and engagement:

- All customer facing teams were in constant touch with their respective clients to update on RGIA's measures and also to understand their concerns, requests and challenges;
- Relief / waivers were provided to almost all categories of customers initially for two months period and the contractual terms are being reviewed into to come up with a risk sharing mechanism;
- CEO interaction was held with the Airport Facilitation Committee members that represents all operational stakeholders.

Communication Initiatives against Pandemic Targeted at Passengers, Staff and Stakeholders:

- Strategic messaging via print and electronic media, social media and other channels on the airport's operations during the pandemic induced lock-down and recommencement of the operations with a view to instill confidence among the passengers towards air travel being the safest mode of travel.

Measures to ensure Financial Resilience:

- Continuously assessed liquidity situation and carried out scenario analysis to identify and address potential sources of financial stress;
- Adopted stringent cost control measures to preserve cash, deferment / avoidance of all non-essential opex and capex, renegotiation of all major expenditure contracts to reduce costs & reduce cash outflow; restructuring of staff compensation to preserve cash;
- Identified and secured additional sources of funds to manage liquidity;
- De-rostering of surplus contract staff was done to reduce costs.

REGULATORY AND TARRIFF INCLUDING SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS:

Your Company's aeronautical tariffs are determined by AERA for the control period spanning over five (5) years. Your Company has been operating in the second control period of 2016-2021. For this control period, pursuant to an order by the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal ("TDSAT"), the AERA issued a tariff on March 27, 2020 effective April 1, 2020. There were few disputes with regard to treatment of pre-control period entitlements, classification of Cargo, Ground Handling and Fuel Farm revenues as non-aeronautical, treatment of revenue from real estate development, treatment of forex loss on External Commercial Borrowings ("ECB") payouts, etc., which were contested by your Company through a writ petition filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana at Hyderabad and the Hon'ble High Court after deliberations remanded the matter to TDSAT. The TDSAT, based on the submission of AERA, has directed AERA to consider the said issues afresh during the third control period tariff exercise. The AERA tariff order dated 27.03.2020 is an interim measure order as the pending issues are to be considered by it afresh while determining third control period tariff. Your Company filed the third control period tariff application (2021-2026) and the AERA is currently evaluating the Multi Year Tariff Proposal for the third control period.

The interim measure order of AERA has significantly brought down the aeronautical yield which coupled with the pandemic induced lower traffic throughput, dented the performance of the Company in the financial year.

RATING:

The domestic rating of your Company reaffirmed at AA level by CRISIL, ICRA and India Ratings. The "Rating Watch Negative (RWN)" outlook by all the three rating agencies during the peak of first wave of the pandemic settled at Negative outlook as the traffic gets stabilized during the second half of the Financial Year.

However, international rating of your Company underwent a two notch downgrade by S&P from BB+ to BB- and a notch downgrade by Moody's from Ba1 to Ba2 primarily on account of slower recovery of traffic. However, Fitch reaffirmed rating at BB+ level. All the ratings are currently having negative outlook.

US DOLLAR BONDS:

During the financial year, your Company raised USD 300 million Bonds to fund the ongoing airport capacity expansion program. Your Company has taken appropriate hedges, for the principal and interest payments considering the tenor of the instrument. The Bonds are listed and traded on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

Description of Bonds: 4.75% Senior Secured Notes Due 2026
Issue Size: US Dollar 300 Million
Date of Issue of Bonds: February 2, 2021
Issue Price: USD 2,00,000 per Note
Coupon Rate 4.75% p.a. payable semi annually
Maturity date: February 2, 2026
Credit Rating for the issue: BB+ by Fitch, Ba2 by Moody's

AWARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY / RGIA DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW:

Your Company received the following awards / accolades during the period under review recognizing the significant contributions made in different facets of functional excellence:

- Featured in the Best Regional Airports and the Best Airport Staff in India and Central Asia 2020 categories in the Skytrax World Airports Awards. The Airport was also ranked Fourth and Eighth in the Best Airport in Central Asia and India and Best Regional Airports in Asia categories respectively, in the Skytrax World Airports 2020 Awards and Best Regional Airports in Asia respectively with the overall ranking in the world being at 71st;

- Received Airport Council International's ("ACI") Asia–Pacific Green Airports Platinum Recognition 2020, for efficiency in water management practices;

- Won the "National Energy Leader" and "Excellent Energy Efficient Unit" Awards instituted by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in recognition of energy-efficiency initiatives and best practices;

- Awarded the Green Airports Recognition 2021-Gold award by the ACI in the Category: 15 to 35 MPPA, Asia – Pacific region in February 2021, in recognition of its efficient air quality management standards;

- Achieved the ACI Airport Health Accreditation ("AHA") in recognition of its efforts towards safety of airport passengers and all the personnel working at the airport;

- Won the prestigious CII - Green Power Performance Excellence Awards 2020 in the "Ground Mounted Solar" Category;

- Won the Gold Award In "Telangana State Energy Conservation Awards - 2020 ("TSECA") in recognition of energy conservation measures;

- ACI World's "Voice of Customer" recognition for its continuous efforts in gathering passenger feedback, understanding customer needs and ensuring customer voice was heard during the pandemic in 2020;

- Won the ACI Airport Service Quality ("ASQ") survey award. RGIA has been adjudged as the 'Best Airport by Size and Region' in Asia-Pacific region for 2020, in its category of 15-25 MPPA.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

The Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of your Company presently comprises of the following:

SNo.	Name of the Director	Representing
1	Mr. G. M. Rao, Executive Chairman	Sponsors (GMR Group)
2	Mr. G.B.S Raju, Managing Director	Sponsors (GMR Group)
3	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Sponsors (GMR Group)
4	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Sponsors (GMR Group)
5	Mr. H. J. Dora	Sponsors (GMR Group)
6	Mr. C. Prasanna	Sponsors (GMR Group)
7	Mr. Antoine Crombez	Sponsors (GMR Group)
8	Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez	Sponsors (GMR Group)
9	Mr. Mohd Shukrie bin Mohd Salleh	Sponsors (Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad)
10	Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty	State Promoters (Airports Authority of India)
11	Mr. I.N. Murthy	State Promoters (Airports Authority of India)
12	Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, *IAS*	State Promoters (Government of Telangana)
13	Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao, *IAS*	State Promoters (Government of Telangana)
14	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	Independent Director (ID)
15	Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran	Independent Director (ID)

16	Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa	Independent Director (ID) & Woman Director (WD)
17	Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao	Independent Director (ID)

SNo	Name of the Key Managerial Personnel	Designation
1	Mr. Pradeep Panicker	Chief Executive Officer
2	Mr. Anand Kumar Polamada	Chief Financial Officer
3	Mr. Anup Kumar Samal	Company Secretary

CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP):

- Mr. Pradeep Panicker was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company with effect from June 15, 2020 in place of Mr. S. G. K. Kishore who was elevated as the Executive Director - South & Chief Innovation Officer (Airports), GMR Airports Limited, as part of organizational changes in the GMR Group;

- Mr. Mohd. Shukrie bin Mohd Salleh was appointed as an additional Director of the Company with effect from July 22, 2020, as a representative Director of MAHB;

- Mr. V. R. Hegde ceased to be a Director [nominated by the Airports Authority of India (AAI)] of the Company with effect from July 30, 2020 consequent upon completion of his tenure with the MoCA;

- Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty was appointed as an additional Director of the Company with effect from March 16, 2021, by the Board, as a representative Director of AAI. Mr. Antoine Crombez and Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez were appointed as additional Directors of the Company with effect from April 28, 2021 by the Board, as representative Directors of the GMR Group. All these three additional Directors hold their offices till the date of the ensuing 18th Annual General Meeting (AGM). The resolutions proposing their appointment as Directors are being placed for approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing 18th AGM;

- Mr. Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao, Executive Chairman was reappointed for another period of three (3) years with effect from June 01, 2021 to May 31, 2024;

- Mr. G.B.S. Raju, Managing Director was reappointed for another period of three (3) years with effect from June 01, 2021 to May 31, 2024;

- Mr. C Prasanna, Mr. H. J. Dora and Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar retire at the ensuing 18th AGM by rotation and are eligible for re-appointment.

BOARD COMMITTEES:

Following is the current composition of Board Committees:

Name of the Board Committee	Composition
Audit Committee	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran (Chairman) Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa Mr. C. Prasanna Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao IAS Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (Chairman) Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran Mr. I. N. Murthy Mr. C. Prasanna Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao Mr. Antoine Crombez
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (Chairman) Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, IAS Mr. C Prasanna
Share Allotment and Transfer Committee	Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao (Chairman) Mr. I.N. Murthy Mr. C. Prasanna

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD HELD DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR:

Five Board Meetings were held during the financial year and the details of attendance of the Directors were as under:

SNo	Name of the Director	Dates of the Board Meetings				
		15.06.2020	**22.07.2020**	**19.08.2020**	**05.11.2020**	**10.02.2021**
1	Mr. G.M. Rao	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LOA
2	Mr. G.B.S. Raju	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LOA
4	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Yes	Yes	Yes	*LOA*	Yes
5	Mr. C. Prasanna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Mr. H.J. Dora	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

7	Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, *IAS*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao, *IAS*	Yes	Yes	LOA	Yes	Yes
9	Mr. Venkatramana Hegde	Yes	LOA	NA	NA	NA
10	Mr. I.N. Murthy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Mr. Mohd Shukrie bin Mohd Salleh	NA	NA	Yes	LOA	LOA
12	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (ID)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran (ID)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa (ID & WD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao (ID)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Mr. Antoine Crombez	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(Attended-Yes; Leave of absence granted –LOA, Not Applicable - NA)

NUMBER OF COMMITTE E MEETINGS HELD DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR:

Audit Committee Meetings:

Five Audit Committee Meetings were held during the financial year and the details of attendance of the Members were as under:

SNo	Name of the Committee Member	Dates of the Audit Committee Meetings				
		15.06.2020	22.07.2020	19.08.2020	05.11.2020	10.02.2021
1	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (ID)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran (ID - Chairman)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa (ID & WD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Mr. C Prasanna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS	Yes	Yes	*LOA*	Yes	Yes
6	Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao (ID)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Mr. Camilo Perez-Perez	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(Attended-Yes; Leave of Absence granted-LOA; Not Applicable-NA)

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings:

Two Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) Meetings were held during the financial year and the details of attendance of the Members were as under:

SNo	Name of the Committee Member	Date of the NRC Meeting	
		15.06.2020	19.08.2020
1	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (ID - Chairman)	Yes	Yes
2	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	Yes	Yes
3	Mr. I.N. Murthy	Yes	Yes
4	Mr. C Prasanna	Yes	LOA
5	Mr. Antoine Crombez	NA	NA
6	Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao (ID)	NA	NA

(Attended-Yes; Leave of Absence granted-LOA; Not Applicable-NA)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee Meetings:

One CSR Committee Meeting was held during the financial year and the details of attendance of the Members were as under:

SNo	Name of the Committee Member	Date of the CSR Committee Meeting
		15.06.2020
1	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	Yes
2	Mr. C Prasanna	Yes
3	Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, IAS	Yes

(Attended-Yes; Leave of Absence granted-LOA; Not Applicable-NA)

Apart from the meetings of the above Statutory Committees, two meetings of the Sub Committee of the Board of Directors were held during the financial year and the details of the meeting were as under:

- Meeting of the Sub Committee of the Board of Directors on Demerger was formed with the following Board Members viz., Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu, Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao IAS and Mr. C. Prasanna; and the meeting was held on December 15, 2020 with attendance of all the Committee Members;

- Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors for issue of foreign currency bonds, was formed with the following Board members viz., Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu, Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao IAS and Mr. C. Prasanna; and the meeting was held on January 20, 2021 with attendance of all the Committee Members.

During the financial year, no meeting of the Share Allotment and Transfer Committee was held.

Separate Meeting of the Independent Directors:

During the financial year under review, in terms of section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, a separate meeting of the independent directors was held on August 19, 2020.

During the financial year, the following Circular Resolutions were passed:

SNo	Particulars of Circular Resolution	Date of Passing
1	Board of Directors	04-04-2020 11-09-2020 06-10-2020 22-10-2020 21-01-2021 10-03-2021
2	Audit Committee	08-09-2020 20-01-2021
3	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	09-03-2021
4	CSR Committee	04-04-2020

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:

The Company complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

a) that in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b) that such accounting policies as mentioned in Note No. 4 of the Notes to the financial statements have been selected and applied consistently and judgments and estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and of the loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;

c) that proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) that the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis;

e) that proper internal financial controls to be followed by the Company have been laid down and that the financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively;

f) that proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

STATEMENT ON DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors and on evaluation of the relationships disclosed, the following Directors are independent in terms of Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013:

a) Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu
b) Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran
c) Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa
d) Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao

Pursuant to Rule 6(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, all the above Independent Directors have registered with the Independent Directors Databank, maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs.

BOARD EVALUATION:

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

COMPANY'S POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION:

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company covering the Directors' appointment, remuneration, criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a Director and other matters, as required under sub-section (3) of section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, is available on the website of the Company i.e. http://www.hyderabad.aero / about-us/ourcompany / corporate governance/ Nomination and Remuneration Policy. The salient features of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy are mentioned in **Annexure-1.**

A. Remuneration paid to the Managing Director (MD), Whole-time Directors (WTD) and / or Manager (Managerial Personnel) during the financial year:

Sl. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/Manager	Total Amount (Rs.)

		Mr. GM Rao (Executive Chairman)	Mr. GBS Raju Managing Director	
1	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act,1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	3,32,40,823	2,86,42,137	6,18,82,960
2	Stock Option	--	--	--
3	Sweat Equity	--	--	--
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	--	--	--
5	Others, please specify	--	--	--
	Total (A)	3,32,40,823	2,86,42,137	6,18,82,960
	Ceiling as per the Act	As per Special Resolution approved by the Shareholders	As per Special Resolution approved by the Shareholders	

B. Remuneration to other Directors (other than Managerial Personnel):

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Directors				Total Amount
	Mr RSSLN Bhaskarudu	Mr NC Sarabeswaran	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa	Mr. Madhu R. Rao	
Independent Directors Fee for attending board / committee meetings Commission Others, please specify	5,00,000 -- --	4,40,000 -- --	4,00,000 -- --	2,00,000 -- --	15,40,000 -- --
Total (1)	5,00,000	4,40,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	15,40,000

Name of the Director	Mr. HJ Dora	Mr. K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS	Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, IAS	Mr. Mohd Shukrie Bin Mohd Salleh	Mr. VR Hegde	Mr. I.N. Murthy	Total Amount
Other Non-Executive Directors Fee for attending board / committee meetings Commission Others, please specify	 1,00,000 -- --	 2,00,000 -- --	 1,20,000 -- --	 20,000 -- --	 20,000 -- --	 1,40,000 -- --	 6,00,000 -- --
Total (2)	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,20,000	20,000	20,000	1,40,000	6,00,000
Total(B) = (1+2)	6,00,000	6,40,000	5,20,000	2,20,000	20,000	1,40,000	21,40,000
Total Remuneration							
Overall Ceiling as per the Act	Maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- sitting fee per meeting per director						

Other than the aforesaid payment of the sitting fees paid during the financial year, there were no other pecuniary relationships or transactions between the Non-Executive Directors and the Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

The following loans or guarantees given or security provided or investments were made by the Company during the financial year:

Sl No	Name of the entity	Relationship	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars
1	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL)	Subsidiary	30,00,00,000	Extended Corporate Guarantee in favour of the Lender of GHAL for securing its Lease Rental Discounting (LRD) Loan.
2	GMR Air Cargo And Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL)	Subsidiary	30,00,00,000	Extended Corporate Guarantee in favour of the Lender of GACAEL for securing its working capital facility.

3	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	Holding Company	200,00,00,000	Extended the inter corporate loan.
4	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL)	Subsidiary	10,00,00,000	Extended the inter corporate loan.
5	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL)	Subsidiary	40,00,00,000	Extended the inter corporate loan.

Your Company being an infrastructure Company, is exempted from complying with the provisions of section 186 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to any loan or investments made and / or any guarantees or security given.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE RELATED PARTIES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 188(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

All transactions entered into with the related parties during the financial year under review were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Your Company has not entered into any contracts or arrangements with the related parties referred to in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and as such no particulars are required to be given.

All related party transactions (RPTs) are placed before the Audit Committee for approval. Omnibus approval was obtained on a yearly basis for transactions which were of a repetitive nature. All the transactions with the related parties are audited by the Management Assurance Group (Internal Auditors) of the Company, before the same are placed before the Audit Committee for their review and approval. All RPTs are mentioned in Note no. 41 to the Notes to the Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year.

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

Since the Company does not own any manufacturing facility, the particulars relating to technology absorption stipulated in the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are not applicable. However, the particulars relating to conservation of energy are provided in **Annexure-2** to the Board's Report.

The particulars for foreign exchange earnings and outgo in the financial year, as follows:

(a) Earnings in foreign currency (on accrual basis):

(Rupees in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020

Concession fees	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(b) Expenditure in foreign currency (on accrual basis):

(Rupees in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Professional charges	2.37	2.34
Interest*	-	-
Other borrowing cost**	11.03	9.80
Others	3.10	2.71
Total	**16.50**	**14.85**

**Interest on Senior Secured Notes (SSNs) amounting to Rs. 199.11 Crore (March 31, 2020: Rs. 183.50 Crore) is not considered above as the same is hedged and are payable in INR.*

***Represents amortization charge of issuance cost incurred towards issue of 2027 SSN, 2024 SSN and 2026 SSN amounting to Rs. 46.96 Crore, Rs. 26.21 Crore and Rs. 27.15 Crore in foreign currency during the financial year ended March 31, 2018, March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021 respectively.*

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

Your Company has established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks that may affect the organization. As per the ERM framework, the risks are identified considering the internal and external environment. While there were no risks perceived to threaten the existence of your Company, some of the risks as mentioned below, have been identified as certain key risks, which are being monitored at regular intervals along with mitigating measures:

Nature of Risk

- Slower than expected recovery from COVID impact, especially in international traffic, influenced by the 2nd / 3rd waves
- Delay in Control Period-3 tariff
- Delay in completion of expansion works
- Financial and operational difficulties faced by airline sector
- Delay in receiving outstanding amount from Air India (AI) Group Companies

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM:

Your Company's internal control systems are commensurate with the nature of its business and the size and complexity of its operations.

Your Company's internal control procedures ensure compliance with various policies, practices and statutes in keeping with the organisation's pace of growth and increasing complexity of operations. The Management Assurance Group (Internal Auditors) of the Company, carries out extensive audits throughout the year, across all functional areas and submits its reports to the Audit Committee.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND ITS ADEQUACY:

Your Company has adopted policies and procedures including the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures under the Companies Act, 2013.

During the year under review, such controls were reviewed and tested by the Internal Auditors and no reportable material weakness was observed in the design or operating effectiveness of the controls except few areas where the risk has been identified as low and there is a need to further strengthen the controls.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

Your Company is driven by the Group's vision on CSR to make a difference, specifically to society by contributing to the economic development of the country and improving the quality of life of the local communities. Towards this vision, the Company partners with the communities around RGIA to drive various initiatives in the areas of 1) Education; 2) Health, hygiene & sanitation; 3) Empowerment & livelihood; and Community Development. Your Company has been implementing community development initiatives in the villages surrounding RGIA since 2005. The intensive activities in these thrust areas have been focused in six villages i.e. Airport Colony (rehabilitation colony), Gollapally, Mamidipally, Shamshabad, Charinagar and Ranganayakula Thanda (R.N. Thanda). The CSR initiatives also extend to another 17 villages surrounding RGIA and few other places in the State of Telangana. Implementation of various activities under these three verticals is being carried out by GHIAL CSR with the professional support of GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (a Section 8 company, the CSR arm of GMR Group) from planning to execution. All activities under these thrust areas have been reoriented keeping in view of pandemic situation and the Company has tried its best to continue the support to the target communities duly following all the Covid protocols. Special support programs were implemented during the year for Covid affected communities like distribution of cooked food packets, dry ration kits etc. and also to the flood affected families in the older part of the city.

Details about the CSR Policy and initiatives taken by your Company on CSR during the financial year are given in the CSR Annual Report 2020-21, as required under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, which is annexed to this report as **Annexure-3.**

SHARE CAPITAL:

The paid-up equity share capital of your Company as on March 31, 2021, was Rs.378,00,00,000/- (Rupees Three Hundred Seventy-Eight Crore only) comprising of 37,80,00,000 (Thirty-Seven Crore Eighty Lakhs only) equity shares of face value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) each. During the financial year under review, your Company had not issued any new shares. Being the holder of 63% of the paid-up equity share capital of your Company, as on March 31, 2021, GMR Airports Limited is the Holding Company of your Company.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

During the financial year, the following corporate restructuring and strategic initiatives have taken place:

- **Closure of GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited ("GHAPDL"):** Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad considering the application made under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, for closure of GHAPDL, had approved the closure application on March 13, 2021. As per the approval, GHAPDL was closed with effect from March 13, 2021.

- **Scheme of Arrangement between GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited ("GHAL") and GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited ("GHAAL"):** The Regional Director (South-East Region), Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Hyderabad considering the Companies' petitions, vide its Confirmation Order (in Form CAA-12) dated 18-06-2021 confirmed the Scheme of Arrangement envisaging the demerger of rent yielding warehousing business of GHAL (Demerged Company or Transferor Company) into GHAAL (Resulting Company or Transferee Company), with the appointed date of April 01, 2021. The Confirmation Order and Scheme of Arrangement will be implemented by transferring, vesting and Demerging of "Demerged Undertaking" or "Rent Yielding Warehousing Businesses" of the Demerged Company (i.e. all its assets and labilities) into the Resulting Company on a going concern basis, with the appointed date being April 01, 2021.

Statement under Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013:

In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Accounting Standards, the Company has prepared the consolidated financial statements of the Company including its subsidiaries and joint venture companies, which is forming part of the Annual Report. A statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the following subsidiaries and joint venture (JV) companies, in the prescribed Form AOC-1 is attached to the consolidated financial statements of the Company:

1. GMR Hospitality And Retail Limited (GHRL - Subsidiary)

2. GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL - Subsidiary)
3. GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL - Subsidiary)
4. GMR Air Cargo And Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL formerly "GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited" - Subsidiary)
5. GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL- Subsidiary of GHAL)
6. GMR Aero Technic Limited (GATL – Subsidiary of GACAEL)
7. GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL - JV of GHAL)
8. Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (LHAMPL - JV)

Business highlights and achievements in certain major Subsidiaries during the financial year:

GHAL:

- During the financial year, the financial performance has improved significantly, Revenue increased from Rs.17.95 Crore in the financial year 2019-20 to Rs.87.08 Crore in the financial year 2020-21 (YoY up by 385%);

- Definitive agreements were signed with OSI Systems Private Limited on March 8, 2021 for setting up, operating and maintaining an office and a facility for assembly and manufacturing of medical devices at Airport City, Tower-2;

- Entered into an Agreement with St. Mary's Eduinfra Private Limited dated July 23, 2020 to set up a school with Leasable area of ~ 10 Acres. It includes educational institution containing academic and non-academic services buildings, hostel buildings and corresponding offices.

GHASL:

- During the financial year, the financial performance has improved, revenue increased from Rs.17.51 Crore in financial year 2019-20 to Rs.19.26 Crore in financial year 2020-21 (YoY up by 10%);

GACAEL (Cargo Division):

- The Cargo division has shown resilience during the COVID 19 crisis by achieving 75% of the cargo volume handled in 2019-20, during the current financial year. Overall cargo volumes handled in the financial year 2020-21 was 101,260 metric tons against 134,502 metric tons in financial year 2019-20. Despite the slump created by global health crisis, the business has achieved Gross Revenue of Rs. 80 Crore with strong recovery percentage of 87% compared to the financial year 2019-20.

GACAEL (MRO Division):

- During the financial year, the financial performance of MRO Division has improved significantly. Revenue increased from Rs.209 Crore in the financial year 2019-20 to Rs.247 Crore in the financial year 2020-21 (YoY up by 18%) and the year ended with a Profit Before Tax of Rs. 8 Crore;

- The MRO division's Line Maintenance business got impacted due to the restriction on flight movements during the pandemic - revenues reduced from Rs. 6.35 Crore in the financial year 2019-20 to Rs. 3.33 Crore in the financial year 2020-21 (YoY down by 48%).

GHRL (Hotel Division):

- Hotel was operational for the entire financial year (including the peak months of COVID-19) and implemented all the safety measures to safeguard its guests and staff;

- Government initiated "Vande Bharat Mission" repatriation flights which helped the hotel to experience top line revenues of approximately Rs. 82 lakhs with 3200 room nights;

- The hotel achieved an occupancy of 29.1% with an ARR of INR 4,348 and an overall revenue of Rs. 21.88 Crore and operational Gross Operating Profit of Rs.1.14 Crore.

GHRL (Hyderabad Duty Free Division):

- The sales per passenger (SPP) have grown by 29% in the financial year 2020-21 (US$ 8.2) as compared to the financial year 2019-20 (US$ 6.4) mainly due to sales to arriving passengers;

- Average Transaction Value (ATV) has grown by 9% in the financial year 2020-21 (US$ 94) as compared to the financial year 2019-20 (US$ 86);

- Conversion has grown by 18% in 2020-21 (8.7%) as compared to the financial year 2019-20 (7.4%);

- The ATV and conversion growth were mainly due to the Air bubble / Vande Bharat Mission Flights.

AUDITORS:

Statutory Auditors and Statutory Audit Report:

M/s. K. S. Rao & Co, Chartered Accountants [ICAI Firm Registration No. 003109S] were appointed as one of the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of five (5) years to hold office from the conclusion of the 14th Annual General

Meeting (AGM) held in year 2017 till the conclusion of the 19^{th} AGM to be held in the year 2022.

M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, Hyderabad (Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013) were appointed as one of the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of five (5) years, from the conclusion of 16^{th} AGM held in the year 2019 till the conclusion of the 21^{st} AGM to be held in the year 2024.

Statutory Auditors' qualification / comment on the Company's standalone financial statements for the financial year:

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 financial statements as at 31 March 2021:

The Company's internal financial control system towards estimating the fair value of other financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', as more fully explained in note 39 to the standalone financial statements, were not operating effectively due to uncertainties in the judgments and assumptions made by the Company in such estimations, which could result in the Company not providing for adjustment, if any, that may be required to the carrying value of other financial assets and its consequential impact on the earnings, reserves and related disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.

Management's Response to the Statutory Auditors' qualifications / comments:

During the financial year ended 2019, the Company had entered into a term loan facility arrangement with Yes Bank Limited ("YBL" or "Bank"), to avail term loan of Rs. 4,200 Crore, and had incurred an up-front processing fee of Rs. 63 Crore. However, in view of certain developments, the Bank expressed its inability to extend the loan, and accordingly on April 21, 2020, the arrangement was terminated. Further YBL vide their letter dated June 9, 2020, acknowledged the receipt of request from the Company for refund of the aforesaid up-front fees and to present the Company's request to the appropriate committees for approvals. Further, management has obtained legal opinion from an independent lawyer regarding the Company's right to receive the refund of the upfront fee. In view of the above and on the basis of on-going discussions with the Bank officials, management is confident of the recovery of the said amount in full, and accordingly, no adjustments were considered necessary in the accompanying standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2021. Hence, management believes that no such material weakness existed as on 31 March 21 as mentioned in the auditors' report.

Secretarial Auditors and Secretarial Audit Report:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the Board had reappointed M/s. KBG Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice (CP No. 6262) represented by its Partner Mr. Srikrishna Chintalpati, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed as Annexure-4 and forms an integral part of this Board's Report.

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks in the secretarial audit report for the financial year.

Cost Auditors and Cost Audit Report:

Pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, your Company has been carrying out audit of cost records. The Board of Directors has reappointed M/s. Narasimha Murthy and Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000042), as Cost Auditor to audit the cost records of the Company for the financial year. As required under the Companies Act, 2013, a resolution seeking members' approval for the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor forms part of the Notice convening the 18th Annual General Meeting for their ratification.

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks in the cost audit report for the financial year.

Further, the Auditors of your Company have not reported any incident of fraud by the Company or by the officers and employees of the Company in the financial year under review.

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN:

Pursuant to the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2021 effective from March 05, 2021, Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 has been amended. Hence, there is no requirement to annex the extract of the annual return of the Company to the Board's Report for the financial year. However, the Annual Return is posted on Company's Website http://www.hyderabad.aero / about-us/ourcompany / corporate governance.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS:

During the financial year under review, your Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT:

Recruitment: Your Company has continued the HR Business Partner (HRBP) concept and increased the screening levels with the motive of improving the quality of candidates hired. As on March 31, 2021, there were 797 employees on the Company's rolls.

Learning and Development*:* Your Company provides opportunities to all its employees to attend training programs to develop their behavioral and technical skills through various training programs spread across domains like Airside, Firefighting, Safety, Aviation security, Hazard Management, Soft skills, MS office, Values and Beliefs, etc.

Employee Relations*:* During the year under review, relations between the management and employees continued to remain cordial. Rewards and Recognitions were conferred on those employees who have performed beyond the call of duty.

Communication Forums*:* Your Company gives a platform for the employees to communicate directly with the CEO through the CEO's Town Hall Meeting, which is held once in a quarter; and promotes a bottom-up communication flow. In this platform, the CEO shares all the insights pertaining to the business verticals, sectors and the GMR Group along with organizational performance, plans, goals and objectives. All the strategies, hits and misses of the last quarter are communicated to the employees. This is also a platform to recognize the contributions of the employees and welcome new employees aboard. Your Company also conducted departmental skip level meetings and orientations for new joiners / hires.

Employee Development Initiatives*:* Your Company has in place Multi-Tier Leadership Development Programs (MTLDP) which equips employees at various management levels with managerial and execution skills required at their levels to excel as versatile leaders. Participants are prepared to take on higher cross-functional responsibilities and drive a high-performance culture in the organization. During the year under review, junior management employees underwent Young Leaders Program (YLP) which is designed to enhance leadership skills and personal effectiveness of the participants and make them ready for future roles.

Employee recognition: Recognition culture in your Company saw a positive trend among the employees in terms of motivation, performance and continuing endeavor for achievement. Your Company recognizes exemplary performers through various initiatives like Star of the Month ('SOM-Individual and Team'), 'Star Team of the Quarter', 'Thank You' and 'Well Done' cards. Increasing trend of SOM Nominations and card redemptions indicates positive change in the recognition culture. Also, the Company has introduced a practice of recognizing the Value Ambassadors as value champions.

Employee Engagement and Wellness:

Employee engagement is one of the top-most priorities for your Company. Employee engagement survey is conducted with help of a third-party survey administration partner. Summaries of survey results are shared with the employees and these engagement survey findings become the basis for developing employee engagement initiatives across departments. Department wise action plans are developed to ensure that engagement factors affecting each department are properly addressed.

Engagement interventions include initiatives like Job rotation / enrichment opportunities for employees, V-Connect for new joinees, sports events, recognition platforms, festival celebrations, professional development initiatives etc. Your Company has also extended engagement to the employee's families and also to Airport stakeholders through events like Pariwar Milan during the financial year. Your Company has been conducting stakeholder engagement initiatives like "One Family, One Mission", under which various events like International Yoga Day, Sankranti Celebrations, Women's day, Dandiya night, etc., were organized for the RGIA community.

Various health awareness sessions, blood donation camps and medical screening camps were conducted as part of the employee wellness initiative- "Ayushi". Employees undergo annual health checkup as per eligibility and it is mandatory for employees of departments like ARFF and Security and Control.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013:

An Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy is in place in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. An Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to address complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary and trainees) are covered under this Policy.

Details of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed off during the financial year, are as under:

Number of complaints received	: Nil
Number of complaints disposed off	: Nil

VIGIL MECHANISM:

Your Company has established a vigil mechanism by adopting a Whistle Blower Policy for the Directors, regular employees and other stakeholders of the Company, including advisors, consultants and employees on contract. The Policy also applies to third parties with any commercial dealings with the Company, including vendors, service providers, partners, joint venture employees and customers. The policy has adequate safeguards to ensure that no complainant is victimized for raising a genuine concern under the Policy and has a provision for direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, in appropriate and exceptional cases.

Any Whistle Blower making a complaint under the Policy may make a disclosure to the Ombudsperson – Mr. H J Dora, Director of the Company, through the following modes:

(a) Written or oral complaints through teleconference or by personally meeting the Ombudsperson.

(b) An Ethics Helpline was established with a Toll-Free No. 1800-1020-467 and maintained for reporting the complaints and concerns of employees, suppliers and other stakeholders. This is managed by a Third-Party Agency and confidentiality is maintained in all the complaints and concerns raised. This facility is also extended through fax, mail and post. Anybody can reach through e-mail: gmr@ethicshelpline.com.

The Ombudsperson will ensure that concerns received under the Policy are investigated in a fair manner and that the decisions are reported to appropriate authorities for taking necessary action. The whistle blower policy provides adequate protection to the complainant against any retaliation.

The Ethics & Integrity (E&I) Department of GMR Group will confirm to the Audit Committee on a half yearly basis about the implementation of Vigil Mechanism Policy of the Company including fraud (if any).

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT:

Sustainable development is the core concept on which all the airport operational activities are developed and implemented. Your Company is committed to conduct business in an environment friendly and sustainable manner, in line with GMR Group's Vision, Mission, Values, Beliefs and Corporate Policies. During the financial year, despite pandemic constraints, RGIA has always ensured stringent compliance with Safety and Environment regulations. Special oversight audit programs were conducted to ensure safe operations are undertaken in full compliance with Covid prevention protocol standards. The Hyderabad Airport has recorded the lowest number of safety incidents comparative to previous years and a significant reduction in the carbon intensity and excellent air quality metrics, which was possible through stakeholder engagement and proactive intervention strategy adopted on a continual basis.

Some of the salient features of your Company's safety and environment management performance are indicated below:

I. Safety:

1. **RGIA Safety Mission Statement:**

   "We are committed to developing, nurturing and proactively promoting a safety culture at RGIA with the philosophy 'Safety first.'"

2. **Synopsis**

   Safety Management System of your Company is in line with the Safety Management System framework defined by the International Civil Aviation Organization ("ICAO") and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, India ("DGCA"). Consistent and collaborative approach of your Company in sensitizing the stakeholders on various safety and environment processes has yielded good results during the financial year. The number of safety incidents and their severity score was well below those of previous years as well as within the incident score limit set at the start of the year.

3. **Safety Performance and assurance during financial year:**

   Your Company has continued its efforts in giving safety assurance to all its stakeholders through proactive and preventive measures. The change management process at your Company has been very effective. Your Company has implemented a stringent risk assessment process which was carried out for all the major changes / activities to proactively identify the hazards and mitigate them in advance to ensure a seamless transition of the major changes in the facilities and processes. This has been one of the crucial enablers for obtaining timely DGCA /regulatory approvals for the safe and efficient completion of the projects. The Safety Action Group ("SAG") consisting of safety SPOCs (single point of contacts) of all the agencies operating at RGIA, which was created to strengthen the Safety Management System ("SMS") at RGIA played a vital role in enhancing safety assurance. Further, the Safety department has trained selected SPOCs from internal & external stakeholders on SMS for further training to all the employees within the respective departments of GHIAL / organizations. As an integral part of continued safety assurance, your Company has ensured regular safety oversight inspections, Audits & CAPA (Corrective Action & Preventive Action) effectiveness checks of all critical activities within the airport.

4. **Safety compliance**

   The SMS at RGIA is in compliance with the DGCA regulatory guidelines. The Aerodrome License [AL/Public/021] has been renewed and is valid till March 03, 2022. Also as part of IMS recertification process, your Company has migrated from OHSAS 18001:2007 to ISO 45001:2018 and has obtained certification valid till December 13, 2021.

5. **Safety Initiatives**

As part of enhancing the safety culture within RGIA through innovative initiatives, voluntary hazard reporting through WhatsApp has been introduced which has helped the Company to proactively mitigate potential safety concerns well before they become a serious safety concern. All the stakeholders are encouraged to voluntarily report hazards and safety occurrences through online reporting portals and various other modes. As part of Reward & Recognition, a new initiative has been introduced to identify Safety champions for each month from GHIAL & Stakeholders for their contribution based on the quality and relevancy of their contribution to the collective safety initiatives. As a proactive initiative to have better control on various safety aspects involving passengers, a separate safety working group has been created for the passenger terminal building ("PTB") to always ensure highest safety standards and excellent passenger experience.

6. **Safety Promotion**

To set the highest priority and emphasize the importance of safety culture, the Safety promotion events are led by the CEO and all the senior management of the Company to demonstrate your Company's commitment to safety. These safety promotion activities are conceived and implemented with the active cooperation and participation of all the stakeholders, including GMR employees and their family members. One of the successful safety promotion events during the National Safety Week was the 'Flash-mob' by the children of the GMR employees which has received wide acclaim and appreciation both by the airport community as well as the media. Also, the stakeholders are sensitized regularly through safety bulletins, safety alerts through various communication channels.

II. Environment Compliance and Sustainability Activities:

During the financial year, there has been some significant achievements on the environment management and sustainability processes which are:

- GHIAL has successfully installed two noise monitoring terminals outside the airport under the flight path of the runway which will help the airport to ensure effective noise management process for the benefit of the surrounding community;

- GHIAL has been successfully accorded approval by the state ground water authority for its ground water recharge and abstraction process in line with the Environment Clearance conditions defined in the 50 MPPA Environment Clearance;

- GHIAL has also successfully renewed the Consent for Operation ("CFO") for 12 MPPA capacity for one more year which will ensure seamless airport operations until the completion and commissioning of the newly constructed airport facilities and terminal buildings for 40 MPPA capacity;

- GHIAL has obtained conditional approval from the State Government for commissioning the additional 5 MW solar plant which was completed earlier. The additional facility is expected to be commissioned shortly to scale-up the airport's green energy development capacity to a total of 10 MW;

- As part of its natural resources optimisation and zero liquid discharge objective, GHIAL has constructed and commissioned additional Sewage Water Treatment capacity of 1350 KLD to augment the existing 1850 KLD capacity. This will ensure efficient use of water in line with the 'Reduce-Reuse-Recycle' principle;

- In terms of recognition for its continuing contribution and achievement for Environmental Protection initiatives, GHIAL continues to retain its Carbon Neutral Level 3 Plus status. This certificate is valid till December 2023. The Level 3+ Neutrality is the highest level of environmental achievement and is a recognition of the airport's great efforts in reducing / neutralizing carbon emissions;

- In recognition of its efficient air quality management standards, GHIAL has been awarded with Green Airports Recognition 2021-Gold award by the Airports Council International in the *Category: 15 to 35 MPPA, Asia – Pacific region* in February 2021;

- In addition to retaining the status of 'Single use plastic free facility' by phasing out materials less than 50 microns' thickness, GHIAL has implemented a robust and stringent 'Bio-medical waste management process' with an emphasis on careful and efficient collection and disposal of Covid PPE waste used by the passengers and airport staff.

In addition to the above, some of the continuing best environment practices include:

  - ➢ LEED certified Terminal Building which allows maximum natural lighting, and other features that enable optimal use of energy and water;

  - ➢ Effective implementation of the "Reduce-Reuse-Recycle" principle in the overall water usage within the airport;

- Efficient rain-water harvesting and ground water recharging processes;

- Efficient solid waste management processes and compost generation to meet 100% internal demands to develop a beautiful landscaping within the airport precincts;

- Robust process to effectively reduce aircraft noise and emission levels by collaboratively engaging with airline operators and Air Traffic Service providers to bring in best practices like single engine taxi, Fixed Electrical Ground Power to reduce use of aircraft Auxiliary Power Units (APU), Continuous Descent Approach Operations etc.

Your Company organizes various environment awareness programs on a regular basis and wide publicity during World Environment Day, Earth-Hour, etc., by engaging all the airport community including airlines, ground handlers, passengers and all other stakeholders operating at RGIA.

[Note: Relevant photographs of the above-mentioned sustainability activities are shown as **Annexure-5**.]

PARTICULARS OF REMUNERATION:

Your Company being an unlisted Company is not required to provide the details of the remuneration under the provisions of section 197 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 vis-à-vis Rule 5(1), 5(2) & 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Directors take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to the State Government of Telangana, Government of India, various Government Departments / Authorities including the Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, National Company Law Tribunal, Airports Authority of India, Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad, MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited, GMR Group, Concessionaries, Customers, Suppliers, Vendors and Lending Banks, Financial Institutions and Joint Venture Partners, and Financial Investors for their co-operation.

Your Directors place on record their sincere appreciation for the contributions made by employees at all levels through their hard work, dedication, solidarity and support.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Hyderabad	**G. B. S. Raju**	**C Prasanna**
Date : July 19, 2021	Managing Director	Director
	DIN : 00061686	DIN: 01630300

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Salient Features of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy is formulated in compliance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable rules made thereunder. The Board has, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (Committee) approved the policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management and their remuneration.

(1) The Key Objectives of the Committee are:

(a) To guide the Board in relation to appointment and removal of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management.

(b) To evaluate the performance of the members of the Board and provide necessary report to the Board for further evaluation.

(c) To recommend to the Board a policy relating to Remuneration payable to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

(2) Appointment criteria and qualifications

(a) Subject to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, other applicable laws, if any and GMR Group HR Policy, the Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director, KMP or other Employees at Senior Management level and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.

(b) The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of any person as the Managing Director / Whole-time Director / Manager who has attained the age of seventy years. Provided that the term of the person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution based on the explanatory statement annexed to the notice for such motion indicating the justification for extension of appointment beyond the age of seventy years.

(3) Term / Tenure

(a) Managing Director / Whole-time Director / Manager (Managerial Personnel)

The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Managerial Personnel for a term not exceeding five years at a time. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of the said term.

(b) Independent Director

(i) An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for re-appointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment is made in the Board's report.

(ii) No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director in the Company.

(4) Evaluation

Subject to Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, the Committee shall carry out the evaluation of Directors at such intervals as may be considered necessary.

(5) Removal

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013, rules made thereunder or under any other applicable laws, rules and regulations, the Committee may recommend, to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director, KMP, subject to the provisions and compliance of the applicable laws, rules and regulations.

(6) Retirement

The Director, KMP and Personnel of Senior Management shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Director, KMP, Personnel of Senior Management in the same position / remuneration or otherwise even after attaining the retirement age, in the interest and for the benefit of the Company.

(7) Provisions relating to Remuneration

(a) The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. to Managerial Personnel will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required.

(b) The remuneration and commission to be paid to the Managerial Personnel shall be as per the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force.

(c) Increments to the existing remuneration / compensation structure may be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs / scales approved by the Shareholders in the case of Managerial Personnel.

(d) The remuneration to Personnel of Senior Management shall be governed by the GMR Group HR Policy.

(e) The remuneration / commission to Non-Executive Directors shall be in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force.

(f) The Non- Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof and such fees shall not exceed the maximum amount as prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013.

(g) The sitting fee paid to Independent Directors and Women Directors, shall not be less than the sitting fee payable to other directors.

(h) The Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place :	Hyderabad	**G. B. S. Raju**	**C Prasanna**
Date :	July 19, 2021	Managing Director	Director
		DIN : 00061686	DIN: 01630300

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Particulars relating to conservation of energy as per the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(a) Energy Conservation Measures taken in the FY 2020-21
- ➢ Upgradation of conventional PACs to Energy Efficient PACs
- ➢ Cooling Tower Upgradation
- ➢ Installation of Condenser Automatic Tube Cleaning System
- ➢ Car Park Lighting Upgradation
- ➢ Enhancing performance of Low Side of HVAC

Brief Summary of some Key Projects:

- Upgradation of conventional PACs to Energy Efficient PACs
  The existing Precision Air Conditioning Units installed at ATC were installed in 2008, the current PAC were Upgraded to energy Efficient System. The PAC installed are of better IKW and helped in reducing the Specific energy consumption of the system. This project helped in reduction of power consumption by 3.4 Lakh kWh.

- Installation of Condenser Automatic Tube Cleaning System (Implemented for all Chillers):

  Automatic tube cleaning system is installed with chillers, it helps in cleaning the condenser tubes which in turn reduces the approach, increases heat transfer, reduced energy consumptions and reduction in maintenance cost. The requirement of chemical cleaning of condenser tubes also ceases after the installation of Automatic Tube Cleaning System. The solution is implemented for all the chillers of Terminal building.

- Cooling Tower Upgradation (2 Nos)

  The existing cooling towers were in use since commissioning, to ensure the efficiency is as per design and to mitigate the issues of wear & tear, 2 No's of CT's were upgraded, which enhanced the performance resulting in energy conservation.

(b) Additional investments and proposals implemented for reduction of consumption of energy in the FY 2020-21:

- ➢ Upgradation of conventional PACs to Energy Efficient PACs -3Nos– Rs.36 Lakhs
- ➢ Installation of Condenser Automatic Tube Cleaning System (Implemented for all Chillers) – Rs.21 Lakhs.
- ➢ Car Park Lighting Upgradation to LED – Rs.19 Lakhs
- ➢ Cooling Tower Upgradation (2 Nos) – Rs.30 Lakhs
- ➢ Enhancing performance of equipment by improving performance in Low Side of HVAC – Zero Cost

(c) Impact of the above measures at (a) for reduction of energy consumption:

Overall Energy Performance Index (kWh/Sq. Mtr.) was reduced by 32% per sq. Mtr. as compared with previous year. As a result, Airport achieved lower energy consumption per Sq. Mtr. in FY 2020-21 i.e. 10.7 kWh / Sq. Mtr. (Avg.) against 15.8 kWh/Sq. Mtr. (Avg.) in FY 2019-20.

Following initiatives are planned in the FY 2021-22 for reduction of energy consumption:

- Asset Management Tool for real time monitoring– Rs.350 Lakhs
- Upgradation of conventional pumps – Rs.130 Lakhs
- Refurbishment of Cooling Towers (5 Nos) – Rs.120 Lakhs
- Replacement of conventional Blower motor with IE3 motors – Rs. 4 Lakhs
- WTP Pumps Replacement -Rs. 100 Lakhs

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place :	Hyderabad	**G. B. S. Raju**	**C Prasanna**
Date :	July 19, 2021	Managing Director	Director
		DIN : 00061686	DIN: 01630300

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Annual Report on CSR Activities for the Financial Year 2020-21

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

   The Company has adopted CSR Policy as recommended by the CSR Committee and the Board which covers mainly (i) preamble; (ii) guiding principles for selection & implementation of projects / programs under CSR policy; (iii) expenditure incurred for certain activities shall not be treated as CSR activity by the Company; (iv) surplus from CSR activities; (v) monitoring of CSR activities; (vi) annual action plan; and (vii) amendment.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Designation / Nature of I	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu	Independent Director (Ch	One (1)	One (1)
2	Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, IAS	Non-Executive Director (Nominee of Government of Telangana) (Member of the CSR Committee)	One (1)	One (1)
3	Mr. C Prasanna	Non-Executive Director (Nominee of GMR Airports Limited) (Member of the CSR Committee)	One (1)	One (1)

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the company: https://www.hyderabad.aero/pdf/GHIAL-CSR-Policy.pdf

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report):

   The Company has conducted an impact assessment study on CSR initiatives of the Company for the financial year 2019-20. This study was conducted by the Centre for CSR, PPP & PA, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 030. The report is attached as **Annexure-1**.

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any: **Not Applicable**

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

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

Amount (Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	**Net Profits**
2017-18	562.07
2018-19	766.21
2019-20	692.77
Total Profit / (Loss) for 3 years	2,021.05
Average Profit / (Loss) per year	673.68

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): **Rs. 13.47 Crore**

   (b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: **NIL**

   (c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: **NIL**

   (d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): **Rs. 13.47 Crore**

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
Rs 1347.19 Lakhs	NIL		-	NIL	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs.Lakhs)	Amount Transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs. Lakhs).	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number.
1.	"Infrastructure and learning support to 12 Government Schools adopted in airport surrounding villages and implementation of Gifted Children scheme: 1. Improving quality of education through strategic interventions like Vidya volunteer support, TLM, Capacity building of teachers and introducing innovative teaching learning methodologies.	Promotion of Education	Yes Yes	Telangana, Rangareddy, Shamshabad, Badangpet, Mahbubnagar Andhrapradesh Srikakulam		1 Year	255.87	261.09		Yes		

	2. Providing infrastructure support and running KidSmart computer education Centres 3. Support for improving quality of education in Govt. schools for 3000 students and 300 children in 9 Anganwadis 4. Support to 119 Gifted Children for their school fee, bus transport, uniforms, stationary etc. 5. Support for Chinmaya Vidyalaya School Expansion work Support to one orphanage run by Miracle Foundation in Mahboobnagar, Telangana benefitting about 60 children. Rajam Activity support: Running 16 Balabadis, support to 30 Anganwadis, 34 govt. schools, 12 tuition centres and educational scholarships."										
	"Support for Mobile Medical Unit, Evening clinics, Nutrition centers and RO water plants: 1. 25500 treatments provided by MMU to elderly people in 23 villages around Airport. 2. Support for 7 evening clinics benefitting about 700 patients every month. 3. 13 Medical camps were conducted in villages surrounding Airport with support of various corporate hospitals. 4. Running 3 Nutrition Centres for pregnant and Lactating women at Airport	Promotion of Health disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	Yes	Telangana, Rangareddy, Shamshabad, Badangpet, Andhrapradesh, Srikakulam	1 Year	117.31	148.65		Yes		

	colony, Mamidipally and R.N Thanda villages benefitting around 280 women 5. Awareness programmes on Institutional deliveries, Breastfeeding, Complete immunization and Low cost nutrition etc., which helped women to improve their overall health. 6. Two RO plants are functional at Airport Rehabilitation Colony and Gollapally benefitting more than 600 families with safe drinking water. Rajam Activities • Concession support for treatment to more than 6000 poor and under privileged patients at GMRV CARE Hospital, 15 eye camps and 400 cataract operations • Public toilets maintenance reaching 3200 people per day" **COVID19 Community Support & Hyd Flood Relief**										
	"Running skill training centre at Airport campus, Shamshabad, Telangana. 1. Trained 779 youth in 11 trades and 642 trainees settled either by way of wage or self-employment. 2. Establishment of new Plumbing Workshop, Solar energy provision for centre. 3. Prathibha Coaching centre cum library started in Shamshabad, providing coaching programs for various competitive exams and Army Selections. About 200 candidates benefitted during the year.	Employment enhancing vocation skills among Youth & woman Promoting gender equality and empowering women;	Yes	Telangana, Hyderabad, Rangareddy Karimnagar, Siricilla Andhra Pradesh Srikakulam Gujarat, Kevadia	1 Year	583.82	464.67		Yes		

	4. Women Empowerment a) Training women on craft based jute product making b) Facilitating marketing of products made by women groups c) Establishment of New Paper bag making unit and TTD Laddu bags making unit, benefitting about 50 women) **Running two more training centres at** Raikal(Jagityal dist.) and Nagaram (Sircilla dist.), Telangana 1. Raikal Centre is now running three courses: Electrical House wiring and Home appliances Repair and Two wheeler Repair technician course for boys and Tailoring course for girls. 320 were trained and 85% were settled. 2. Nagaram centre runs courses namely Asst. Electrician, and Asst. Solar PV Technician for boys and Bed side attendant course for girls. 296 candidates were trained with 88% were settled. **Rajam Activities-Support to 3 Vocational Training centres & Prathibha library** **New Training Centre at Kevadia:** Equipment support for state of art vocational training centre to help youth in a predominantly tribal area of Gujarat."										
	Community Development • Small infra-structure works in project villages such as drainage works,	Eradicating hunger, poverty and			1 Year	390.00	472.78		Yes		

	• Donation to PM Cares Fund • Rajam community Activities • Other Donations to like-minded organizations	malnutrition, and sanitation. Contribution to the prime minister's national relief fund.									
	Total					**1347.00**	**1347.19**				

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

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

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: **NIL**

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

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): **Rs 1347.19 Lakhs**

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	1347 Lakhs
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	1347.19 lakhs
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	Nil
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	Nil

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: **NIL**

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

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): **NIL**

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

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

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s). (b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.

(s) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.

(c) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): **Not Applicable**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Hyderabad
Date : July 19, 2021

G. B. S. Raju
Managing Director
DIN : 00061686

C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

HYDERABAD
RAJIV GANDHI
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

GMR

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation

IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

on CSR Initiatives of GHIAL-Hyderabad (GMR Hyderabad International Airport, Ltd.)

2020

NIRDPR

Centre for CSR, PPP & PA
National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
(Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India)
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad 500 030

Acknowledgements

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF) is the executing body of the Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives of GMR group of companies, which operates in 20 locations in India. The vision of GMRVF is to make sustainable impact on human development of under-served communities through initiatives in the areas of Education, Health and Livelihoods. GMRVF has assigned the task of conducting Impact Assessment on their CSR Initiatives to the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad. NIRDPR has conducted a detailed evaluation study of the CSR initiatives through specially designed questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions with beneficiaries etc., and prepared comprehensive report based on the findings.

The task of completing this evaluation was made possible only with the systematic approach and novel support of authorities like Director General and Deputy Director General, NIRD&PR, Hyderabad, under whose keen supervision, versatile guidance, and strenuous effort, we could complete this evaluation work on time.

I am placing on record our sincere, profuse and heartfelt thanks to Ms. Meena Raghunathan, Executive Director, CSR, GMRVF, for her valuable support and for assigning the study to us.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Avanish Kumar, Head-CSR (Airports and Skilling), GMRVF for given support to us by all the possible ways during the study. I deem it a great pleasure to express my sincere thanks to Shri. R. Durga Prasad, Senior Program Leader, GMRVF, Hyderabad, who encouraged us and source of inspiration to complete the study on time.

I am very much thankful to Ms. Bharathi Kode, Associate Program Manager GMRVF for the extended information and data support and finalisation of the report.

I take the privilege of extending my sincere gratitude to the key officials in the GMRVFCEL, Hyderabad, Mr. Ramesh, Mr. K.R.Prasad, Associate Program Managers, Mr. Surendhar Singh, Mr. John, Mr. Bhagavan Reddy, Mrs. Latha and Mr. C.H.Harish and all others who extended their valuable help, support and everlasting encouragement to complete the study.

I take this opportunity to offer my sincere gratitude to all my colleagues Dr. Surjit Vikraman, Associate Professor, Smt. A. Santhisri, Mr. Hari Prasad, Ms. Mobina, and Mr. Jhamir Ahmed from the Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility, Public Private Partnership and People's Action (CSR, PPP&PA) in the NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for their valuable continuous support and timely help for field work undertaken and typing of report.

Of all, I must place my sincere thanks to the Almighty for given uninterrupted energy and constant blessings to carry-out such challenging tasks successfully.

Dr. Murugesan Ramasamy
Head – CSR, PPP & PA
NIRDPR, Hyderabad.

Content

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Corporate Social Responsibility is a commitment or obligation by companies to ensure give back to the society at large. GMR group of companies take up dedicated efforts to identify the problems of people and strive to address those issues through participatory approaches and collective actions for improving the quality of life of the people. The companies are supporting the public with several developmental activities in the field of education, drinking water, healthcare, skills development and infrastructure etc. so as to achieve inclusive development. Further, by creating conducive environment with better facilities for utilization of local resources, the GMR group is empowering the people, especially downtrodden segments in the study area. The companies conduct baseline studies in the neighbouring communities to identify their issues and prioritize the development initiatives to be implemented based on these studies.

GMR Hyderabad International Airports Limited (GHIA Ltd.) is significantly contributing in uplifting the rural communities and making them aware about the importance of education and health care as well as the various opportunities available to grow through skill development programs. These activities are implemented through GMR Varalakshmi Foundation, the CSR arm of GMR Group. For obtaining detailed information and understanding the issues related to the status of various CSR programs of the company and to assess the impact of these programs on the well-being of communities, an evaluation study has been carried out by NIRDPR, Hyderabad in selected villages viz. Airport Colony, Mamidially, Chinna Golkonda, Gollapally, and Shamshabad in Telangana State.

This evaluation study was carried out through adopting both quantitative and qualitative approaches for which relevant scientific methods of data collection were employed. The evaluation was conducted for various programs implemented under CSR from the year of initiation of the program till the year 2020.

To gather and collect reliable information from the stakeholders, an exclusive interview schedule was prepared considering the various thrust areas of CSR initiatives taken up by the company. For the operational convenience, the research team had adopted random sampling methods along with focus group discussions through key informants interviews and specific guidelines in order to understand the various aspects of the CSR activities and their possible impact viewed in long run.

Thrust Areas	Sub-Schemes
Education	• Gifted Children Scheme
	• Support to Government Schools
	• Balabadi
Health	➢ Mobile Medical Unit
	➢ Evening Medical Clinics

	➢ Nutrition centers
	➢ Health Awareness Camps
	➢ Reverse Osmosis Water Plant
Empowerment & Livelihoods	▪ Vocational Training
	▪ Women Empowerment Initiatives

The findings of the evaluation study have been carefully documented in a way to give an in-depth analysis of the selected CSR initiatives, categorized in broad thrust areas of education, health and hygiene, drinking water, skill development, and any other initiatives in respective operational areas. It was informed that the company has allocated a huge sum for the CSR activities and the amount spent by the GMRVF for its selected activities are known to the public. Of the total allocations, education sector occupies the maximum portion of CSR funds as the operational areas are not having adequate educational facilities for the affected communities. For this purpose, the GMRVF has started GMR-Chinmaya Vidhyalaya School in the airport premises, apart from working with the Govt. schools in the target villages to improve learning levels of children. The company has given second priority to the Skill development and rural development projects, followed by creating placement opportunities to the trainees. For improving health and hygiene, the company has started Mobile Medical Unit in association with HelpAge India and earmarked considerable share of CSR budget.

This evaluation study further explores the present status of various CSR projects in detail and present necessary information from all stakeholders associated with the programs viz. CSR staff of GMR, resource persons engaged for the CSR initiatives, local government officials, and beneficiaries of the CSR initiatives.

MAJOR FINDINGS

General Feedback on CSR initiatives of GMRVF

- GMRVF – an arm of GHAIL's CSR - playing a pivotal role in developing socio-economic conditions of rural poor in the operational areas through its focused thrust area-wise CSR initiatives. The efforts of the Company to reach out to the rural communities and to encourage their participation in the developmental processes are commendable.
- The stakeholders within the company as well as outside of it are doing a noteworthy job and deserve high appreciation. A dedicated team of CSR officials across all operational areas are instrumental in the successful implementation of various CSR activities as planned within stipulated time.
- The study also found the need for strengthening the monitoring mechanism for various CSR initiatives. It is suggested to have an exclusive expert group to carry out monitoring and evaluation in regular intervals for better understanding of the current CSR initiatives, to do away with the hurdles, and

for inclusive planning of future activities accordingly.

Apart from these general annotations, specific thrust area wise findings are also presented below:

Education

Lack of quality education opportunities, especially for the under-privileged children, is one of the major factors that is contributing to poverty and unemployment in the project area. Considering this, GHIAL-CSR is working closely with the government education system in the villages around the airport. Government schools and Anganwadis in all the project villages are provided multiple need-based supports including Vidya Volunteers, Teaching and Learning Material, after-school tuitions, conducting various extra-curricular and co-curricular activities etc. These interventions helping the children achieving the learning levels appropriate to their age and standard. Computer-based education is also introduced in the partner schools providing technology-enabled learning experience to the children. School authorities in the project villages are highly appreciative of the CSR interventions in the schools and the school results indicate the positive change that these initiatives could bring in over the years.

A Bala Badi (pre-school for 3-5 years age children) set up at Shamshabad is setting benchmarks in providing quality pre-school inputs to the children. Bala Badi is able to prepare the children well for formal schooling.

The Gifted Children program under which meritorious under-privileged children are sponsored to quality CBSE English medium education is bearing fruitful results with children excelling in both academic and extra-curricular activities. Parents express their gratitude towards the organization for providing such long-term support for their children's education.

Health and Hygiene

There is considerable nutrition deficiency observed in the rural communities. Ailments like anaemia and other communicable diseases are also common in the region. Supply of safe drinking water is inadequate as observed by the research team in the study villages. Hence, the communities residing in the study villages are also prone to waterborne diseases as informed by the stakeholders. Overall, there is lack of awareness about healthcare and sanitation among the communities. Consumption of alcoholic drinks was another concern raised by the visiting medical practitioner in the project regions.

In this context, GMRVF is significantly contributing for improving the health systems in the region by running Mobile Medical Unit and Medical clinics, conducting health camps, providing medicines, strengthening the infrastructure of the health care institutes, providing adequate drinking water facilities, providing medical facilities to improve health and hygiene. Overall, availability and easy access to medical facilities is highly appreciated by the common public and observed in every interior study villages.

Empowerment and Livelihoods

Majority of the population in the region was observed to be lacking employment opportunities majorly due to lack of education, landholdings, necessary skills for employment and poor awareness about the government schemes related to employability. With regard to the agriculture, still traditional farming methods are being used by majority of the farmers due to un-affordability of the modern equipment. Factors like poor road and transport connectivity in remote areas, less coverage of electricity connection, and lack of awareness about other welfare programs has also affected the status of employment in the region.

In order to create better employment and livelihood opportunities, GMRVF has established Vocational Training institute and offering various courses in different trades that related to skill development and income generation. Under this, various technical courses are being undertaken such as Computer skills, Tailoring, Electrical training, Welding, Refrigeration works, etc. The CSR fund is being utilized for upgrading and construction of buildings, classrooms, salaries for the trainers, and to procure the required training equipment. The effective utilization of CSR fund has also been seen in case of EMPOWER initiative where the women trained by GMRVF make eco-friendly jute and cloth products for income generation.

Infrastructure

As informed by the communities and observed by the research team, lack of proper infrastructure has become a major issue which creates a cumulative negative impact on the access to education, and economic opportunities of the communities residing in it. GMRVF has extended its support through construction of school building at Airport colony, drinking water and hand-wash facilities in Shamshabad, renovation of anganwadi centre and toilet facilities in Mamidipally and other sample villages etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the observations of CSR initiatives and overall findings of the evaluation study, a set of general recommendations are made as below. Specific program-wise recommendations are given in the Chapter V.

- GHAIL's CSR activities received positive feedback from various stakeholders at different levels viz. community, village, block and district and hence, it is suggested that the CSR programs should be continued in the study areas in future as well. Further, as the developmental programs are greatly contributing to empower the rural communities, these programs need to be scaled up at Mandal and District level also.
- Awareness creation is an important component of CSR initiatives. Hence, Awareness programs need to be conducted very frequently informing about various CSR programs and policies targeted for rural population.

- There is a strong need to encourage and promote existing handicrafts and traditional artisanal works like wood craft, terracotta art, etc., skill development programs need to be conducted in collaboration with other skill development agencies to facilitate and connect them with market so as to keep this art of the soil alive and to connect on par with the market requirements as well as to increase the demands for these products.
- Promotion of sports and outdoor games including physical fitness and personality development of the students is need of the hour and hence it should be strengthened with the provision of infrastructure facilities like a dedicated auditorium / space / ground for their regular practice wherever is possible.
- Access to transport facility is either limited or not available for many of the study villages. Hence it is necessary to extend more transport facilities to the women trainees in the areas and thereby improving the connectivity to higher educational facilities and health care services.

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Chapter – I

INTRODUCTION

GMR Group is one of the fastest growing infrastructure organisations in the country with interests in Airports, Energy, Highways and Urban Infrastructure (including SEZ). Employing the Public Private Partnership model, the Group has successfully implemented several infrastructure projects in India.

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) is a joint venture company promoted by the GMR Group in partnership with Airports Authority of India, Government of Telangana and Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad. The Company was incorporated to design, finance, build, operate and maintain a world class Greenfield airport at Shamshabad, named as Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA), Hyderabad. RGIA was commissioned in a record time of 31 months and inaugurated on March 23, 2008, with an initial capacity of 12 million passengers per annum (MPPA) and 150,000 tons of cargo handling capacity per annum.

The Group's commitment to inclusive growth is achieved through its Corporate Social Responsibility arm – the GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF). GMRVF works with the under-privileged sections of the community in all the locations where the Group has business interests.

1.1. GMRV Foundation and its CSR initiatives – An Overview:

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF), a social outfit and the arm of GMR Group companies is registered as Section 8 Company. It has its own committed professional staff drawn from top academic and social work institutions. It is governed by a Board that is chaired by Mr G. M. Rao, Group Chairman, GMR Group companies and currently the Foundation is operating in about 20 locations across the country and supporting 1 location in Nepal. The vision and mission of the GMRVF is to make sustainable impact on the human development of under-served communities through initiatives in Education, Health and Livelihoods as well as to develop social infrastructure and enhance the quality of life of the communities around locations where the group has presence.

1.2. GMRVF Activities around Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA), Shamshabad:

The GMRV Foundation has started its community development services in the villages around the Shamshabad Airport area in the year 2005 with the Medical Mobile Unit being flagged off on the same day as the foundation stone for the airport was laid. The activities span the major thrust areas as mentioned above by covering 17 villages, of which 6 villages are covered with intensive works.

In the thrust area of education, GMRV Foundation has adopted Government schools and Anganwadis and also runs one *Bala Badi* (Pre-school for children in the age group of 3-5 years) in the area. The basic thrust is towards improving quality of education in these schools through providing additional infrastructure with a number of activities like Tuitions, Vidhya Volunteer support, IBM Kidsmart centres, summer camps etc. Apart from this, GMRVF also supports for the education of under-privileged through GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya at Shamshabad by selecting meritorious children from 4 villages around airport. Presently, 121 children are being sponsored under this special program called Gifted Children Scheme and necessary hand-holding activities are also being conducted.

In the area of health, GMRVF operates Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in collaboration with Help Age India basically targeting elderly and senior citizens in the project areas. The medical van accompanied by a team consisting of one Medical Doctor, one Pharmacist and one Social Worker who visits once in a week to cover the beneficiaries, especially elderly in 23 villages around the airport vicinity. Further, to cater the basic medical needs of common public in the villages, the Foundation also conducts weekly medical clinics in 7 targeted villages. The GMRV Foundation provides daily supplementary diets to pregnant and lactating women in the area through three supplementary nutrition centres and providing necessary supports to create awareness on health related issues among the beneficiaries. For ensuring supply of safe drinking water to the households, the Foundation has installed Reverse Osmosis (RO) water purification plants in two project villages which are being maintained by the village itself.

To empower the rural youth, the Foundation provides vocational skill training to rural unemployed youth through state-of-the-art residential training centre established in the Airport campus. The centre has trained over 9000 school and college dropout youth in various vocational skills and these courses are offered in partnership with relevant industry leaders such as Voltas, Schneider, Volvo, Hero Moto Corp, etc. Apart from the technical skills and soft skills, every youth is also provided with tool kits for ensuring their scope of self-employment opportunities.

Empowering women is an important mission of GMRVF that aims to uplift the entire family through many livelihood initiatives to the women self-help groups in the project villages. To achieve this, the Foundation provides specific skill trainings such as jute-based product making, paper bags, cloth bags, tailoring garments etc. The Foundation also promotes their product marketing not only by exhibiting at the shops inside the airport, but also creating networks with other agencies and inviting bulk orders from elsewhere and online sales. This initiative is now well established and the women group got registered as Mutually Aided Cooperative Society. Besides aforementioned major initiatives, GRMVF is also operating Community Libraries, Tailoring centres in the peripheral areas of RGIA, Shamshabad.

Chapter – II

Impact Assessment - Scope and Methodology

Impact Assessment is nothing but means of measuring the effectiveness of interventions and judging the significance of changes brought by the CSR initiatives. It is organically linked to the mission of implementing agency for its contribution towards overall goal. Impact is seen as both positive and negative, intended or unintended long-term results produced by the organisation through its CSR interventions. In general, evaluation for impacts should be directed at looking across projects as a whole and asking, quite simply, "Did it meet real needs?" This raises the problem of verification of any initiative. Hence, impact assessment should be seen as the contribution of the outputs and outcomes to the purpose and reaching overall goal.

Assessing the impact of CSR initiatives of GMRV Foundation can help to design and implement better policies, plans, programs and projects that will meet the important challenges such as eradication of poverty, inequality, unemployment, health issues, new technological avenues or opportunities to inclusive growth etc. Obviously, impact assessment has the capacity to magnify the positive effects of development by turning the problems into opportunities. Hence, the study is proposed and conducted in the operational and peripheral areas of RGIA in Shamshabad.

2.1. Scope of the Study:

The overall scope of the study is to examine direct and indirect outcomes, impacts and to assess the effectiveness of complete range of GMRVF interventions in the communities around RGIA, Shamshabad. The objective is to analyse whether the specific goals related to each of the below mentioned programs were met and also to capture and appropriately quantify the impact made in the target communities.

Table – 2.1: Thematic area and Programs of GHAIL

	Thematic Area	**Program Name**
1.	EDUCATION	Gifted Children Scheme
		Support to Government Schools
		Bala Badi
2.	HEALTH	Mobile Medical Unit
		Evening Medical Clinics
		Nutrition Centres
		Reverse Osmosis Water Plant
3.	EMPOWERMENT & LIVELIHOODS	Vocational Training
		Women Empowerment Initiatives

2.2. Objectives:

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To understand the management practices and project implementation
2. To assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the interventions
3. To assess the impact of project interventions on the target groups
4. To evaluate the overall performance and outcomes of the project with reference to the project objectives.
5. To bring out best practices and suggest for effective developmental alternative models, if any.

2.3. Methodology of the Study:

The purpose of this impact assessment study is to understand the real impact made by the CSR programs on the target communities over the years. Also the goal is to identify the problems and prospects of CSR projects and to suggest for further improvement so as to strengthen the program. Data collection for this assessment has been done in various ways. Both primary and secondary data has been collected from various sources including the staff of GMRVF and the communities with which GMRVF is working. The data collection tools used and the methodology adopted are as under:

Preliminary/Pilot Visit:

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation had assigned the task of conducting Impact assessment study for its CSR Projects in the surrounding villages of the Shamshabad airport project area at Hyderabad to the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and submit the report to GMRVF in Feb, 2019. Accordingly, a team of evaluators made preliminary visit to the proposed study area so as to witness various CSR activities of GMRVF in the operational areas viz. Mamidipalli, Gollapalli, Airport colony, Chinna Golkonda, Shamshabad, Charinagar etc. and to understand the operational dynamics and implementation mechanisms of these projects.

The purpose of the pilot visit is mainly to test the sample questionnaires and to alter/modify the schedules in accordance with field realities in the operational sites of the area. As per suggestive guidance and information from the CSR officials concerned, the team has visited selective project sites such as 1) Health camp at Girls high school in Shamshabad, 2) Mobile Medical Unit in Thukkuguda, 3) MPP School, R.O water plant, and Nutrition Centre in Airport colony. Since it is a preliminary visit, the team has observed the areas of concerns and accordingly prepared the schedules for the assessment.

Consultations with Key Stakeholders:

Consequently, a team of 3 officials from NIRDPR systematically initiated the data collection processes in all project operational villages in and around Shamshabad. During the visit, the NIRDPR team interacted with many stakeholders like local government officials, PRI representatives, school teachers and student groups, health care officials in public and private institutes and beneficiaries of GMRVF CSR initiatives. NIRDPR team undertook regular visits to the study area and took note of the ongoing development activities through CSR.

Based on the discussions and interactions with the cliental groups, the interview schedule was fine-tuned and the same is appended in the annexure. Although time is short and constraints, the field work is an interesting experience for the learning of our study team. The team appreciates GMRVF officials and management for their extended support and help for obtaining good response from the community members while conducting this study.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD):

In order to understand the practical issues related to CSR initiatives in the study area, the study team has decided to conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGD) for which a tentative schedule of visit was prepared and planned in advance, specifying a suitable time and place for meeting by the researcher and the participants. Ideally, the team organized a group meeting consisting of 15 - 20 members in every project location and discussed on various issues related to the CSR benefits that even consumed three to four hours for every meeting. The participants of FGDs were heterogeneous and included direct and indirect beneficiaries and common public. The moderator has initiated the discussion, the key issues in the project locations were identified by the field investigators by using an open ended FGD guideline and documented them for further analysis. Questionnaires were developed according to the dimension of inputs and insights gained from the discussions pertaining to CSR activities of the organization.

Overall, the purpose of this assignment is to collect complete information from the stakeholders in the region and from purveyor perspective as well as to interlink the field realities. For which, the study team has convened series of meetings with implementing officials and prepared a model plan of action for field enumeration. The study team has adopted an exclusive observatory method that is an effective tool for augmenting ground level information and base for data collections. Interviews and FGDs with various stakeholders helped the team to understand the depth and breadth of the CSR programs and also to assess how the communities are perceiving these programs.

Chapter – III

Details of GHIAL CSR Program

GMRVF has been implementing various CSR programs in the areas of Education, Health and Livelihoods as mentioned in the first chapter. The details of these programs including the reach and the impact of those programs on the development of communities are explained in this chapter.

3.1. Education

The Constitution of India pronounces that cost free and compulsory education is the basic and fundamental right of the children between the age group of 6 to 14 years. Hence, the union and state governments are giving their extensive support in all aspects to improve the elementary/primary education. However, there are some difficulties to achieve cent percent target of quality education due to lack of adequate infrastructure, skilled teachers and lack of student's interest etc. In recent decades, India has made significant progress on access to schooling and enrolment rates in primary education. However, dropout rates and low levels of learning remain as challenges for the state and central governments. To overcome the challenges related to learning levels, there is a need for intervention of public private partnership, under Corporate Social Responsibility. Considering this, GMRVF is working closely with the government education system and supporting the primary to secondary level educational institutions to improve the learning levels of children. The support includes provision of infrastructure, teaching learning material, volunteer teachers etc. Apart from this, Foundation also works with children in the age group of 3-5 years to promote their holistic development and also supports the education of under-privileged children from Std. I and until they get a job under a special program called Gifted Children scheme. The details of all these programs are explained below.

3.1.1 The Gifted Children Scheme:

There are many children from under-privileged families who fail to achieve their potential because they do not have access to quality education. The Gifted Children (GC) Scheme seeks to identify, encourage and financially support the education of meritorious and under-privileged children from the target communities to enable them realize their full potential. The scheme was launched at Shamshabad, Hyderabad in the year 2008. The objective is to provide complete quality education support to the poor meritorious children through highly qualified English Medium School, till they get ready for their first job. The scheme aims to impact poor children from the project affected areas by not only paying the tuition fees but also providing support for text books, notebooks, transportation, tuition classes, health and additional nutrition. The children are identified at very young age (5-6 years) and nurtured by admitting them into a good English medium school. The education for these Gifted Children is fully supported from 1st standard till they get their first job. Equal opportunity is provided to the children of both the genders. The students are selected from the Government schools of four villages viz. Airport colony, Mamidipally, Gollapally and Shamshabad, which are affected by the airport project and admitted in GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya at Shamshabad.

In 2008, 38 students from 2nd, 3rd and 4th std. were selected from Govt. schools in and around Shamshabad. After they were being put into Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.E.) syllabus, it was observed that it was getting difficult to cope up in English language (as they were from Telugu medium schools). Hence, GMRVF management decided to select the children from Std. I itself so that they can catch up with the language as well as with the environment.

The assumption behind Gifted Children scheme is that meritorious children can perform and compete with the other children if given an equal opportunity, which they are deprived of due to their families' social and economic conditions. This is to give them good academic support for better education so that they become successful in their life by making their dreams come true as per given Objectives

- The main aim of this scheme is to sponsor poor but meritorious children from 1st std. up to their first job.
- To give necessary support for their all-round development.

There are 121 children are studying under this scheme currently and majority of these children are studying in GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya while some of them are attending various reputed colleges in Hyderabad.

The GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya was established on June 18, 2008 in association with the Central Chinmaya Mission Trust, Mumbai and affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The school reserves 20% of seats for the Gifted Children to provide sound education, designed to train pupils for the world of tomorrow, imbued with the zeal and spirit of service. Overall, the Vidhyalaya strives to develop the whole personality (body, mind and spirit) of the pupils in an ambience of freedom and personal responsibility.

3.1.2. Bala Badi:

For children in villages in the 3-5 age groups, who had no access to schools or Angan Wadi Centres, a Bala Badi or pre-school centre run by GMRVF provided just the right protective feel and vibrant study cum play atmosphere. In order to improve quality of education, besides running Bala Badi, GMRVF also provided Teaching Learning Material (TLM) and infrastructure support to Nine Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) as well in few other villages around Shamshabad. Their aim was to contribute to the healthy physical, mental, emotional and personal development of children and to do so by using child-centred, participatory approaches. The project which started with a pre-school in the Airport area in 2006 and first Bala Badi in Shamshabad in 2007, extended to the villages of Ranganayakula Thanda, Rayanguda and Charinagar. However, when the latter two got their own AWCs under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, the GMRVF sponsored Bala Badi was discontinued.

Each of the Bala Badis was set up following a systematic process. A needs assessment study was carried out and the concerned village identified. This was vetted by the local Sarpanch. The instructor is recruited from the same village. They have also been provided suitable training, following which children have been enrolled and activities commenced.

Besides learning activities, a number of health initiatives were taken to ensure all-round development of children. Snacks were provided as supplementary nutrition; growth monitoring was carried out and parents given instructions at parent-teacher-meetings; health check-ups were conducted twice a year; exposure trips were organised to zoos and amusement parks and special days were celebrated. Early childhood lessons were introduced which helped the children learn the 3 R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic).

Children were mobilised by Bala Badi instructor who made home visits to motivate parents. A number of decisions on functioning of the Bala Badi contributed to the encouraging performance of the students. The most important contributing factor was that of good attendance. Apart from reasons related to quality of teaching, it was also a matter of convenience. With the Bala Badi located in the centre of the village, it was convenient for most parents to drop and fetch the child. Regular parent-teacher meetings, review meetings amongst educators and Bala Badi instructors were held and efficient record keeping helped make individual case histories easy to document and track.

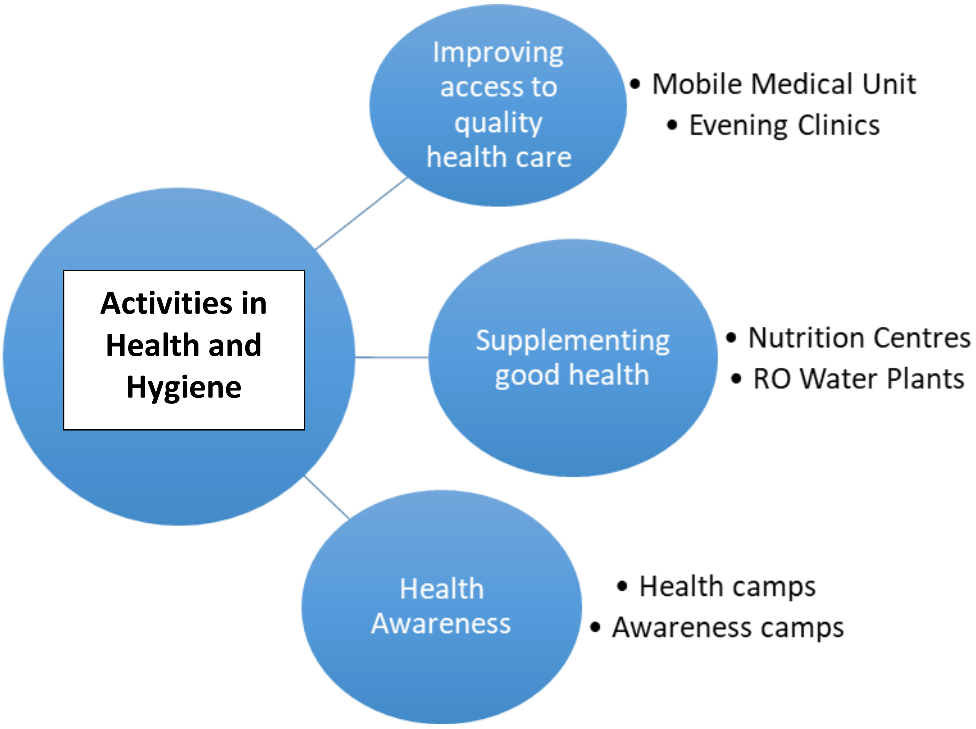
3.1.3. Support to the Government Schools:

Education is the foundation for poor children in the rural areas and hence the government is providing maximum support to the school education in terms of providing infrastructure facilities, teaching assistance, human resources and any other technical support services as and when required. As part of CSR, the GMRV Foundation is extending the support and adopts the government schools under this programme and develops the infrastructure and education system.

Children from marginalised families have rare opportunities to receive support to improve their education and reinforce school learning since most of their parents are uneducated and unable to guide or follow-up at home. In government schools, often the student-teacher ratio is high, leading to inadequate attention to each student. Teacher absenteeism is high and quality of teaching is also sometimes lacking which leads to children losing interest in studies, dropping out of the formal learning system and not being able to apply their knowledge to advantage in the outside world, impacting job worthiness. Research has shown that individual attention with right teaching inputs can make a drastic difference to an eager child's learning curve. Wanting to make a difference, more so to lives of children who could add value to communities by upgrading their level of knowledge and its application, the GMRVF employs Vidhya Volunteers (additional teachers) to take classes for children studying in government schools in project-affected villages in Hyderabad viz. Airport Colony, Gollapally, Mamidipally, Shamshabad, R.N. Thanda, HUDA Colony, Charynagar and Chinnagolconda.

3.2. Health:

Health is integral part of well-being and quality of life. Recognizing the importance of health, GMRVF works to make quality healthcare accessible to its project communities. With the conviction that preventive healthcare is key to good health, it stresses on health education and awareness. The healthcare activities implemented in the villages around RGIA are explained below:



3.2.1. Mobile Medical Unit (MMU):

Improving equitable access and coverage to health services is a fundamental principle of service delivery, but this would not be complete unless there is a strategy in place to reach the most underserved communities living in isolated areas. In spite of impressive gains in coverage, reaching the last mile populations remains a persistent challenge. Lack of services through fixed service delivery facilities is an area that has to be

Chart-3.1:
Services through MMUs

- *General health checkup*
- *Medicine (Arthritis, diabetes, coronary diseases, gastro intestinal, neuropathy, high blood pressure, etc.)*
- *Counseling (Health and hygiene, elderly issues etc.)*
- *Referrals (refers to further treatment to particular health facilities based on the health issue)*
- *Distribution of disability aids*
- *Awareness programs on nutrition*
- *Celebration of World Elders Day*
- *Organizing World Elders Abuse Awareness Day*
- *Monthly scheduled health camps*

Chart-3.2:
Medical Equipment / Instruments in MMU

- *BP instrument*
- *Oxygen cylinder*
- *Thermometers*
- *First Aid box*
- *Weighing machine for children & Adults*
- *Glucometer, Stethoscope, Nebulizer*
- *Scissors, Torch, Poly Sheet*
- *HB meter*
- *Steel dustbin*
- *Extension wire for charger*
- *Revolving chair/Normal Chair*
- *Patient stool*

addressed as a matter of priority. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) are a key service strategy to reach such vulnerable populations. MMUs are nothing but 'clinic-on-wheels' that envisage to provide primary health care services for common diseases, carry out screening activities and provide referral linkages to appropriate higher facilities. An MMU is basically a medical van loaded with basic medical equipment, medicines, and staffed by a doctor, a pharmacist and a social worker who regularly visit the communities in their operational locations. The van visits every identified nodal point once in a week for extending the medical facilities to the elderly and vulnerable people who cannot otherwise access medical assistance.

The GMRVF-MMU is run in partnership with a specialized Non-Government Organization (NGO) called Help Age India that is working nearly for four decades to the estimated coverage of 104 million elderly persons in India. This initiative is mainly aimed to provide basic health needs such as free treatment, medicines and special check-ups to the elderly people of above 55 years of age in 23 villages around the operational area. Regular treatment to common ailments including Osteoarthritis, Hypertension, Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease, Dyspepsia etc. has been provided apart from treating the seasonal diseases. Referral services are also provided in case of emergency needs. Further, this MMU also undertakes IEC (Information, Education, Communication) sessions/awareness programmes on wider range of health topics covering hygiene, low cost nutrition, improved preventive and promotive behaviours on communicable diseases that include vector borne diseases, lifestyle changes, and the need for screening of non-communicable diseases and early recognition and appropriate medications. The majority of the services provided through MMU and the equipment / instruments kept with the medical van are furnished in the charts below and the schedule of visits of MMU to the respective villages are given in the table 3.1.

Table – 3.1: Weekly schedule of visit of MMU

Day	**Forenoon**		**Afternoon**	
	Villages	**Visiting Hours**	**Villages**	**Visiting Hours**
Monday	Thukkuguda	10:00 Hrs - 12:45 Hrs	Airport colony	14:00 Hrs - 16:45 Hrs
Tuesday	Mankhal	10:00 Hrs - 12:45 Hrs	Chinna Golkonda	14:00 Hrs - 16:30 Hrs
Wednesday	Mamidipalli	09:45 Hrs - 12:30 Hrs	Pahadi Shareef	13:30 Hrs - 15:45 Hrs
			Ranganayakula Thanda	16:00 Hrs - 16:45 Hrs
Thursday	Yerukala Basthi	09:45 Hrs - 11:45 Hrs	Gollapalli	14:00 Hrs - 16:30 Hrs
	Chari Nagar	12:00 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs		
Friday	Siddanthi Basti	09:45 Hrs - 12: 45 Hrs	Thondupalli	13:30 Hrs - 15:15 Hrs
			Kothwalguda	15:30 Hrs - 16:45 Hrs

For transparency and increased efficiency of the program, the MMU strictly maintains the following registers:

a) Staff attendance register

b) Beneficiary ID issue register

c) Medicine stock register

d) Daily patients' register

e) Daily Medicine issue register

f) Medicine purchase invoice register.

g) Vehicle log book

3.2.2. Evening Medical Clinics:

While the MMU is meant mostly for the elderly in the villages, responding to the request for others in the community, the Evening Medical Clinics (EMCs) were started as a special initiative that targets all the public in the main target villages and delivers necessary services. The objective of the special EMC program is to provide a) primary health services such as free treatment, medicines and special check-ups to all the community except below 6 month old babies and b) need based referral and diagnostic services. The Evening Medical Clinics program is designed to cater the medical needs of villagers who leave for work in the morning and return back to homes in late afternoon or evening. Under this program, the medical officer is advised to visit once in a week to the targeted villages as scheduled and spend at least one to two hours between 5.00 pm to 7.00 pm for treatment and provide medicines to the patients. The weekly schedule of villages for EMCs is given in the table below. Based on the examinations and check-up, the ailing patient may be referred for further treatment.

Weekly Schedule for Evening Medical Clinics

Day	Village Name
Monday	Airport Colony
Tuesday	Shamshabad
Wednesday	Mamidipally
Thursday	Gollapally and Hameedullah Nagar
Friday	Charynagar (Twice in a Month) Ranganayakula Thanda (Twice in a Month)

3.2.3. Nutrition Centers for Pregnant and Lactating Women:

GMRVF has initiated a special program for fulfilling the gap of nutrition especially for pregnant and lactating women and create awareness among them on different issues related to this period. GMRVF is providing additional supplementary nutrition, awareness on different aspects of antenatal and postnatal health care, safe pregnancy, vaccination, immunization, family planning, gender issues etc., in different villages of its operational area at Shamshabad.

The objective of this Nutrition Centre is to provide targeted and scientifically validated supplementary nutrition to pregnant and lactating women at a convenient and accessible venue and ensure their partaking of the same, with a view to:

- To improve the nutritional status as well as haemoglobin levels among these women
- To ensure institutional and safe deliveries in the target area
- To reduce the incidence of under-weight babies and malnutrition among children
- To reduce the incidence of infant mortality and maternal mortality
- To increase awareness on healthy diet, immunization, gender sensitization, child care, family planning etc. among pregnant and lactating women.

For the purpose, all women who confirmed the pregnancy of three months are enrolled and up to six months of their lactation stage are provided assistance. The benefits are extended up to second pregnancy only. As per the advice of National Institute of Nutrition, below food chart was prepared in 2016.

Major Functions of Nutrition Centres:

Apart from providing the supplementary nutrition, many special programs are conducted with the pregnant and lactating women such as Annaprasanam programs or Godh Bharai (Baby Shower/ Seemantham), Health Day, Women's Day, Mothers' Day, Breastfeeding Week, Nutrition Week etc. Every nutritional centre is instructed to celebrate these functions with the support of local hospitals, organizations and institutions. Demonstration of nutritious food cooking (regular meals) should also be undertaken. Events like Healthy Baby Contest, nutrition food contest etc. also add to the spirit of the centre.

The Nutrition Centre has a specific counselling role for each woman who joins up. The counselling session/s target both husband and wife and focuses on the topics such as a)

Need for proper nutrition for pregnant women, b) Need for periodic check-ups and institutional delivery, c) Need for immunization of pregnant women, d) Family spacing and planning, e) Gender sensitization and girl child, f) It is the father who is responsible for the sex/gender of the child, g) letting them to know that ante-natal sex determination is a crime and so on.

In addition to the above, Special Awareness Camps are also conducted in the centres on the health related issues and major diseases viz. Diabetes, Malaria, Polio, Brain Fever, Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea, Dehydration, Blood pressure, Dengue, HIV/AIDS, Jaundice etc. Besides this, specific programs are also conducted for mother-in-laws and other key family members from time to time. At least once in a week, some IEC program must be undertaken for the participants, and may also include the non-participant women and men of the community.

Table – 3.2: Weekly diet chart at Nutrition centres

Days	Menu	Calories	Protein	Iron	Folic Acid
Monday	Biscuits – 2; Dates – 4; Boiled Egg – 1; Fruit – 2.	530	45 - 50	7	60
Tuesday	Biscuits – 2; Dates – 4; Boiled Egg – 1; Carrot – 1; Groundnut Chikki – 1.	550	50	12	55
Wednesday	Biscuits – 2; Dates – 4; Boiled Egg – 1; Sprouts – 1 cup.	650	120 -140	18 - 25	60
Thursday	Biscuits – 2; Dates – 4; Boiled Egg – 1; Fruit – 1; Til Chikki – 1.	500	70	17 - 20	60
Friday	Biscuits – 2; Dates – 4; Boiled Egg – 1; Coconut with jiggery – 1.	500	45 - 50	18 - 20	50
Saturday	Biscuits – 2; Dates – 4; Boiled Egg – 1; Sprouts – 1 cup.	650	120 - 140	18 - 25	60

3.2.4. Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant:

The Foundation has installed two RO plants in its operational areas in Airport colony and Gollapally village to provide clean and safe drinking water to its community at a much subsidized cost. Since these plants are installed with self-sustainable approach, minimal charge only is levied for the purpose to meet recurring costs of maintenance and for the staff engaged to manage the plant. The maintenance staff is engaged locally so as to open the plant on time to ensure regular supply of drinking water to the public, collect the minimal charges and deposit in the concerned Bank account and overall administration of the plant.

Chart – 3.3: Coverage of IEC / Awareness at Nutrition Centre

- *Immunization of the Child*
- *MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy)*
- *Importance of Breast-feeding*
- *Childhood diseases and care mechanisms*
- *Importance of pre-school education and need to send child to Anganwadi*
- *Infant and child nutrition*
- *Development parameters of child and monitoring the same*
- *Personal Hygiene*
- *Menopausal problems*
- *Managing the stress and strain*
- *Awareness about STIs/ HIV/ AIDS/RTI etc.*
- *Number of children, spacing between delivery, usage of family control techniques, availing the support provided by the schemes*
- *A variety of media and methods:*
- *Awareness Talks,*
- *Inviting experts and resource persons,*
- *Exhibitions, Films, Slide shows,*
- *Quiz, Group discussions, Brain storming's, Visits to institutions*

Chart – 3.4: Record Keeping at Nutrition Centre

- ***Beneficiary Register**- Enrollment and all information about the beneficiary including age, address, Marital age, no. of children, weight at time of enrollment, family background, medical history, etc.*
- ***Attendance Register** – To record the attendance of the beneficiaries coming each day*
- ***Inventory / Stock Register** – majorly related to the products that are handed over every week and tracking their movement.*
- ***Issue Register/Distribution Register** – Tracking the Nutrition food material supply and utilization on daily basis*
- ***Daily Activity/Program Register** –which activity or event happened on each day of the week like every day commencing some awareness session or a session that is yet to be undertaken.*
- *Individual Health and Nutrition status register of beneficiary*
- *Visitors register*

3.3. Empowerment & Livelihoods:

3.3.1. Vocational Training:

The GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF) works to improve lives and livelihoods of communities wherever GMR Group has a presence. GMRVF started its vocational training journey at Rajam, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh in 2003, and since then has trained over 62,000 youth in 30-35 different types of skills. The training programmes are largely for school and college dropout youth from the marginalized sections of the society and are linked to both wage and self-employment. As of now, GMRVF runs 15 skill training centres around the country, training around 6500 youth every year, with more than 80% settlement rate.

Apart from the technical skill, great emphasis is placed on developing the entrepreneurial spirit of the participants, strengthening their motivation, communication skills, confidence, etc. After the training, the Foundation works with employers' and facilitates placement drives and also facilitates bank loans for those who want to set up micro-enterprises.

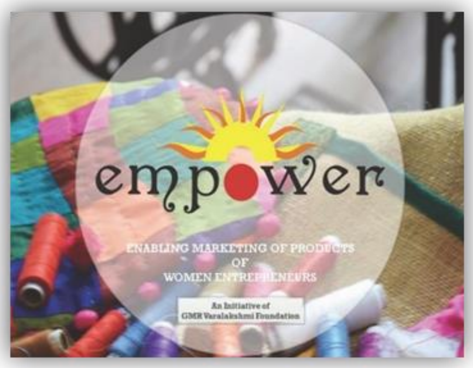
A key feature of the training programmes has been the inclusion of soft skill inputs as a core part of the training. These are aimed to prepare the trainees for the world of work. Thus apart from the technical training, soft skill inputs like spoken English, basic computers, communication skill, goal setting, etc. are part of the daily curriculum. A digital soft skill module has been developed which is available in three languages.

Partnerships with leading industries for delivery of technical components are a key strategy to deliver market and industry-relevant skill training. The industry partner not only brings in the industry-relevant curriculum, it often helps with equipment, trainers, assessment and co-certification and placements.

The training centres at Delhi and Hyderabad have also gone in for ISO process and received ISO – 9001: 2015 certification for the robustness in their processes and deliveries.

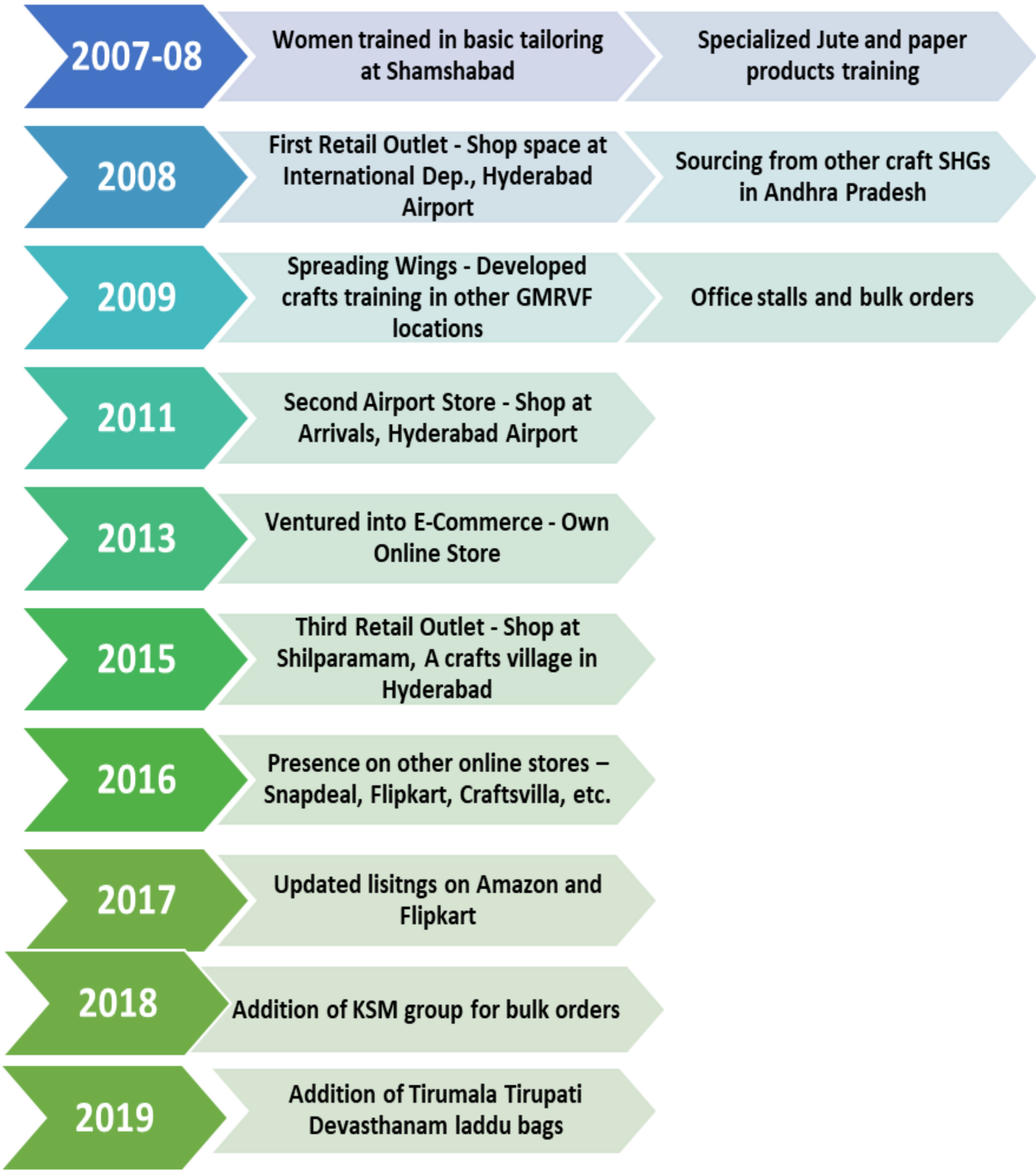
3.3.2. EMPOWER (Enabling Marketing of Products of Women Entrepreneurs):

EMPOWER is a unique initiative of GMR Varalakshmi Foundation to enable marketing of hand-made products made by women Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility has generously provided two shop spaces to the Foundation to host this initiative at the airport. This initiative is spreading the brand image and goodwill of GMRVF by sale and display of eco-friendly products by affiliating through online marketing networks viz., amazon, flipkart etc.



On the other hand, the GMRV Foundation is creating awareness about the eco-friendly products and promoting the sale of these products through bulk orders from different multinational companies, residential communities, institutions, universities and organisations and making the project sustainable. The products sold by Empower are made by SHGs organized through GMRVF as well as other NGOs and artisans working in handicrafts. The Journey of EMPOWER since inception has been explained in the below diagram.

Chart – 3.5: Evolution of EMPOWER



Chapter – IV

Impact Assessment of Programs: Observations and Suggestions

4. Education:

4.1. Gifted Children Scheme:

The Gifted Children Scheme seeks to identify, encourage and financially support the education of meritorious under-privileged children from GMRVF's target communities to enable them to realize their full potential. The selected children are admitted in GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya, Shamshabad and the children are selected from Govt. schools in the four villages adjoining Shamshabad airport (Airport Colony, Gollapally, Mamidipally and Shamshabad). GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya is run by Central Chinmaya Mission Trust, Mumbai in association with GMRVF (GMRVF provides infrastructure support to run the school). Children are selected from 1st std. from the Govt. schools (to strengthen their base at an early learning stage of development). In 2008 when the school and this scheme started, 38 students from 2nd, 3rd and 4th std. were selected from Govt. schools in and around Shamshabad. After they were being put into Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.E.) syllabus, it was observed that it was getting difficult to cope up in English language (as they were from Telugu medium schools). Hence, GMRVF management decided to sponsor poor meritorious children from 1st std. onwards so that they can catch up with the language as well as with the environment.

The assumption behind 'Gifted Children scheme' is that meritorious children from under-privileged backgrounds can perform and compete with the other children if given an equal opportunity, which they are deprived of as they have illiterate parents with poor socioeconomic status. This is to give them good academic support for better education so that they become successful in their life by making their dreams come true.

School fees of these children and other requirements such as books, uniforms, stationery, etc. including transportation are borne by the GMRVF.

Tuitions:

Tuitions are pertinent as many of these children are first generation learners and are not getting the requisite support at their own houses (primarily the parents of gifted children are daily wage labourers). Therefore a group of teachers for each class have been identified for providing additional support to the gifted children after school hours. After school tuition classes (with a focus on individual attention) are conducted by these teachers every day except Sunday between 3:30 pm to 5.30 pm in GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya. Nutritious food is also provided to the gifted children during the tuition classes. GMRVF has been organising tuition classes (for gifted children) at village level during holidays as well.

Transport Arrangements:

Apart from sponsoring fees, books and uniform, transport arrangement by school bus are also made for these children.

Summer camp:

This programme is meant to help the children to improve their English and communication skills and to bring a behavioural change. Last year, through a series of sequential activities and games, Magic Bus staff enabled gifted children to understand their issues and challenges and help them create solutions to bring a behaviour change in them over a period of time.

Periodical interactions with parents:

Periodical interactions are conducted between the parents and GMRVF staff to review the child's performance. During the meeting with parents, GMRVF staff counsel the parents about gifted children scheme and its benefits. Parenting issues are also discussed during the meeting. Periodical discussions with the parents have enabled most of the parents to understand the importance of education which in turn led to a positive impact on the child's overall performance.

Holiday classes:

Apart from the regular tuitions happening at the school, special classes are also organised during holidays such as Dusherra holidays, winter and summer holidays, etc.

Values and Belief sessions:

Structured programs should be conducted at periodic intervals to impart values for GC and their parents to inculcate good values in children.

Career Guidance and other support:

For the students who are at the high school level, career counselling support is provided. Psychometric assessment is conducted to assess the aptitude of the children and accordingly guide them for higher education by engaging expert organization. For the students who appear for 10th Class, Intermediate and Degree exams, special orientation classes are conducted to brief the students about next career opportunities, courses offered by colleges and universities and seat allotment and selection process and career opportunities available in the job market. Any further support required by GC such as laptops, coaching, books etc. which helps in overall development is also provided to the children.

Career Counselling by professional organization:

Professional counselling is conducted from 9th standard onwards by engaging an expert organization which helps the children to choose the right course and succeed in their professional life. Professional guidance and personalized support during 9th & 10th class are provided to align the child with the right career option and also lead to the perfect career stream. It also helps the child to choose his/her life goals early because this is the time to fuel the growth and build aspirations and clarity of intent to be successful in life. Specialized Technical programmes are suggested and interested children are guided to pursue courses which typically include required core classes and electives that allow students to branch into sub-topics or specialty areas.

Counselling support:

As the GC reach their teens, they are often subject to the usual problems of teens. Moreover, they have some complexes because of being in a school with better-off children. The adolescent issues are addressed at the right time. For the girl children, the counselling starts in 6th standard or based on the need and feedback from teachers and peers to sensitize them about Physical, Emotional and Cognitive changes which may result in behavioural and other issues. For the boys, the counselling starts when they reach in 8th standard or as per the need. Also, children at this stage are also engaged in various extra-curricular activities which helps them to find themselves involved rather than getting distracted. Awareness session are organized on gender sensitization, cyber security, ill effects of alcohol and drugs, etc. Usage of cell phones are not allowed till 10th standard and the children studying in higher classes are sensitized about the misuse of social media and smartphones

Employee support:

Many of the sponsorships made by the Foundation are in turn contributed by GMR Group employees as a gesture to support good quality education for poor children. Interaction of parents and sponsors was also organised during the year.

Extra-curricular Activities:

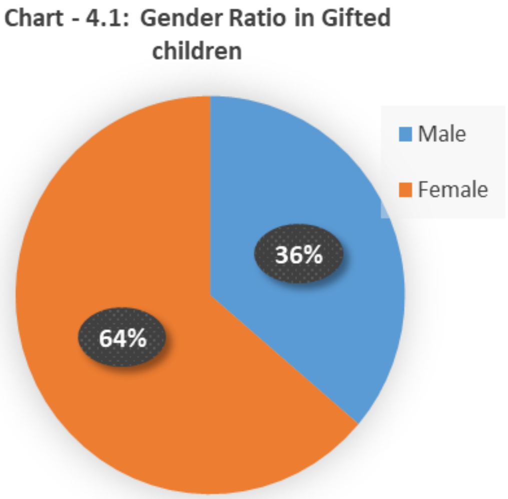
For a holistic development of the children, Foundation encourages Gifted Children to participate in various extra-curricular and co-curricular activities. Extra-curricular activities help students gain knowledge and exposure to different areas that enhance their future. Every year, extra-curricular activities were conducted such as snake shows, bird watching, painting workshop, recitation workshop, games, visit to Birla Planetarium, etc. which allow the children to become a well-rounded person, with both intelligence and social skills.

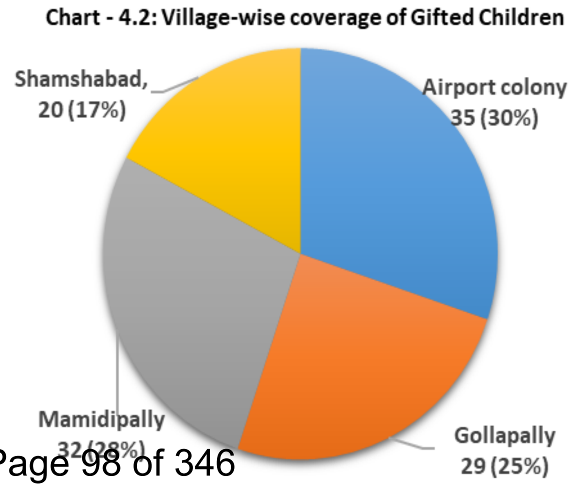
Of the total number of students, identified for gifted children scheme, 27.6 per cent are studying in the primary school, 48.2 per cent are studying in High schools, and 24.13 per cent are pursuing their higher studies. It was noticed that the girl children (74 students) are performing better than the boys from all the selected sample villages.

Table - 4.1: Class-wise, Gender-wise and Village-wise classifications of Gifted Children

Class	Village wise Details				No of Students Admitted		
	Airport Colony	Gollapally	Mamidipally	Shamshabad	Male	Female	Total
UKG	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
1st	5	1	2	-	2	6	8
2nd	2	2	2	-	2	4	6
3rd	4	2	1	-	2	5	7
4th	4	2	2	-	2	6	8
5th	2	2	2	-	2	4	6
6th	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
7th	3	1	3	-	3	4	7
8th	3	3	4	1	3	8	11
9th	3	3	4	2	4	8	12
10th	5	4	4	3	7	9	16
Inter 1st Year	4	2	5	-	5	6	11
Inter 2nd Year	2	1	1	1	1	4	5
UG 1st Year	1	1	-	3	3	2	5
UG 2nd Year	-	3	2	5	7	3	10
UG Final Year	2	1	1	3	1	6	7
Total	40	29	34	18	44	77	121

Source: Field survey





Record Keeping and Monitoring:

One staff has been appointed by GMRVF to monitor overall activities of Gifted Children scheme. The concerned person takes stock on the punctuality being maintained by the teachers for tuition classes, checks whether quality food is being provided or not in the evening classes (as per the guidelines), fees being paid on time, keeps track of books, uniform, transport arrangements, etc.

Internal records are being maintained by GMRVF on:

- Test score of the selection process
- Data on the household survey of selected children (who scored well in written and oral test)
- Data on number of children sponsored (gender-wise, caste-wise, etc.)
- Marks sheet—quarterly, half-yearly and annually of all the gifted children (GMRVF get this on special request from GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya School). This helps them to monitor the progress of gifted children.

Beside this, GMRVF staff gets qualitative feedback from GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya School teachers about the performance of gifted children.

4.1.1 Performance of Gifted Children:

Academic performance is the base for measuring the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their short or long-term educational goals. Based on the level of competency, the student is identified for assistances under the Gifted Children scheme and their performances also been monitored throughout the course period. The ratio of students occupying the seats in different classes and the villages they belong in the academic period (2014-15 to 2019-20) in the GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya at Shamshabad, is presented in the charts.

Academic year 2014-15:

The table (4.2) displays the performance of 91 gifted children in the academic year 2014-15. This shows that majority of students are performing well and scored above 60% of marks and only seven candidates have performed below average with less than 50% of marks. While analysing the table, few students in class 10 are excelling well with above 90% of marks and some have performed above average. Further, the table also discusses that students' performances from the class one to ten and is self-explanatory.

Table 4.2; Academic performances of students for the year 2014-15

Class	Above 90%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	50-60%	40-50%	Below 40%	Total Students
1st	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2nd	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	7
3rd	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	11
4th	1	6	0	5	2	1	0	15
5th	3	3	4	1	3	1	0	15
6th	0	0	3	3	3	2	0	11
7th	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	5
8th	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	7
9th	0	0	2	4	3	2	0	11
10th	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	8
Total	9	19	20	22	14	6	1	91

Source: Field survey

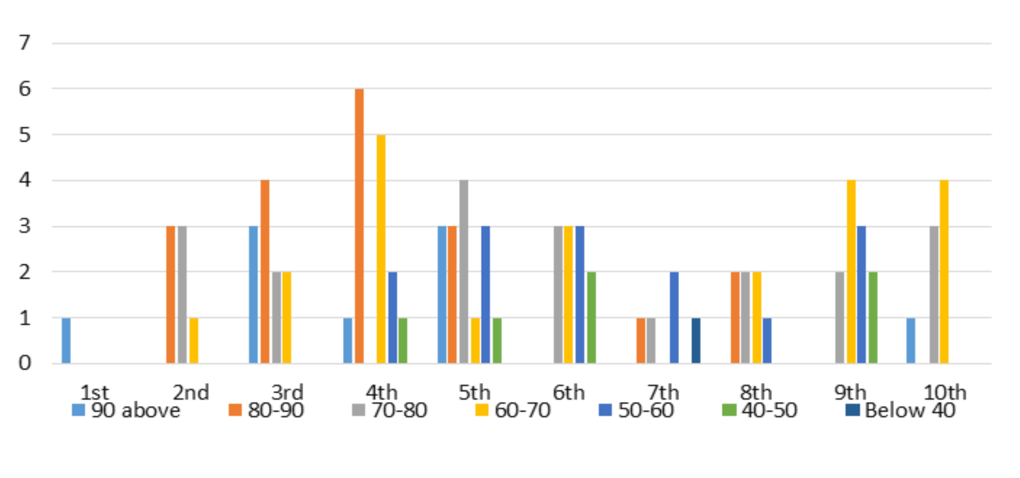


Chart - 4.3: Class wise performance - 2014-15

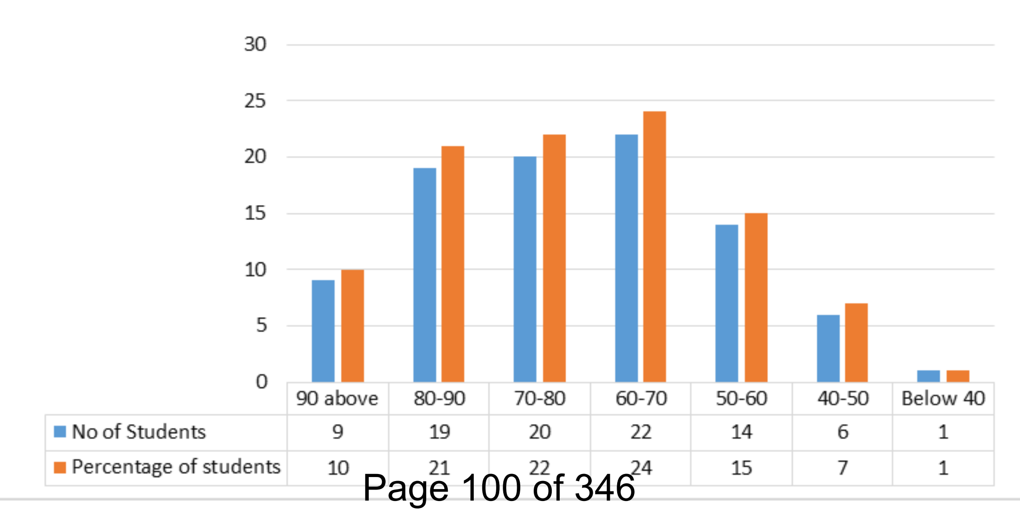


Chart - 4.4: All Gifted Children Performance - 2014-15

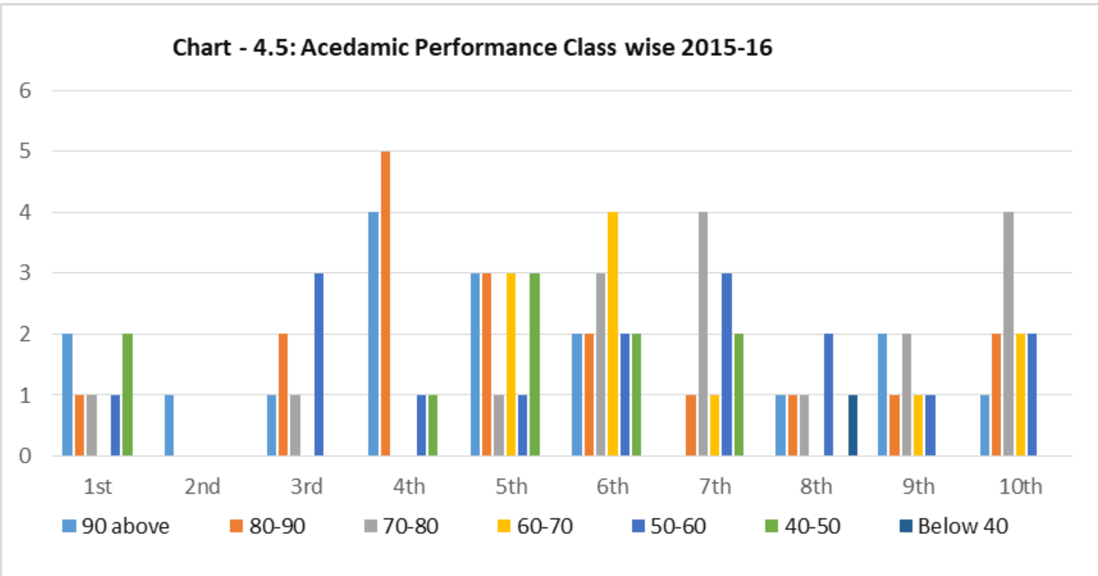
Academic year 2015-16:

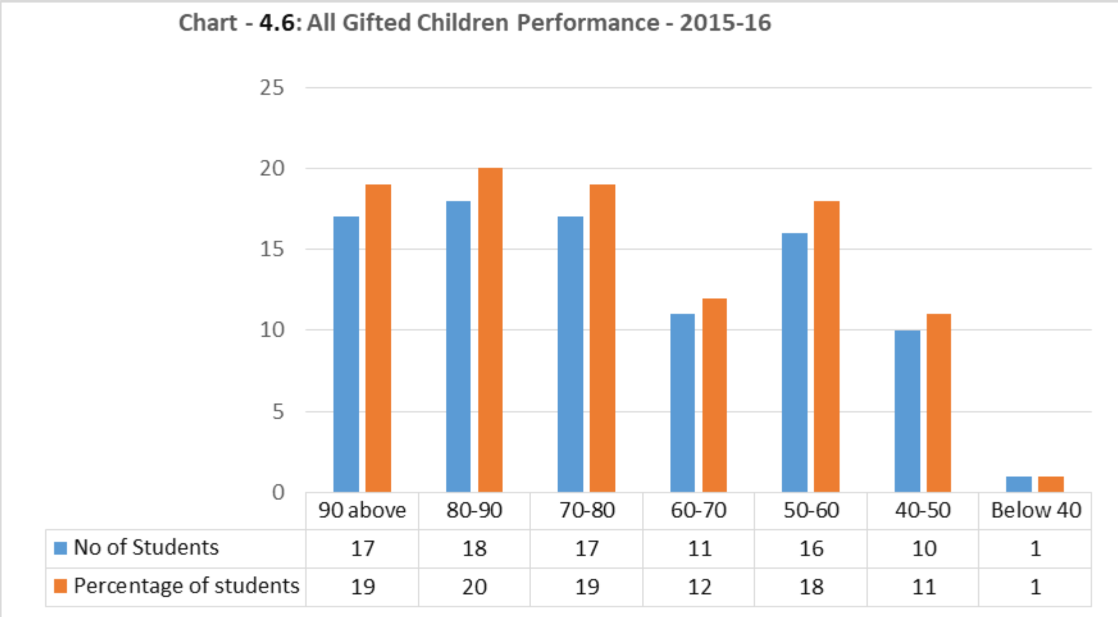
In the year 2015-16, there were 98 students to assist under the Gifted Children scheme of which 90 were studying in GMR Chinmaaya Vidhyalaya and 8 of them were admitted in a junior College. As per table 4.3, it can be seen that considerable improvement of performances among the students were found in the academic year 2015-16, however, the number of lesser performers also increased subsequently during the year. Of the total sum of 90 students, only 11 candidates scored less than 50 marks in their final examinations.

Table - 4.3; Academic performances of students for the year 2015-16

Class	Above 90%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	50-60%	40-50%	Below 40%	Total Students
1st	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	7
2nd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3rd	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	7
4th	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	11
5th	3	3	1	3	1	3	0	14
6th	2	2	3	4	2	2	0	15
7th	0	1	4	1	3	2	0	11
8th	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	6
9th	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	7
10th	1	2	4	2	2	0	0	11
Total	17	18	17	11	16	10	1	90

Source: Field survey





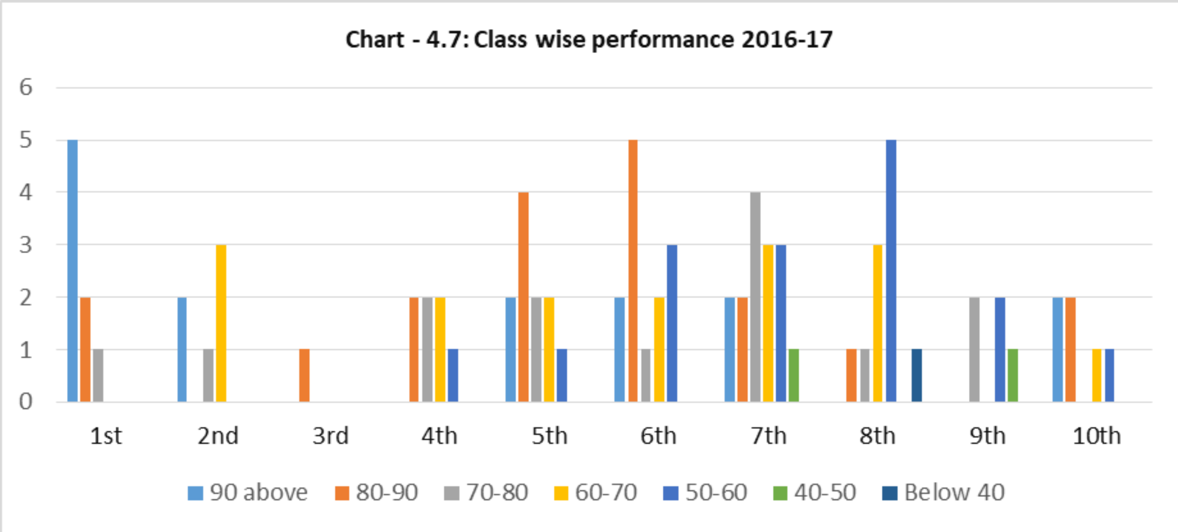
Academic year 2016-17:

While revealing the performance of students for the year 2016-17, the GMRVF has admitted 83 students in GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya and provided education assistance and rest were studying in Junior college. The table 4.4 depicts the picture of students' performances in which, close to 70% students from class 10 have performed well with 80% and above and remaining have shown improved performances. The table further reveals that there are 83 students enrolled of which 15 (18%) students obtained 90 marks and above, 19 (23%) students scored 80 to 90, 14 (17%) students scored 70 to 80, 16 (19%) of students got 60 to 70, 16 (19%) of students scored 50 to 60, 2 (3 %) students scored 40 to 50, and only one (1%) student scored below 40 percentage.

Table 4.4: Academic performances of students for the year 2016-17

Class	Above 90%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	50-60%	40-50%	Below 40%	Total Students
1st	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
2nd	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	6
3rd	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
4th	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	7
5th	2	4	2	2	1	0	0	11
6th	2	5	1	2	3	0	0	13
7th	2	2	4	3	3	1	0	15
8th	0	1	1	3	5	0	1	11
9th	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	5
10th	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	6

Total	15	19	14	16	16	2	1	83



Academic year 2017-18:

While assessing the table 4.5 one could see that close to 80% children have performed above 60% marks which is a good trend and only few children have performed below average.

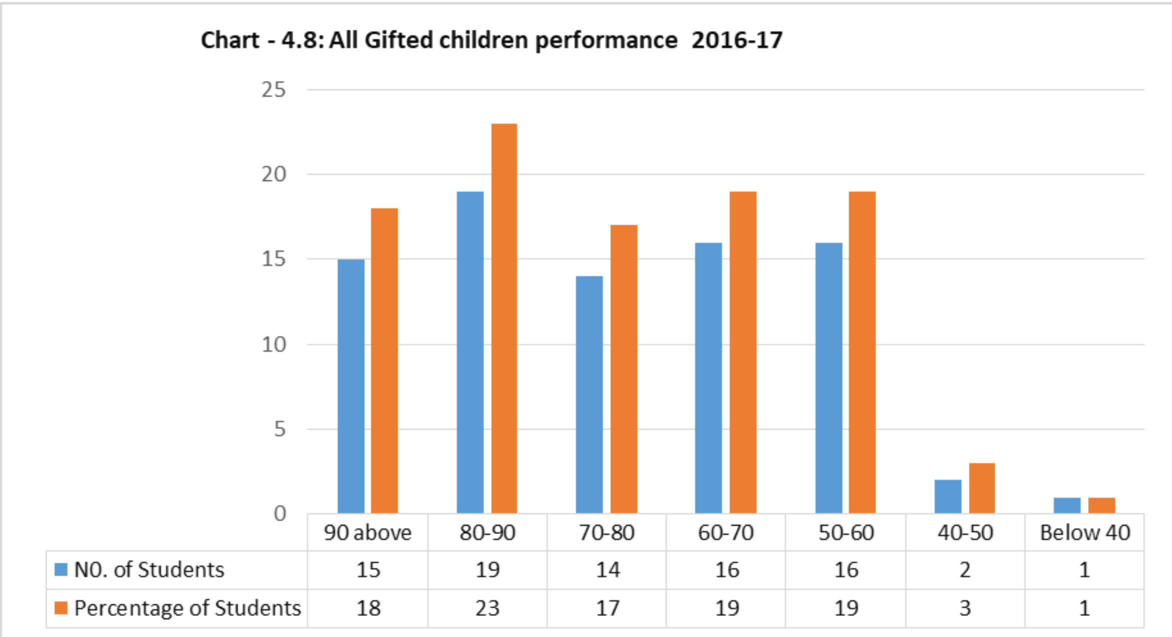
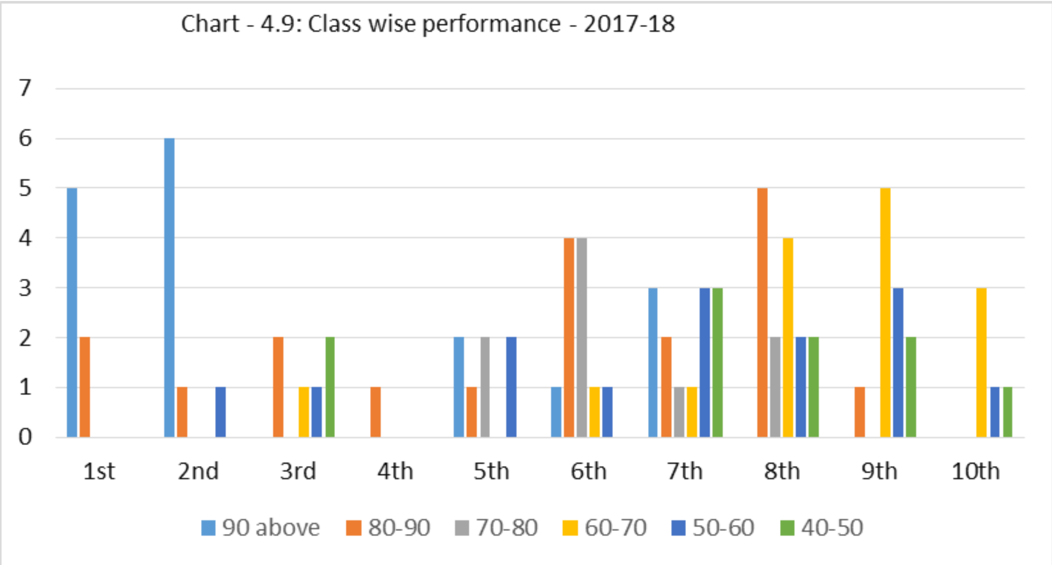
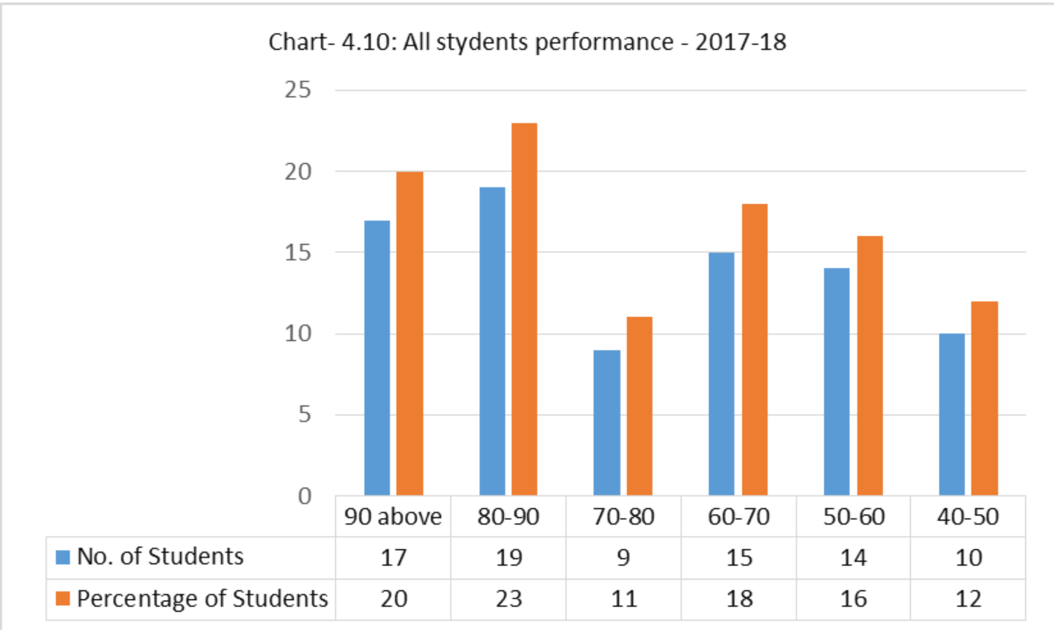


Table 4.5: Academic performances of students for the year 2017-18

Class	Above 90%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	50-60%	40-50%	Below 40%
1st	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
2nd	6	1	0	0	1	0	8

3rd	0	2	0	1	1	2	6
4th	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5th	2	1	2	0	2	0	7
6th	1	5	4	1	1	0	11
7th	3	3	1	2	1	3	13
8th	0	5	2	4	1	2	15
9th	0	1	0	5	2	1	11
10th	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	17	21	9	13	9	9	84



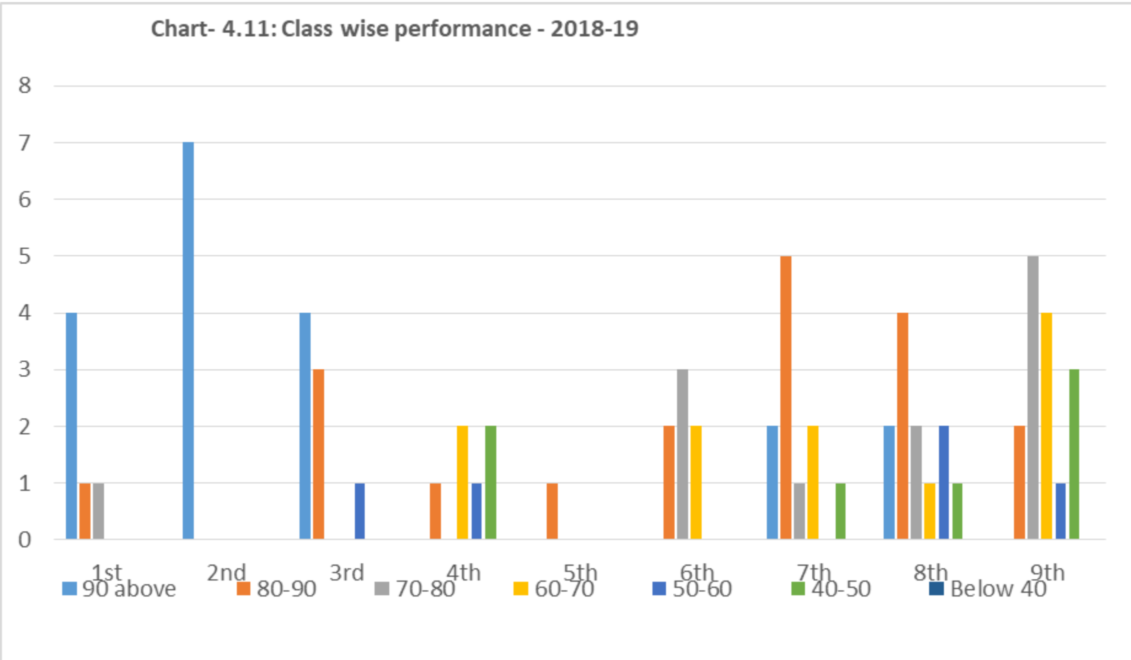


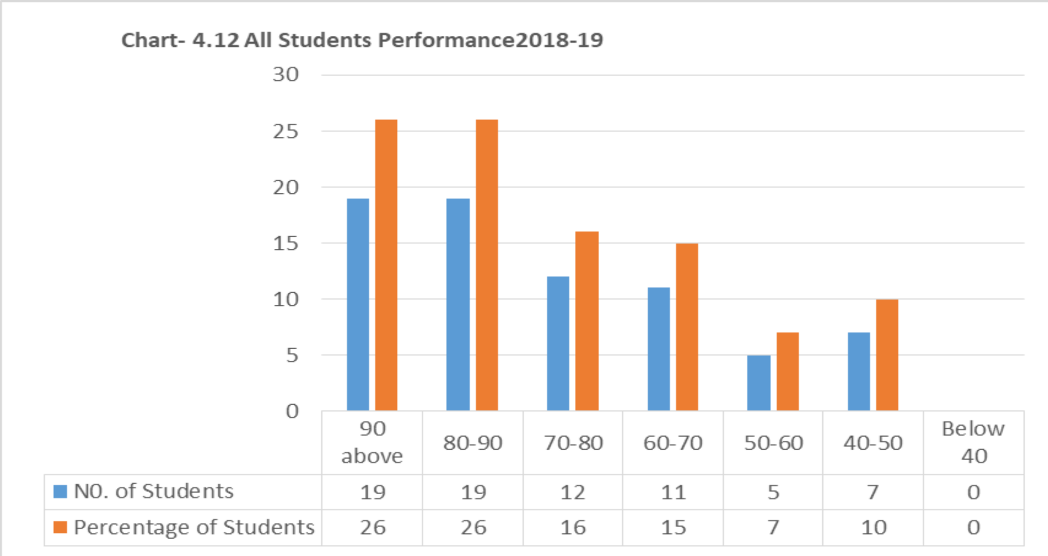
Academic year 2018-19:

The table 4.6 shows that there are 84 students assisted who were enrolled in GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalya in the academic year 2018-19 and rest were studying in Junior college. Of which 11 students are pursuing their class 10 examinations. Since they appeared for annual examinations and are awaiting for the results, their performances are not known at the time of survey. While revealing the table, it is observed that the majority of the students (30) who are studying in the classes 7, 8 and 9 are performing well i.e., above 60% of their academic marks and only 5 candidates are shown as less performers in the year.

Table 4.6: Academic performances of students for the year 2018-19

Class	Above 90%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	50-60%	40-50%	Below 40%	Class
1st	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
2nd	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
3rd	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	8
4th	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	6
5th	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6th	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	7
7th	2	5	1	2	0	1	0	11
8th	2	4	2	1	2	1	0	12
9th	0	2	5	4	1	3	0	15
10th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total	19	19	12	11	5	7	0	84



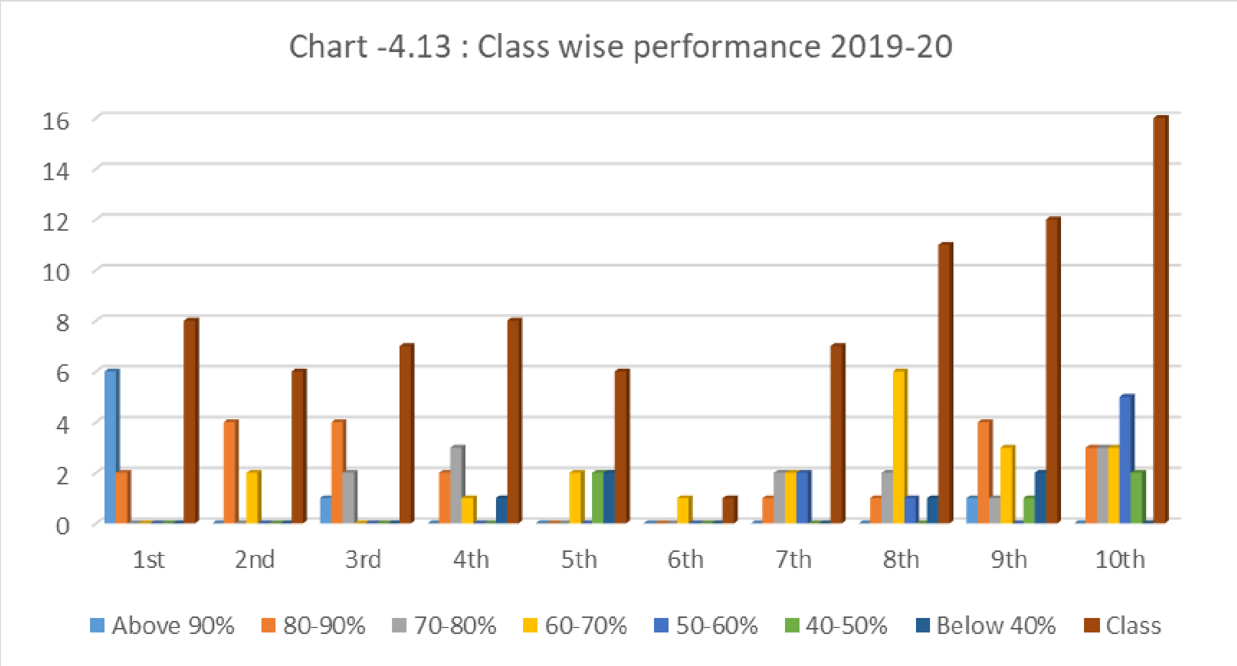


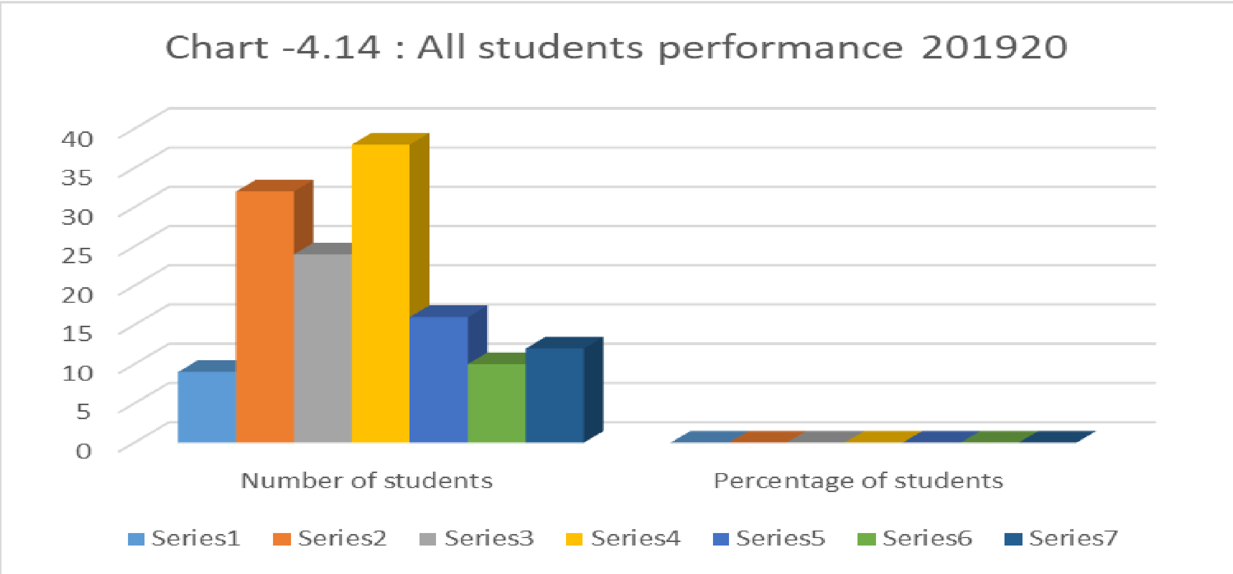
Academic year 2019-2020:

The table 4.7 shows that there are 82 students assisted who were enrolled in GMR Chinmaya Vidyalaya in the academic year 2019-2020 and rest were studying in Junior college. Of which 16 students are pursuing their class 10 examinations. While revealing the table, it is observed that the majority of the students (82) who are studying in classes 1st to 10th are performing well i.e., above 60% of their academic marks and 11 candidates are shown as less performers in the year.

Table 4.6: Academic performances of students for the year 2019-20

Class	Above 90%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	50-60%	40-50%	Below 40%	Class
1st	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
2nd	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6
3rd	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	7
4th	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	8
5th	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	6
6th	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7th	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	7
8th	0	1	2	6	1	0	1	11
9th	1	4	1	3	0	1	2	12
10th	-	3	3	3	5	2	0	16
Total	8	21	13	20	8	5	6	82





4.1.2 Achievements of Gifted Children

- One of the Gifted Children from first batch got campus placement in Cognizant.
- Six Gifted Children including three girls are pursuing engineering course in reputed colleges of Hyderabad
- Nine children are pursuing various degree courses

- Four Gifted children from class 1st, 2nd and 3rd are class toppers in GMR Chinmaya School.
- Two Gifted Children of 8th standard are the 4th & 5th rankers in the class respectively
- Two Gifted Child of 6th & 5th standard are a 3rd ranker 5th ranker in the class their respective classes.
- Four Gifted Children (two boys and two girls) got selected for state level Athletics competition
- 27 Gifted Children got prizes in various events during annual sports meet conducted in the school.

4.1.3 Beneficiaries and Parent's Perception:

The role of parents in children's education is very essential and parental involvement not only enhances academic performance, but it also has a positive influence on the attitude and behaviour. Many studies opine that a parent's interest and encouragement in a child's education can effect on the child's attitude towards school, classroom, conduct, self-esteem, absenteeism, and motivation. Regardless of family income or background, students whose parents are involved in their schooling are more likely to have higher grades and test scores, attend school regularly, have better social skills, show improved behaviour, and adapt well to school. In general, when parents are involved at school, the performance of all the children at school, not just their own, tends to improve. Hence, parent involvement is very essential for children's education and development. Keeping this in view, the research team has approached the parents whose children got selected under gifted children scheme and their opinions / feedback is presented in the table.

Table 4.7: Parents' opinion on their child's performances

S.No.	Parents' Feedback	High	Medium	Low
1	How do you rate your child's academic performance when compare to their sibling / other children?	80	20	0
2	How do you feel the performance of your child in English Medium education (whether better than their sibling/other children or not).	100	0	0
3	Did you find any change in attitude of your child and social behavior with family, friends and others?	100	0	0
4	How is your child's performance on extra curriculum activities?	90	10	0
5	Whether the GC scheme provides economic and social assistance to your family.	100	0	0
6	Do you think this program will be helpful to your children?	100	0	0

7	Whether the support of the tuition fee, uniform, shoes, transport, etc. are sufficient or not?	100	0	0

The table clearly indicates that almost all the parents have positive and high regards on the specialized scheme of gifted children by giving ratings up to 100. During the discussions, they also appreciated the efforts of GMRVF and GHIAL employees for their committed services to uplift the status of families residing in the surrounding villages. Overall, the tables (3.2 to 3.6), reveal that the performance of most of the students selected under gifted children scheme is excellent and only few were shown as moderate performers in their studies.

Through an interaction with the gifted children's parents, it was revealed that there is lot of improvement among the children after joining GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya.

Some of the examples listed include:

- Child is performing better in academics (improved marks in all subjects)
- Handwriting also improved
- Children are more interested in education/studies
- They are able to speak in English
- They have also become assertive and more confident
- All round development in the children has been observed
- Children are more disciplined and their IQ levels increased.

Parents have been provided with a lot of guidance and are counselled by the GMRVF and Chinmaya School teachers on how to support their child by sending them regularly on time, not assigning much household work, etc. (done in parent-teacher meetings). Parents perceive that GMRVF is doing a commendable job by supporting their ward's entire schooling expenses as they could not have afforded to send their child for education to Chinmaya Vidhyalaya (the only CBSE English medium school in the area).

4.1.4 Major Observations:

- Gifted children scheme is considered as the best one among all the initiatives implemented by GMRV Foundation. This is being realized based on the positive impact of the program and its implementation mechanisms in the study area. The study reveals that majority of the Gifted Children are belonging to very poor families and their parents are illiterate, daily wage workers & they earn less than Rs.300 a day.
- While interacting with the parents, it was understood that they are encouraging the children to study well and appear for the competitive test organized by GMRVF for selecting the Gifted Children every year in the project villages. This has increased the competitive spirit among children and interest of parents in their children's education.

- Parents also express their fullest satisfaction over the performance of these children and had tears of joy in their eyes during the interactions. This was noticed while interviewing the parents and informed that they cannot afford/offer for such higher quality education to their children, because of their economic status.
- The study considers the sample of 40 Gifted Children across the classes and across the program villages. The study team observed that majority of students ensure their active participation in all aspects of educational assignments as well as involvement in sports and recreation activities in GMR-Chinmaya Vidhyalaya. This was confirmed by their parents themselves with joyous mood that these GC students are more active than their siblings who are attending other schools.
- While revealing the behaviour and attitude, the parents expressed their view that these Gifted Children play an important role in all sorts of family affairs when compared with their siblings or students attending other schools in the village. These GC students try to assist themselves and maintain self-dependency attitudes with high motivational levels. Of the 40 students studied, 30 are highly motivated, 8 are moderately motivated and the remaining 2 students have to be developed still in behavioural and attitudinal aspects. Hence, gifted children program brought positive attitudinal change among the minds of students in the vicinity.
- While analyzing the academic performance of the gifted children, it is found that about 10 per cent of them are still lagging behind by showing poor performance. This may be due to various reasons like family environment, student interest and psychological issues etc. However, required attention may be given on these students to bring them up along with the other bright candidates.
- Despite being economically poor, many parents are showing interest to admit their children in the GMR-Chinmaya Vidhyalaya, considering the pleasant environment and appreciable curriculum along with improving morality among the children.

4.1.5 Suggestions:

Creating an Enabling Environment

- Since most of the parents are not literate, the students are not able to get any support or guidance from their parents. The parents are quite interested in their studies and attend Parents-Teachers Meetings. But academic support at home is negligible in most cases. Hence, a constant interaction with parents and peers about the importance of education and the potential of their ward to become successful in their life is an important measure to continue.
- The home environment in some of the cases is disturbed and often the language and behaviour of peers at home is not to the desirable level. There is also less stress on importance of academics which percolates to the child as well. This needs to be addressed through proper counselling with parents (preferably through home visits by GMRVF education team).

-: Case Studies :-
1) Arun Hirekar *is studying 4th class in Chinmaya Vidhyalaya as a Gifted Children from Gollapally village. While he was at the age of two years, his mother was killed in family clashes and by that consequence his father got mental illness and left from home and there is no information on his whereabouts. From the age of two years he was taken care by his maternal grandmother and maternal uncle. They are also very poor, his grandmother runs a small shop (chocolates, peanuts, etc.), and his maternal uncle is a daily wage worker in airport. Arun is very active than the other children from childhood; GMRVF selected him as a Gifted Child based on his talent, economic and social status. His performance in academics is very good and he is very active in extracurricular activities, like sports etc. Arun says "In the absence of the Gifted Children Scheme, I could have never accessed better education and better prospects of future. Now, with this initiative I am more productive and would like to become a Scientist".*
2) Samreen *was born and brought up in Shamshabad Village in a marginalized family. Her father Md. Shakeer Ali is illiterate and works in a local shop as an assistant. Her mother Muneer Begum is also illiterate and is a home maker. Samreen has two elder sisters and two brothers. The younger brother is studying in inter 1st year. The family does not have a house and live in a rented mud house in Shamshabad. Samreen studied till 4th class in Govt. Primary Urdu medium school at Shamshabad which is supported by GMRVF. The Gifted children committee spotted this bright girl and chose her as gifted child in year 2008 and admitted in GMR Chinmaya Vidhyalaya, Shamshabad. She took this opportunity optimistically and excelled in her academic performance in spite of many difficulties she has been facing in the family. She set her goal to become an engineer to elevate the poverty. After intermediate she got a good EAMCET (Engineering and Medical Common Entrance Test) rank and a free seat in a reputed Engineering college (Matrusree Engineering College, Hyderabad) to pursue Mechanical Engineering. Now she is studying in 3rd year Mechanical Engineering.*

Social Survey Format 2019-20

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation   Date:

Survey format for Gifted Children Selection 2019-2020

	Name of the child	
	Gender	
	Age	
	Date of Birth	
	Village	
	Caste	
	Father's Name	
	Domicile	
	Educational Qualification	
	Occupation	
	Mother's Name	
	Domicile	
	Educational Qualification	
	Occupation	
	Details of Siblings	
	Details of other family members	
	Family Income (per month)	
	Ration Card / Aadhaar No	
	Own House/ Rented house(Pakka house or kacha house	
	Social/Economic Status i)Land holding details ii)Assests iii)Vehicle. Details if Any	
	Lost home or land to the Airport? If yes, How much Land (details)	
	Remarks	
	Contact number	

(Singnature of the Employee)   (Parent Signature)

4.2. Support to Govt. Schools:

GMRVF believes in the strength of the Government schools and understands the bottlenecks of reaching quality education to all segments of the society. Hence, GMRVF works in collaboration with the local Education department towards improving quality of education in Government schools. GMRVF is working with Government Schools (High schools, Upper Primary and Primary Schools) by providing Vidhya Volunteers where the teacher-student ratio is poor and also by implementing various other curricular and co-curricular activities. Under this school education support program, GMRVF is supporting 12 government schools in the surrounding villages of the Shamshabad Airport. The support provided includes provision of need-based infrastructure, Vidhya Volunteers, notebooks, workbooks and teaching learning material, after-school tuitions and several other periodic interventions.

The major objectives of this programme are given below:

- To improve the overall quality of education in the schools through multiple interventions
- To maintain the ideal pupil teacher ratio so that every child gets the required attention
- To ensure the children reach to the age appropriate Minimum Learning Levels (MLL).
- To reduce the drop outs in govt. schools
- To prepare the students to perform better in key board exams so that they have wider options for higher education and training
- A long-term objective is to increase the interest of the students in education and develop confidence in them for taking examinations and the future ahead

Table 4.8: Number of Vidhya Volunteers and Schools

Sl.No.	Name of the School	No. of Vidhya Volunteers
1.	MPPS Airport colony	4
2.	ZPHS Mamidipally	2
3.	MPPS Mamidipally	3
4.	MPUPS Gollapally	1
5.	ZPHS Chinna Golkonda	1
6.	MPPS Shamshabad	2
7.	ZPHS Girls Shamshabad	1
8.	ZPHS Boys Shamshabad	2
9.	MPPS Huda colony	2
10.	MPPS Charynagar	1
11.	MPPS Ranganayakula Thanda	1
	Total	20

GMRVF introduced play and activity based learning in all supported Govt. primary Schools around Airport through Vidhya Volunteers. In all the supported Govt. Schools, 100% students showed improvements in their learning levels.

The following approaches were used to improve the learning levels:

1. ASER (Annual Status of Education Report – An app based tool developed by NGO Pratham to assess the learning levels of school children) is being used for assessing the learning levels of children in the project schools. All the Vidhya volunteers were oriented on the objectives and purpose of ASER test. Acton plans were prepared according to the baseline and ASER results obtained during the beginning of the academic year. One week capacity building training was conducted to help the VVs to improve their skills in order to do need analysis, lesson planning, creating TLM and conducting learning games and activities.
2. The students were divided into separate groups according to their learning levels. The Vidhya Volunteers assessed their progress quarterly and moved them up in the respective groups.
3. Vidhya volunteers were trained and guided every month to ensure that they are following the prepared action plans. The good practices were discussed and shared with all. Many of the Vidhya Volunteers prepared low cost TLM to engage children in activity based learning.
4. The classroom monitoring visits were done on weekly basis and the VVs were given demos on how to conduct learning games and activities to engage the children productively.

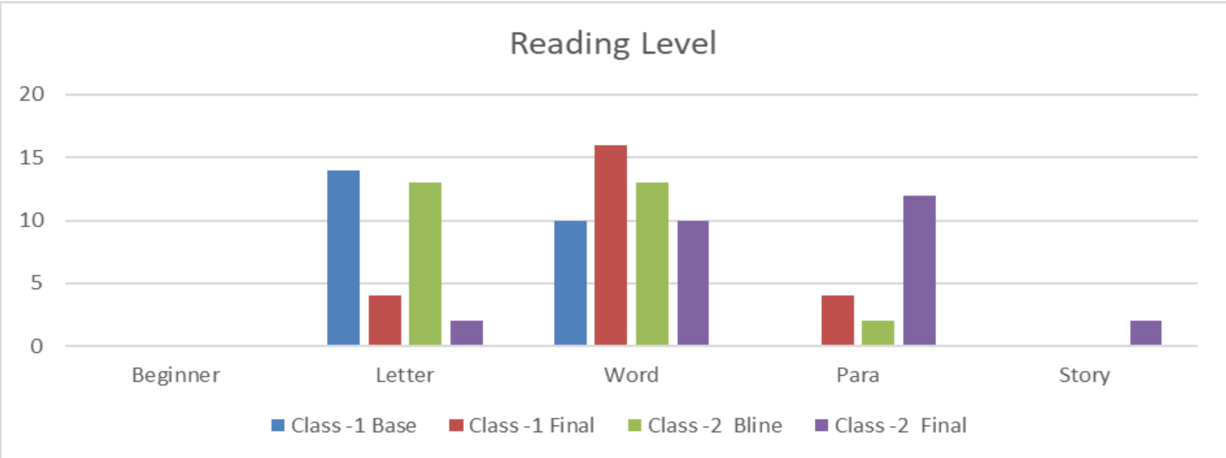
Chart – 4.13:
List of the activities /support to govt. schools:

- *Infrastructure facilities (construction of additional class rooms, toilets, boundary wall, benches, rainwater harvesting, mid-day meal sheds and other repair works etc.)*
- *Learning material, notebooks and shoes to all students, every year (shoes from 2012 to 2017 through TOMS shoes)*
- *Vidya volunteer(teacher) support*
- *Computer lab facility and science lab equipment support*
- *Drinking water facilities (RO plants)*
- *Motivational classes and career guidance/ counseling*
- *Special Tuitions to Class 10 Students (Morning and evening)*
- *Morning Tiffin & evening snacks to Class 10 students while preparing for the exams.*
- *Supply of Exam pads, pens and geometrics box to Class 10 students.*

5. All VVs conducted one hour after school classes for Beginners and for the students who were frequently absent, apart from conducting regular classes.

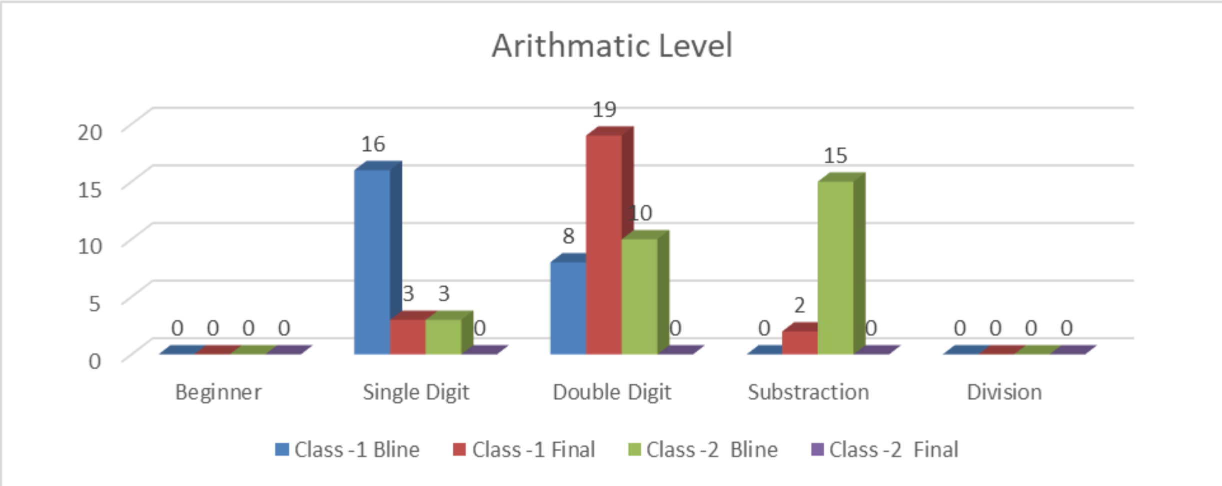
Following are the baseline and final ASER test results from all the supported govt. primary schools during 2019-20:

Govt. Primary School, Airport Colony				
Reading Level	Class -1		**Class -2**	
	Base line	**Final**	**Base line**	**Final**
Beginner	0	0	0	0
Letter	14	4	13	2
Word	10	16	13	10
Para	0	4	2	12
Story	0	0	0	2
Total	24	24	28	26

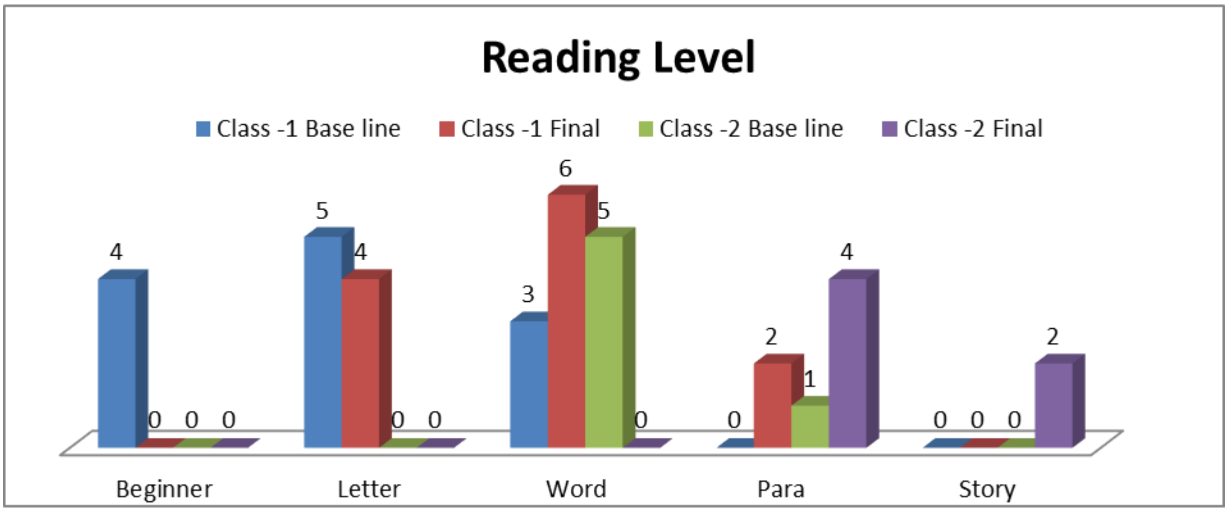


Arithmetic	**Class -1**		**Class -2**	
	Base line	**Final**	**Base line**	**Final**
Beginner	0	0	0	0
Single Digit	16	3	3	0
Double Digit	8	19	10	0
Subtraction	0	2	15	0
Division	0	0	0	0

Total	24	24	28	0

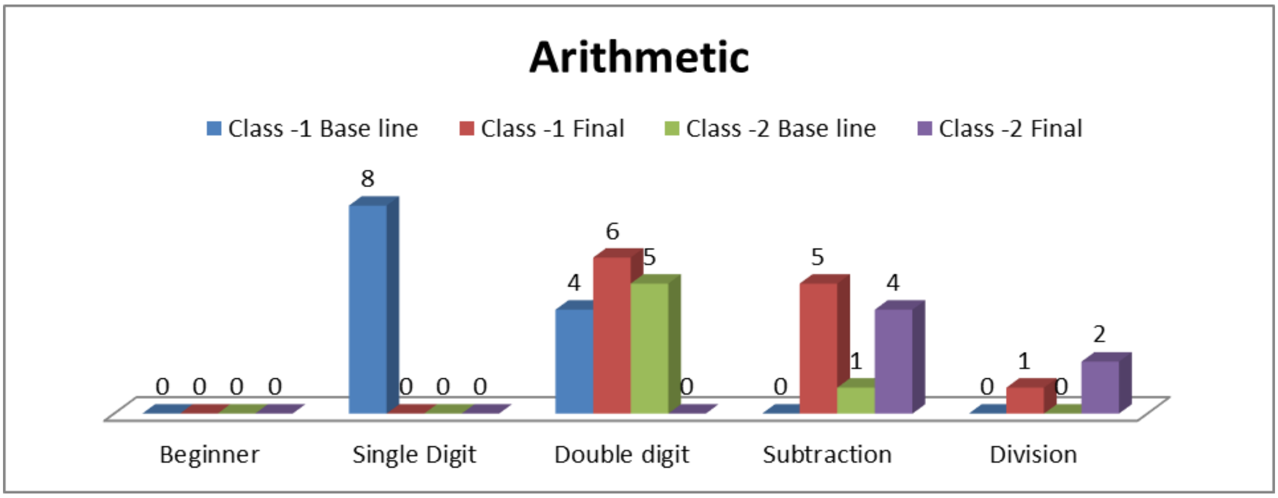


Govt. Primary school, Gollapally				
Reading Level	Class -1		Class -2	
	Base line	**Final**	**Base line**	**Final**
Beginner	4	0	0	0
Letter	5	4	0	0
Word	3	6	5	0
Para	0	2	1	4
Story	0	0	0	2

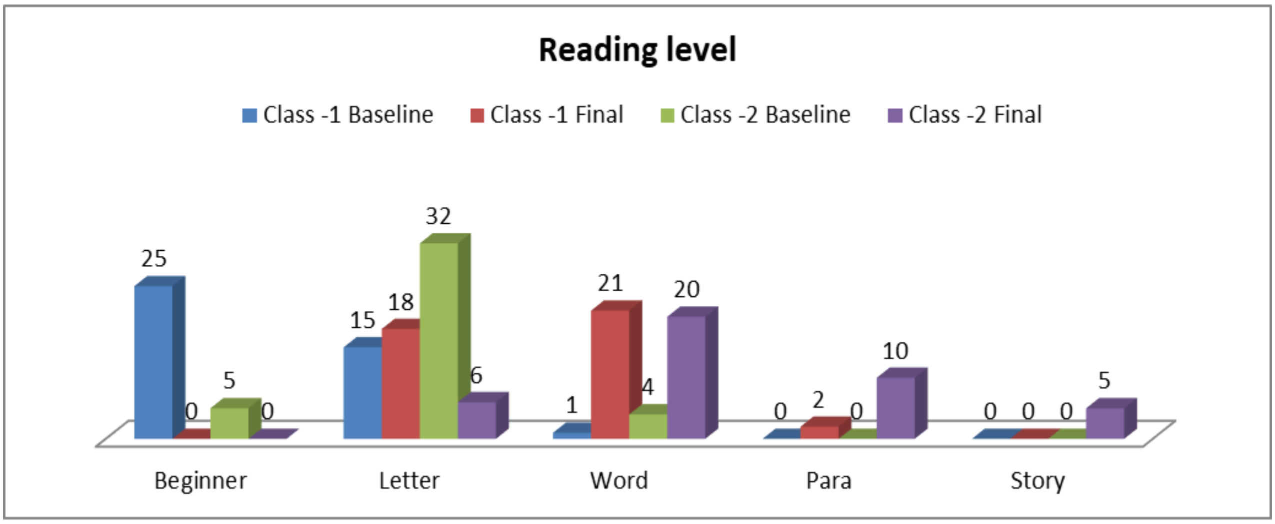


Arithmetic	Class -1		Class -2	
	Base line	**Final**	**Base line**	**Final**
Beginner	0	0	0	0

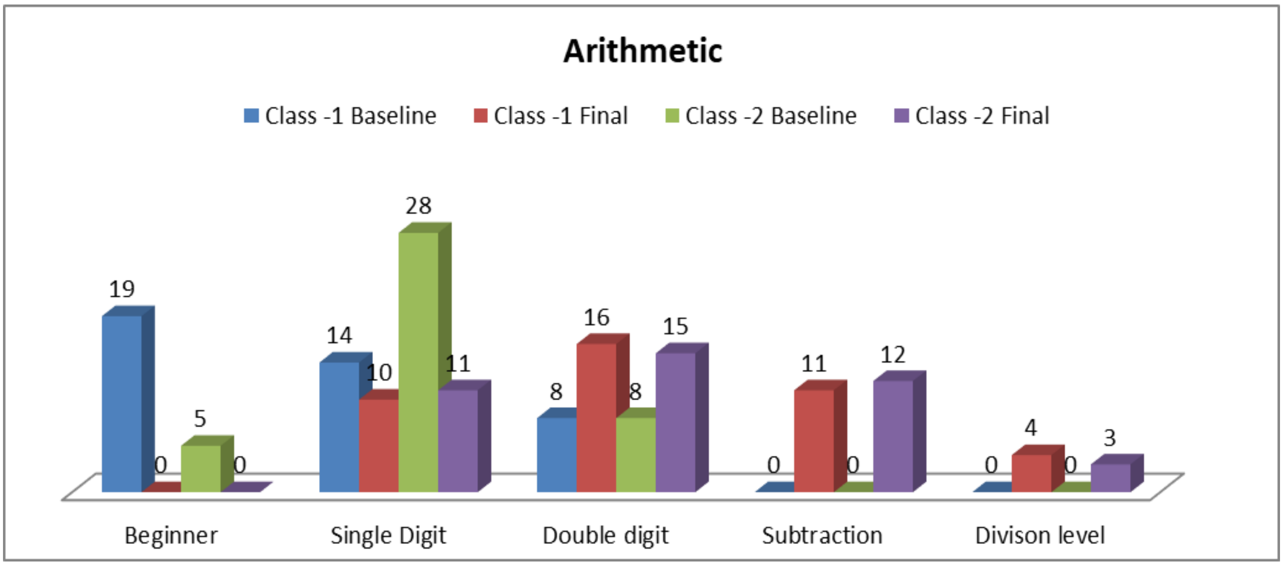
Single Digit	8	0	0	0
Double digit	4	6	5	0
Subtraction	0	5	1	4
Division	0	1	0	2



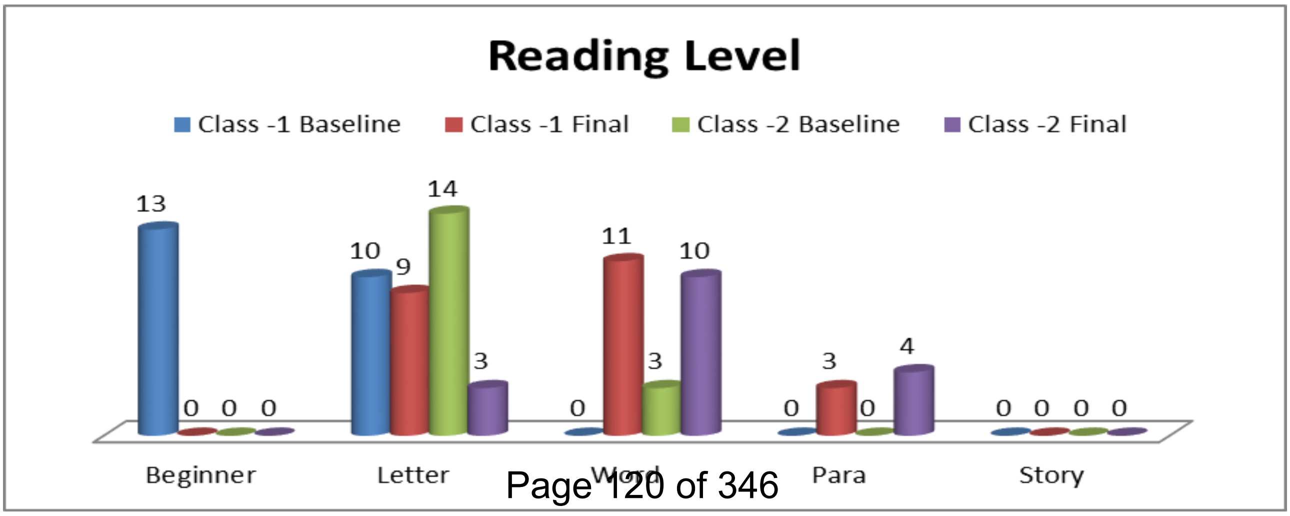
Govt. Primary school, Mamidipally				
Reading level	Class -1		Class -2	
	Baseline	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**
Beginner	25	0	5	0
Letter	15	18	32	6
Word	1	21	4	20
Para	0	2	0	10
Story	0	0	0	5



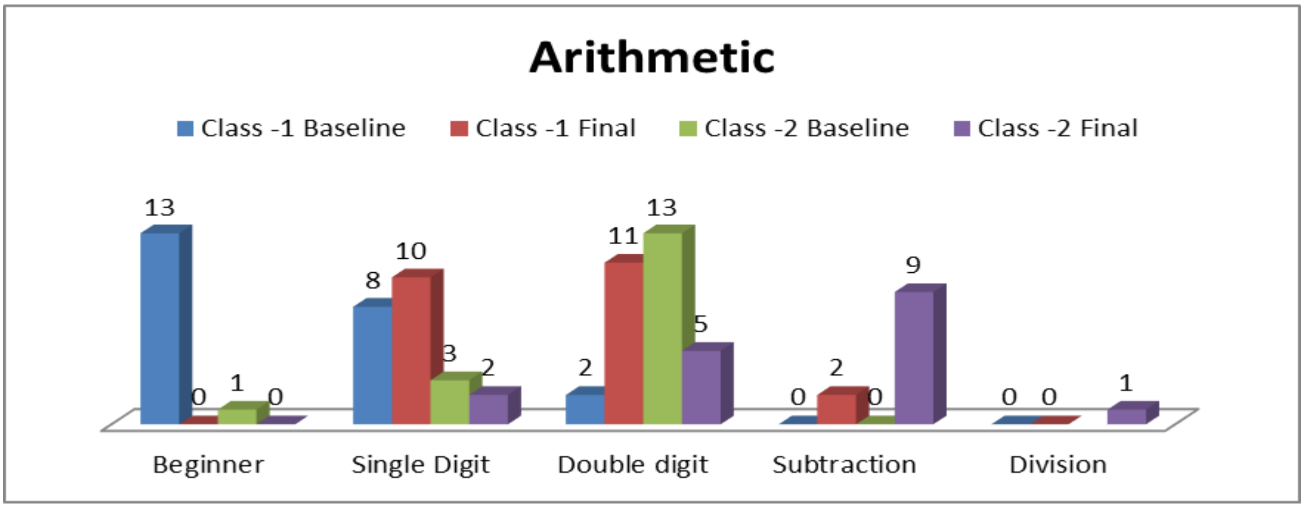
Arithmetic	Class -1		Class -2	
	Baseline	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**
Beginner	19	0	5	0
Single Digit	14	10	28	11
Double digit	8	16	8	15
Subtraction	0	11	0	12
Divison level	0	4	0	3



Govt. Primary School, R.N Thanda				
Reading Level	Class -1		Class -2	
	Baseline	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**
Beginner	13	0	0	0
Letter	10	9	14	3
Word	0	11	3	10
Para	0	3	0	4
Story	0	0	0	0



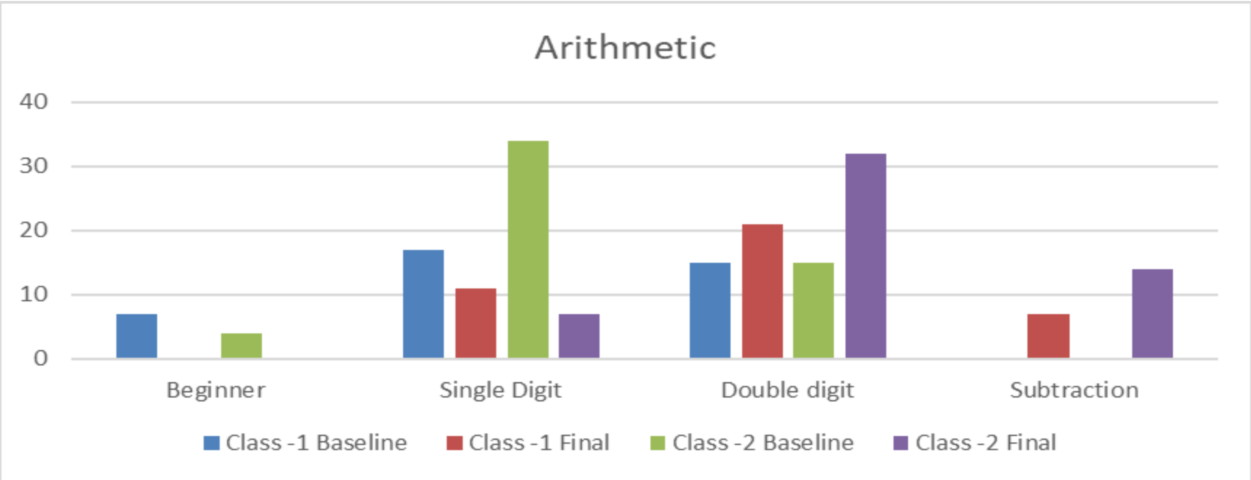
Arithmetic	Class -1		Class -2	
	Baseline	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**
Beginner	13	0	1	0
Single Digit	8	10	3	2
Double digit	2	11	13	5
Subtraction	0	2	0	9
Division	0	0		1



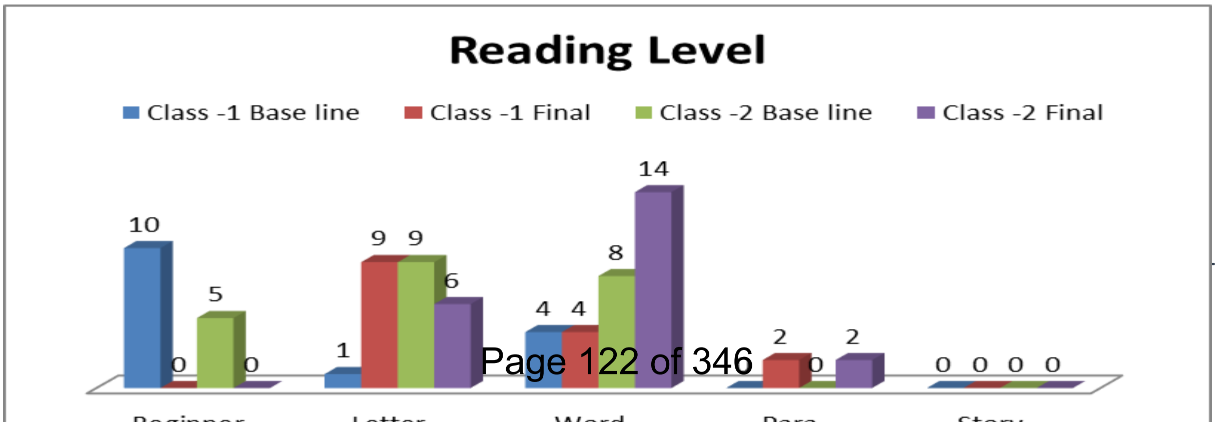
Govt. Primary school, Shamshabad

Reading level	Class -1		Class -2	
	Baseline	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**
Beginner	8	0	18	0
Letter	17	10	24	20
Word	14	20	11	22
Para	0	9	0	11
Story	0	0	0	0

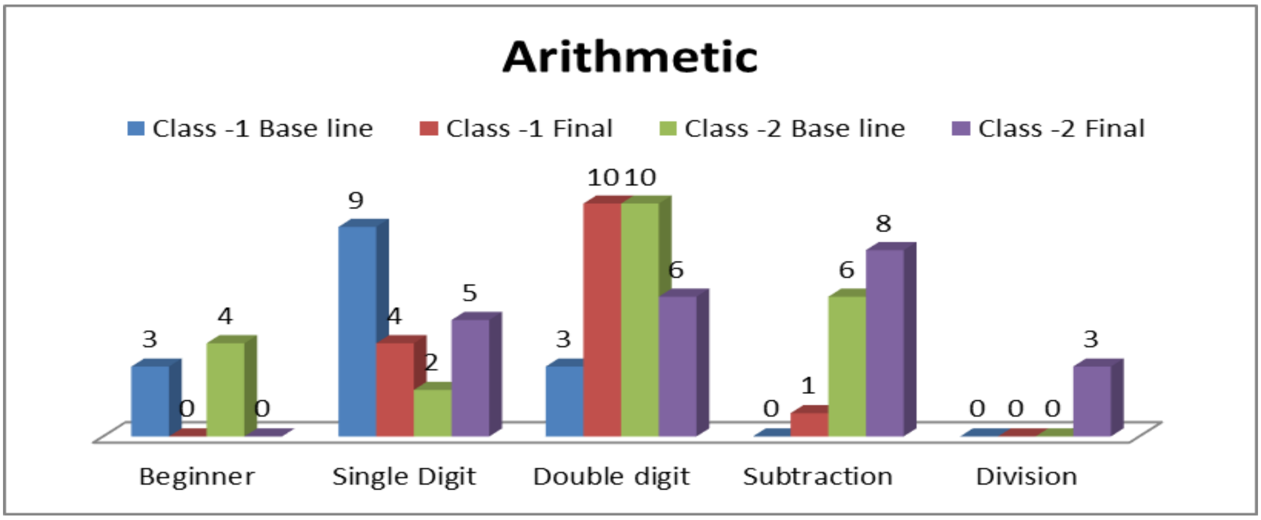
Arithmetic	Class -1		Class -2	
	Baseline	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**
Beginner	7	0	4	0
Single Digit	17	11	34	7
Double digit	15	21	15	32
Subtraction	0	7	0	14



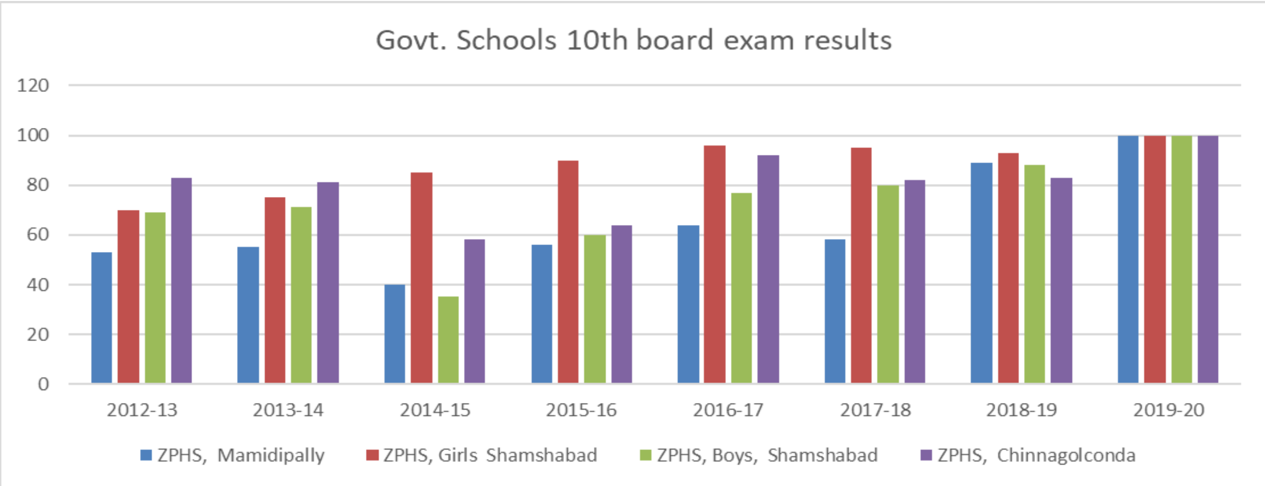
Govt. Primary School, Huda Colony				
Reading Level	Class -1		Class -2	
	Base line	Final	Base line	Final
Beginner	10	0	5	0
Letter	1	9	9	6
Word	4	4	8	14
Para	0	2	0	2
Story	0	0	0	0



Arithmetic	Class -1		Class -2	
	Base line	Final	Base line	Final
Beginner	3	0	4	0
Single Digit	9	4	2	5
Double digit	3	10	10	6
Subtraction	0	1	6	8
Division	0	0	0	3



Overall Pass Percentages in Class – 10 Board Exams				
Year	**ZPHS,**	**ZPHS, Girls**	**ZPHS, Boys,**	**ZPHS,**
	Mamidipally	**Shamshabad**	**Shamshabad**	**Chinnag olconda**
2012-13	53	70	69	83
2013-14	55	75	71	81
2014-15	40	85	35	58
2015-16	56	90	60	64
2016-17	64	96	77	92
2017-18	58	95	80	82
2018-19	89	93	88	83
2019-20	100	100	100	100


Govt. Schools 10th board exam results
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
ZPHS, Mamidipally
ZPHS, Girls Shamshabad
ZPHS, Boys, Shamshabad
ZPHS, Chinnagolconda

4.1.1 After School Tuition Classes:

Tuitions are meant for govt. school children (from project-affected villages) from 1st to 10th Std. The number of children in a tuition class is around 25-30 only because if the number is more than 30, then individual attention is not possible.

The tuitions classes in Airport Colony, Gollapally, Mamidipally, Shamshabad, R.N Thanda and Huda Colony were conducted in the High/Primary School premises. The tuition time was between 4 pm to 5:30 pm and this was decided in consultation with school teachers. Primarily, Science, Mathematics and Social Science are the subjects being taught in the tuition classes. Other support provided includes the following:

- Geometry box to all 10th std. government school students in supported high schools
- In some cases, nutritious food was being provided to the students attending tuition classes (for 3 months before the exams and this was sponsored by the employees of GHIAL)
- Exercise books, once in a year, to all the government school students (from 1st to 10th std.) in all supported govt. schools were also being sponsored
- Students of govt. schools are also taken for exposure visits to Science Museums, Birla Planetarium, Nehru Zoological Park etc. to create more interest in understanding concepts and appreciate things around. This indirectly helps children get motivated and builds their interest in education. Thus, the tuitions classes work towards creating a conducive learning environment for the children which enables them to perform better.

4.1.2 Career Planning & Counselling Sessions

Career planning and counselling sessions have been initiated by GMRVF every year for 10th std. govt. school students, GMRVF also started inter-school science quiz at high school level.

Challenges:

1) In some schools, Vidhya Volunteers were asked to take the classes of absent teachers in the school, assigned non-teaching works instead of carrying out their planned activities.
2) Many of the students do not attend classes regularly which is hampering the effectiveness of the program
3) VVs do not continue even for entire academic year and leave whenever they get better opportunity so it becomes little difficult to train and streamline new VVs.

Major Observations:

- The study found that there are many Vidhya volunteers deputed to handle classes in both ZPHS and primary level in all the schools. While discussing with the volunteer teachers, it is observed that these schools require teachers to improve the knowledge and skills of the children through activity based learning methods for the subjects like mathematics and science. This helped the students to improve their academic performances especially reading and writing skills and to score good marks in the subjects.

- It is also observed that the Vidhya Volunteers are generally extending their support to overall school management through maintaining data in computers, as the government teachers are not having enough knowledge in computer operations. In addition to these works, the volunteers are handling classes for the students from 1st to 10th classes and also intensive coaching to 9th and 10th class students on the specialized subjects after school hours in the school premises. This directly improve the knowledge and develop rapport with the teachers for clearing doubt on time.
- GMRVF works in many government schools to help them enhance quality of education. Most of the schools lack basic infrastructure which affects learning of students. Basic school infrastructure is developed to create interest among the students. It is very essential to develop school premises with quality infrastructure. The efforts of GMRVF helped the schools to have improved basic facilities to students and staff, such as safe drinking water, washrooms, classroom, furniture, civil repair work etc. which establish good teaching/learning and friendly environment in the school premises.

Figure 1: Kids' Smart Centre at MPPU at Airport colony

- Improving access and quality of education is a key objective. It is with this vision that GMRVF has partnered with IBM to create an exciting learning environment through activities, reading and technology for children of age group of 3 to 9 years. The Kid Smart Early Learning Programme (ELP) reaches out to young children from lower socio-economic communities with limited learning resources at home and in school. GMRVF has set up Kidsmart Centres in 5 schools where close to 1000 children get benefitted every year.
- It is further observed that GMRVF is paying the Electricity charges of the selected school regularly, and the school management express their regards to the Foundation for helping them through various CSR initiatives.

Suggestions:

- It is observed from the field that most of the students are not concentrating on their home works given by the teachers regularly, hence, it is suggested to arrange for morning tuitions before school hours to all middle school students at the school premises with the help of Vidhya volunteers.
- The Vidhya Volunteer program is really going well and it is committed to the student community so it can be extended to more schools.
- Sports and games are integral part of the curriculum and help in holistic development of children. Hence, it is suggested that play material may be supplied to all government schools so as to encourage the talent among the students. Further, Foundation may identify the skills and talents of students who are excelling in sports and other extra-curricular activities and support them for participating in various tournaments and competitions at district, state and national level.
- As of now, the intensive activities cover 12 schools by the GMRVF for providing assistance under CSR initiatives. This scheme may also be extended to more schools of the area gradually and make them functional by providing need based support.

Chart – 4.14: Process to Establish BalaBadi

- ✓ *Community Mobilization*
- ✓ *Awareness Session in Grama Sabhas*
- ✓ *Identification of Place in the Village*
- ✓ *Selection of BalaBadi Instructor and Helper*
- ✓ *Orientation classes to Instructor and Helper*
- ✓ *Survey of children*
- ✓ *Identifying the children from*

Chart – 4.15: Key aspects of child development and learning:

- ✓ *Emotional, personal and social development*
- ✓ *Language & Communication*
- ✓ *Knowledge and under-standing of the outer world.*
- ✓ *Expressive and aesthetic development*
- ✓ *Physical development and Strength*

This would yield fruitful results and positive impact over the community.

4.1.3 Bala Badi:

Overview

Early childhood care and education is the foundation on which a child's future is built. Hence, GMRVF set up Bala Badis (pre-schools) to provide early childhood education for children in the age group of 3–5 years in remote villages. The aim is to set them up in places where there is no Anganwadi Centre (AWC) or where AWC is far away. GMRVF provides all the support to run a Bala Badi in the villages. Though the concept of Anganwadis run by ICDS and Bala Badi's run by GMRVF are the same, the age group being covered in Bala Badi is from 3 to 5 years whereas children up to 6 years can attend Anganwadi.

In addition to running Bala Badis, in order to improve the quality of pre-school education in govt. Anganwadis, GMRVF is also providing Teaching Learning Material (TLM) and infrastructure support to the Anganwadi centres in the villages around Shamshabad.

Objectives:

- To contribute to the healthy physical, mental, emotional and personal Development of the children.
- To help children develop into caring, creative, thinking people concerned about others around them and the world around.
- To help children develop a positive self-image.
- To help children develop as confident, independent and secure individuals.
- To provide nutritional supplement and identify as far as possible, any health deficits in the child
- To Identify the inherent talents of the children
- To make parents engaged in their child's development
- To prepare the children to enter school, ready to succeed, through joyful learning.
- To guide the child for developing good personal habits.

From 2012-19, GMRVF ran Bala Badi in Shamshabad. In total, 210 children were given early childhood education. Of them majority were girls. Through an assessment of pre-school children done in November 2018 and May 2019 (two rounds), it has been observed that performance (identification -alphabets & numerical, Oral ability -rhymes & stories, Conceptual thinking – matching understanding and responding, Understanding the surrounding & good habits) of maximum children in BalaBadi and Anganwadi is Good, i.e. these children achieved between 71–90 marks. The process of establishing BalaBadi centre and key aspects of child development and learning outcomes are given in the chart.

Staff Selection and Training

A Bala Badi running in Shamshabad is located in the centre of the village and accessible to villagers. It is good that an educated woman who is resident of the village is selected and given 5-days orientation training (three days classroom and two days practical classes) before taking up duties. BalaBadi instructor who was interviewed in BalaBadi of Shamshabad has completed graduation and BalaBadi teacher is young and active. BalaBadi helper (aayah) is also given a two days orientation training (on vision; basics of working with children and communities; their role and duties; hygiene and sanitation; and most important the right attitude) before she takes up duties.

GMRVF has a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) manual for overall operations of BalaBadi activities (this is followed by the BalaBadi instructor). Training programmes are being conducted for BalaBadi teachers almost every month to motivate themselves and also to upgrade their teaching skills with new teaching methods and perform their role effectively. The action plan prepared at the end of each training programme helps BalaBadi instructor plan the activities to be conducted during the year better. GMRVF took support of various reputed organisations/agencies (Andhra Mahila Sabha, Sodhana Charitable Trust, ICDS and MV Foundation) in early childhood education to conduct training for BalaBadi instructors.

The roles and responsibilities of the instructor and helper are given in the chart.

Chart – 4.16: Responsibilities of BalaBadi Instructor

- *Focus on the holistic development of the child*
- *Imparting joyful learning in BalaBadi*
- *Creating a learning environment in the BB*
- *Maintaining discipline*
- *Preparing Teaching Learning material*
- *Motivating parents for involvement in the development of their children*
- *Treating children with care and affection*

Chart – 4.17: Responsibilities Bala Badi Helper

- *Open and Clean the Centre daily*
- *Bring the Children to school & Sending them back to home on time*
- *Should take care of cleanliness and hygiene of the children*
- *Should maintain good relations with the parents*
- *Helping the instructor in Centre's activities*
- *In the absence of Instructor, she shall take care of the Children and Centre*
- *Prepare and serve good and nutritious food to children*
- *Should maintain hygienic condition of the centre*

Nutrition Supplement:

Nutritional supplements are any dietary supplement that are intended to provide nutrients that may otherwise not be consumed in sufficient quantities by the children like vitamins, minerals, proteins, amino acids or other nutritional substances. These products are not necessarily in the form of capsule, tablet or liquid drops and can even be provided through quality snacks or eatables according to their age group. These food supplements are intended to correct nutritional deficiencies, maintain an adequate intake of certain nutrients, or to support specific physiological functions. The daily schedule of food supplements provided by GMRVF to the children in the BalaBadi are given in the table.

Table - 2.1: Daily schedule of food supplements provided by GMRVF to the children in the BalaBadi.

Sl.No	Day	Snacks Item
1	Monday	Biscuits
2	Tuesday	Groundnut Chikki
3	Wednesday	Green Moong Dhal
4	Thursday	Milk + Horlicks/Malt
5	Friday	Boiled Egg
6	Saturday	Dates

Health Check-up and Parents Meetings:

Health check-ups are generally conducted depending on the health conditions and child's age. These include vaccinations, if needed, head-to-toe exam, checking eyes and vision, ears and hearing, nose, mouth, reflexes, muscle tone and strength, and sometimes urine and blood etc. GMRV Foundation arranges periodic health check-ups to the children and even maintains growth chart engaging through regular visits of pediatrician or a child nutrition specialist to ensure a child's proper nutrition. On the other hand, Foundation also organises monthly meetings for the parents of Bala Badi children to inform the health status, their behaviour with other children, overall performance improvement at Bala Badi and to resolve the problems if any, appropriately.

Activities at Bala Badi

BalaBadi schedule from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm gives an understanding that children in BalaBadi are getting education through participatory and interactive learning activities and games. BalaBadi environment gives the impression that it provided enough space and child-centric Teaching Learning Material for creative learning. Teaching in Bala Badi is mostly interactive or participatory, Bala Badi instructor in Shamshabad is giving instructions to children in Telugu or Hindi (as these are the languages used by the families in the Bala Badi locality).

Daily schedule of Bala Badi

9:30 am	Prayer
10:00 to 11:00 am	Interactive session on good habits One chart on numbers, alphabets, wild animals, domestic animals, vegetables, birds, flowers etc.
11:00 to 11:15 am	Break
11:15 to 12:00 pm	Activity hour (colouring, games (12) will be repeated on rotation basis)
12:00 to 1:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 to 2:00 pm	Sleeping
2:00 to 3:00 pm	Games, stories, exercise
3:00 to 3:30 pm	Children play

Since Saturday is half-day for Bala Badi, the instructor takes all the children to KidSmart Early Learning Center which is placed in Primary school in Shamshabad where children get to see alphabets, rhymes, stories on a computer. This activity makes for joyful learning as they see more colourful and moving visuals/alphabets. It was found that besides learning activities at Bala Badi, some other services are being provided for children at Bala Badi.

Exposure Trips and Other Celebrations

Last year the children were taken to the Zoo Park because such visits create an impact on the all-round development of the children.

Bala Badi children actively participate in the annual day celebration where the talents and learning of children would be displayed to the parents and community. Every student gets a chance to come on stage.

Bala Badi is also celebrating other occasions such as Children's Day, Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti and religious festivals such as Diwali, Sankranthi, Christmas and Eid.

Birthday celebrations of Bala Badi children at the centre created an environment for group work, joyful learning and increased interest to come to Bala Badi regularly.

Early Childhood Education

Basically at the end of the first year in BalaBadi, children are able to narrate/identify Telugu and English alphabets, count and recognize 1 to 50 numbers in Telugu and 1 to 20 numbers in English and by end of second year, children are able to write the alphabets and count 1 to 100 numbers in Telugu and 1 to 50 numbers in English and they are able to recognise numerals 1 to 50. They are able to write numerals 1 to 20. Beside the English, Telugu alphabets and numbers the child are also able to talk about functions of body parts, recognise shapes, size, colour and develop and practice some skills like personal grooming, drawing with pencil, combing hair, washing face, hands, placing together jigsaw puzzle, sticking given shapes etc.

A child is also able to answer simple questions about himself or about his family/ village/friends, animals/vegetables/birds, listen and understand simple stories and able to do some physical activities by following instructions and do group exercise/ drill.

Teaching Learning Material (TLM)

Teaching material is a common term used to refer the resources that any instructors or teachers use to teach the students. Teaching materials can support student learning and increase their capability and knowledge that leads to success. These Teaching materials come in many shapes and sizes, but they all have in common the ability to support student learning such as chalk, board, duster, charts, play articles, audio-visual aids, educational software, library and instructional material are the examples of learning resources. Learning materials are also equally important because they can significantly increase students' achievements by supporting student learning. In addition to supporting learning more generally, learning materials can assist teachers in an important professional duty. Keeping these in view, GMRVF providing all sort of teaching and learning material to the Bala Badi to facilitate effective teaching and learning.

For effective early childhood education Teaching Learning Material (TLM) was provided to Bala Badis and Anganwadis. Bala Badi instructor said that TLM developed to use in play-way method, therefore these materials helped in following ways:

- Created much interest for learning
- Helped to develop high cognitive and language skills for the children because every child who has joined BalaBadi is able to read, identify numbers, colours, alphabets, etc.
- Laid firm foundation for concept-formation and most importantly for self-directed learning which contributes to strengthen the linkages between pre-school and primary education
- Helped to learn good habits and skills
- Helped to learn quickly and retain for longer
- Helped to enhance child's learning, language skills, scope to indulge in physical activities and develop good motor coordination.

Enrolment of Children

It was observed that as per National Curriculum Framework (2006), Early Childhood Education guidelines GMRVF BalaBadi is enrolling 20–25 children in a year. Since admissions start in the month of June/July, it has been noticed that some of the parents visit Bala Badi in the month of April itself to get the information for admissions.

In order to make sure enrolment of the right age group i.e. 3 to 5 years children in Bala Badi, during the admissions, Bala Badi instructor collects certificates for date of birth and nativity. During the interaction with Bala Badi instructor, it was found that preference is given to the most disadvantaged children i.e., the poorest of the poor, socially disadvantaged children, children with only one parent, etc. and if there are vacancies, children may be admitted during the whole calendar year, as and when they complete 3 years of age.

It is good to notice that Bala Badi teacher or Programme Associate/Project Coordinator do home visits and motivates parents of 3-5 years children who are not sending their children to AWC as it is located far from their locality to send their child to Bala Badi which is located in the centre of the village. If AWC is not there in the village, Bala Badi instructor visits houses of children between 3 and 5 years and motivate parents to send their children to Bala Badi.

Record Keeping

Bala Badi instructor maintains registers for almost all the activities happening at Bala Badi. These records are quite useful to understand the progress of the initiative and also to see how each child is progressing.

- Registration register
- Attendance register
- Personal dairy/Daily teaching register
- Parents Meeting register
- Health card/Growth card
- Performance register - This register is filled every month after the assessment so at the end of the year this register gives an overall picture of the child's improvement at a glance.
- Stock food record
- Food issue record
- Story telling book-Write the stories taught to children or pastes the story cuttings in this book. This is like easy reference.

Review Meetings

Review meeting is conducted at GMRVF Shamshabad office once in a month so BalaBadi instructor attend the meeting there. Based on the agenda, Project Coordinator/ Programme Associate, Education leads the meeting. Basically this meeting is to prepare/ discuss the lesson plan for the coming month, announce and discuss programmes to be taken up in the Bala Badi during Parent Teacher Meetings, knowledge-sharing, resolve conflicts if any and solve BalaBadi teachers' and helpers' problems. Bala Badi helper will take care of Bala Badi when the instructor attends review meeting at GMRVF office.

Parent-Teacher Meetings

Parent-Teacher Meeting are planned once in 2 months or 3 months at Bala Badi to discuss and share the overall progress of the children, as well as to bring out special highlights of the past month, in addition to planning for the next month. Comments, suggestions are sought from parents and community.

Parents of Bala Badi children and mothers' committee members, Bala Badi instructor, helper, Supervisor/Project Coordinator or Programme Associate for Education from GMRVF attend the meeting. Based on the learning in past 3 months, children perform in front of all the attendees of the meeting as it gives children a chance to improve their communication and presentation skills.

After the general meeting, each child's parent gets counselled individually on their ward's progress. A written record of all suggestions is being maintained by the Bala Badi instructor. Programme Associate/Project Coordinator gives feedback on implementation of previous month's suggestions. Though Bala Badi instructor is doing home visits, some activities need to be planned to increase the parents' participation in Parent-Teacher Meetings.

The competencies which were assessed are as follows:

- Identification (alphabets & numerical)
- Oral ability (rhymes & stories)
- Conceptual thinking (matching & understanding and responding)
- Understanding the surrounding & good habits.

Observations

- This Bala Badi center is having well trained teacher, who is familiar to the parents of all kids admitted for pre-schooling education in the area. She has well-versed skills and knowledge to deal with the pre-KG children. Her method of teaching are role plays, objective based activities and participatory models with which she encroach the minds of every child in the Bala Badi.
- The children are learning the letters and identifying the objects easily. They are taught to learn how to talk and behave with peers and elders. It is observed that these children have learnt self-discipline and are showing interest to attend the Bala Badi regularly.

Figure: BalaBadi at Shamshabad

- It is observed from the field that the kids of the Bala Badi are more active and performing better than other kids who are attending the Anganwadi Centres. This was largely accepted and experienced by the parents. Further a positive impact is noticed as a result of the best methods of teaching and curriculum framed by the GMRV foundation.

- When compared to the government Anganwadi centres, GMRVF's BalaBadi has some special features and the interesting findings are given below:

GMRVF BalaBadi	**Anganwadi**
• Effective Activity based teaching and practicing.	• Practicing but not effective.
• Playing with puzzle objects.	• Not available.
• Alphabets, numbers and small words are taught, taking care on individual performance of the child, and students are also regularly practicing and learning.	• Teaching Alphabets but not taking care of individual student performance. The student's performance is poor.
• Rhymes and songs are taught in English and students are practicing and learning very well.	• Rhymes and songs are taught in Telugu only.
• 80% of the children are able to recognize and tell objects names, Alphabets and the numbers.	• Only 30% of the children recognize and tells object names, Alphabets and the numbers.

Suggestions:

- Further to suggest that the Foundation may extend the support to the Anganwadi centers for implementing similar teaching and learning methods so as to develop the performance of kids through volunteering teachers, wherever possible in the operational areas.
- It is also suggested that like BalaBadis, Anganwadis centres may also be provided with smart classrooms including the facilities viz., digital systems, smart teaching method etc.,

4.2. Health, Hygiene and Sanitation:

4.2.1. Mobile Medical Unit (MMU):

Mobile Medical Unit is a fully equipped medical van with a doctor, pharmacist and social worker which goes to the villages as per a pre-determined schedule and provide treatment and medicines to the needy at their doorsteps free of cost. The MMU is run in partnership with HelpAge India, a reputed organization working for the cause of elderly in India.

Objectives

The objective of a MMU is to deliver quality healthcare at the doorsteps of the elderly people (55+ years) in addition to providing value-added services to them.

- MMU provides the following services to elderly people
- Accessibility to and provision of preventive healthcare and curative medication for treatment
- Provision of medical check-up facilities
- Need-based referral and diagnostic services
- Sensitization regarding geriatric care.

Process Adopted

Initially, MMU ran in four villages i.e. Airport Colony, Shamshabad, Gollpally and Mamidipally where in villagers lost their land due to land acquisition for new airport at Shamshabad by Govt. of AP. Later, GMRVF recognized that elderly people from neighbouring villages were facing problems in accessing healthcare. So the MMU services were extended to three more villages located around airport and now along with these seven villages, a total of 23 villages are currently being covered by MMU.

Initially, people were not used to mobile health facilities and preferred to visit local healers rather than coming to MMU. In order to avoid misconceptions towards MMU, MMU team conducted counselling sessions and weekly discussions in each of the intervention villages.

In order to ascertain the exact number of elderly in the target villages after 5 years of operations and to ensure that no one deserving is left, a baseline survey was conducted in all MMU sites in 2010. For this, the MMU staff identified volunteers with the support of village heads in all sites and also hired MSW Post Graduates and trained them to conduct household surveys in order to complete the survey in all the MMU sites. This survey helped the social worker to mobilise elderly people to avail MMU services and visit for follow-ups.

MMU Staff and their Roles

Medical consultant-cum-physician (MBBS Doctor), pharmacist, driver and social worker/ social protection officer constitute the MMU staff. All the MMU staff is qualified and have service motto.

MMU-Weekly Schedule and Coverage

MMU visits two villages every day and operates from 9 am to 5 pm. Only on Monday, it covers three villages. MMU has a daily target to provide treatment for 120 elderly people. Though MMU is running in 13 villages, elderly people from nearly 23 neighbouring villages and hamlets also avail services at the nearby MMU stop.

Day	1st shift (9:00 am to 12:45 pm)	2nd shift (2:00 pm to 5:00 pm)	Beneficiaries from hamlets, surrounding villages (Hamlet Names)
Monday	Tukkuguda	Airport Colony	Sardarnagar, Ravirala, Immamguda, Lemoor, Manchanpally
Tuesday	Mankhal	Chinnagolconda	Sankarapuram, Bahadurguda, Pochittiguda
Wednesday	Mamidipally	Pahadisharif, Ranganayakula Thanda	Qbaqa Colony, Shaheednagar, Erakuntta
Thursday	Erukalabasti, Chary nagar	Gollapally	Nagaram Padamati Thanda, Hymatnagar, Komati Basti, Malkaram, Kapugadda
Friday	Siddanthibasti	Thondupally, Kothwalguda	R.B Nagar, Sapur Thanda, Madantpally, Kottha Thanda, Malkaram, Thallagudem, Ootpally

Details of health services through MMU

Elderly people from 23 villages avail the below mentioned health services:

- Free health check-up and Random Blood Sugar Test
- Medicines (for diabetes, high blood pressure, arthritis, coronary diseases, GI problems, neuropathy)
- Awareness camps regarding various health aspects
- Organizing multi-speciality health camps
- Free cataract surgery and spectacles distribution
- In order to engage elderly people and build rapport and trust, MMU organises following sessions/activities/events for elderly people on regular basis:
- Counselling with individuals and families
- Distribution of disability aids (walkers, wheel chairs, walking sticks, hearing aids)
- Organises home visits, Schedules health camps

- Conducts physiotherapy
- Referrals and follow-ups
- Awareness programmes on nutrition
- Celebration on St. Mother Teresa's Birth Anniversary
- Organises World Elders Abuse Awareness Day Walkathon
- Celebrations on World Elders Day
- Women's Day celebrations
- Distribution of clothes
- Plans picnics and other recreational activities
- Coordinates with 108/104/GMR airport ambulance in emergencies.

Observations

- Outreach:

Overall Coverage of Beneficiaries from 2006 to 2020 March.

Mobile Medical Unit Treatments Year wise 2006 - 2019				
Year	Male	Female	Total	Referrals
2006-07	10453	13520	23573	479
2007-08	10771	14868	25639	512
2008-09	9450	12176	21626	432
2009-10	9977	12919	22896	457
2010-11	7525	10099	17624	352
2011-12	8178	10072	18250	365
2012-13	9101	12335	21436	864
2013-14	9159	12438	21597	631
2014-15	9069	13758	22827	642
2015-16	9560	15031	24591	582
2016-17	9346	15196	24591	739
2017-18	8094	12713	20807	726
2018-19	10375	16796	27171	651
2019-20	9335	15729	25064	594

Record Keeping at MMU

It has been observed that MMU staff is maintaining the required records/ registers for better management, regular and accurate reporting system.

- Staff attendance register
- New beneficiary ID issue book
- Daily medicine consumption file
- Medicine stock register
- Medicine indent invoice file
- Master site register
- Patient register
- Vehicle logbook
- Medicine requisition book by pharmacist is mandatory for MMU
- Help Age India has online software for updating the data and SOP. Pharmacist updates data weekly once which is regarding the above points and this is reported to GMRVF monthly once.

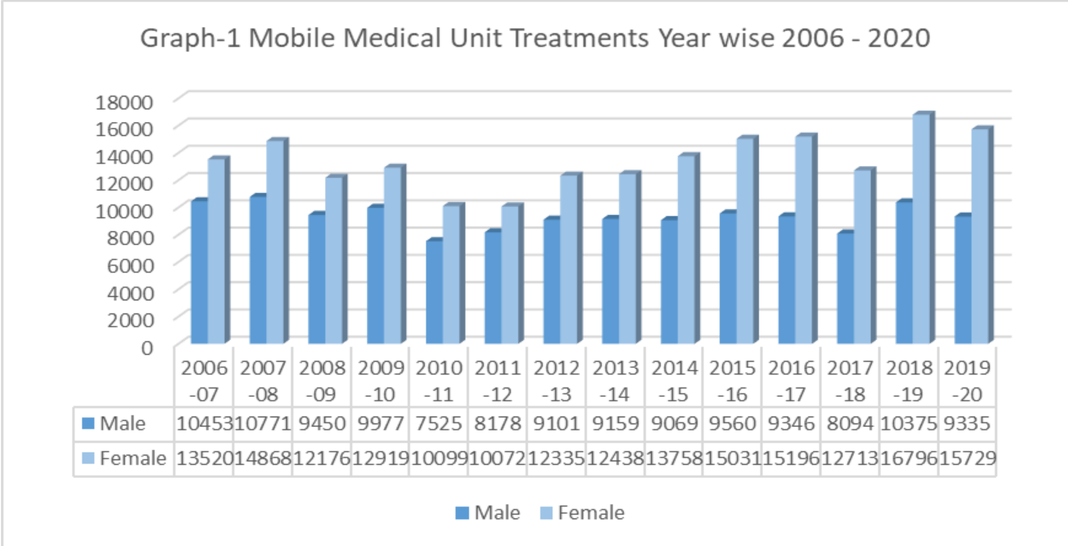
Target group

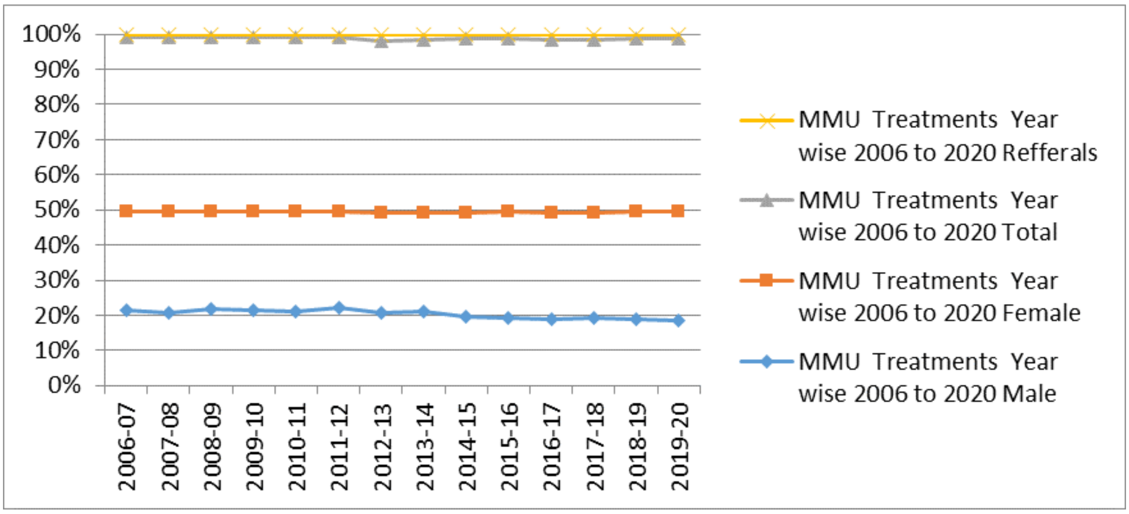
- It has been observed that MMU is providing services to elderly (55+ age group) people and the project team reported that majority of the beneficiaries were women and most of the beneficiaries were from migrated, deserted, widowed women with no economical and moral support from family members.

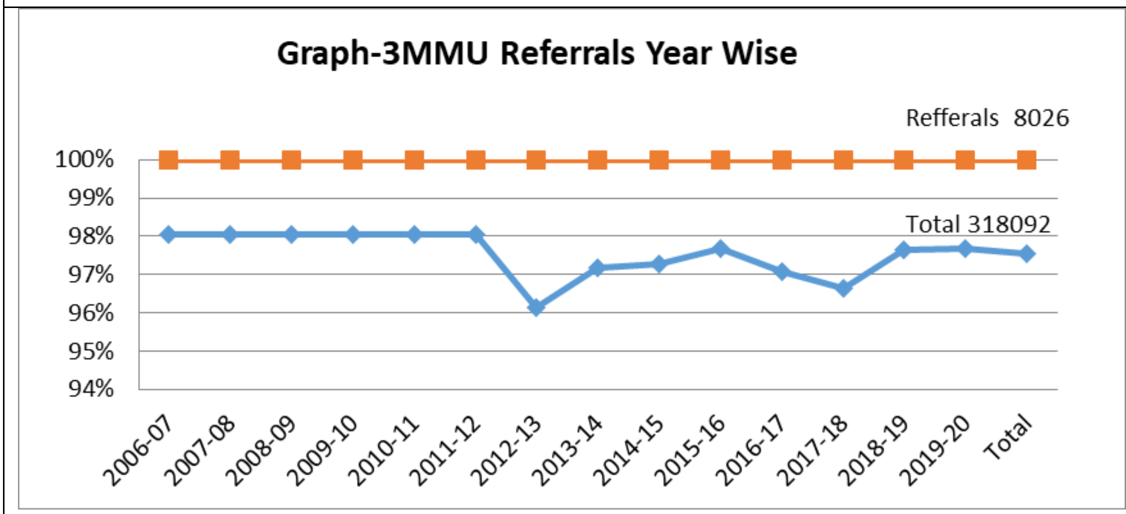
Overall Coverage from 2006 to 2020 March

As seen in the Graph-1 below, it is clear that every year, nearly 20000 treatments are provided at MMU and the number of treatments has slightly come down from 2010 to 2012. Since inception around 293028 treatments were provided by the MMU from the Graph-2 below, it can be seen that more women (59 percent) than men have been treated through MMUs.

Overall Coverage of MMU from 2006 - 2020







Day to Day activities in MMU:

- As per the weekly Schedule, team visits sites and organizes chairs, tables and other equipment which are needed for screening. If any new person joins, team takes Aadhaar card or Ration card for creating registration number.
- Beneficiaries come with their personal ID (registration number) and show it to the pharmacist; and the pharmacist will record all the details.
- As per the last screening, doctor treats the patient and prescribe medicines, if the patient is referred with health issues, doctor tells the patient to which hospital to visit.
- The pharmacist gives the prescribed medicines.
- After the treatment, all the beneficiaries are gathered and the doctor and the team give awareness sessions on various health aspects.
- At the end of the day, SPO and Pharmacist calculate medicines and consumables and update the records, the driver will update vehicle log book.
- Organizing General Health camps once or twice in a month.

Mobilising target group

In all MMU villages, the population of elderly people is 5 percent to 7.5 percent and almost all the elderly people in MMU villages were benefitted through MMU. To achieve this, GMRVF and MMU staff makes consistent efforts towards the following:

- Incorporating newspaper articles about value-added services provided by MMU such as Eye check-up camp, World Elders' Day celebration etc.
- Motivating youth volunteers to help in mobilising elderly people to participate voluntarily in camps and programmes organised for them.
- Interact with village Sarpanch, local leaders as they can
- MMU, as pension distribution for aged people happens in their presence.
- Making public announcement with the support from Sarpanch.
- Interns also get involved in the mobilization and collecting feedback from elderly people.
- Requesting beneficiaries to share their experiences with their friends, relatives.
- Creating awareness that elderly people from non-MMU villages are also eligible to avail services at MMU. MMU identified the needs of elderly people and distributed walking sticks, spectacles and wheel chairs by organising some value-added services which helped to increase visibility of the services rendered by them.
- Conducting open meetings, involving political leaders, villager elders helped to create awareness about MMU.
- Taking up value-added services through MMU.

Health camps

- Organizing free eye screening/cataract screening/refraction screening camps with help of Pushpagiri Eye Hospital.
- Providing free cataract surgeries and spectacles after surgeries.
- Distributing spectacles to elderly people suffering from refraction.
- Screening of people suffering from hearing impairment and distribution of hearing aids at camps.
- Providing walking sticks, hearing aids and wheel chairs to elderly people.
- Scheduled one cardiac camp and ECG test for elderly people with the support of Kamineni Hospitals.
- Conducted number of general health camps and specialized health camps

Awareness programmes

- Conducted awareness programmes on dietary guidelines, exercise, therapeutic diet, geriatric nutrition, and hygiene topics.
- Organised walkathon with senior citizens on 1st and 3rd Oct,2019 at Erukalabasti and Gollapally with placards on no abuse, slogans laying emphasis on respect for elders

Recreation activities and other activities for elderly people

- Celebrate Mothers' Day and conducted Rangoli competition among the elders and distributed prizes.
- Celebrate International Women's Day, Conducts Quiz on Health topics among the elders and distributed prizes.
- With the support of Software company Accenture, walking sticks and other aids and appliances were distributed to the elders
- MMU Staff raised funds in the local area to provide lunch to elderly people on special events and camps.
- Facilitated Govt. pensions for eligible elderly people and widows.
- Toilet kits were distributed in the Airport Colony with the support of GMR Employees.

Other initiatives taken up by GMRVF

- New vehicle for MMU services was purchased in 2019
- Conducted General Health Camps for government sanitation workers in the MMU sites and 250 Members benefited.
- Created awareness in the MMU sites about the empowerment and livelihood trainings offered by GMRVF for youth.

- It was reported by the project team that the above mentioned initiatives/value-added services have increased MMU's visibility and succeeded in building confidence about the services rendered by MMU. This has resulted in people from non-MMU villages asking to extend MMU services to their villages too.

Monitoring and Planning

As per the interaction with Programme Associate and social worker/social protection officer, it is informed that social worker from MMU staff monitors the functioning of the MMU. The social worker/social protection officer spends 19 days in field per month and monitors the following aspects when s/he is in the field:

- Ensuring punctuality (following MMU timings or not, when social worker is not accompanying them due to some other project-related tasks and the driver should inform her before leaving for the village).
- How staff is receiving patients (giving respect, wishing, greeting them well).
- Whether doctor is spending adequate time to conduct health check-ups, counselling etc.
- Whether Pharmacist is giving proper instructions to beneficiaries on how to take medicines.
- On MMU staff presence throughout MMU hours (social worker strictly discourages wasting MMU time or using time to do personal work, attending phone calls etc.) because patients should not be kept waiting due to absence of staff.
- Also checks dress code of the driver (whether he is neatly dressed and ensure that he does not take phone calls while he is driving).
- Social protection officer gives her contact number to the patients especially for critical referral cases and she also gives her contact number to the doctor where the patient has been referred so that she can follow-up frequently to get to know the status.
- GMRVF's Programme Associate frequently visits MMU and speaks to the patients and finds out whether MMU is coming on time, whether staff is receiving people properly or not, what medicines MMU staff has given and which information was given as part of counselling and awareness. Team leader from GMRVF also visits occasionally to observe how MMU is functioning.

Planning

It has been observed that as per MMU guidelines, MMU staff should conduct one awareness camp on health (general health instructions) and another awareness camp on nutrition (therapeutic diets/geriatric nutrition). So currently the social worker conducts Nutrition awareness programme as she has done post-graduation in Dietetics. Medical Officer conducts programme on health awareness.

MMU staff listed the identified needs of the elderly people. A theme/activity/venue based on the identified needs and considering the suggestions from staff during weekly meeting is decided. Based on the available resources and budget, the MMU staff organises to conduct health awareness meetings and health camps with external resources.

Once the activity and venue is decided, the social worker informs the elderly people and in case of short notice she asks village level volunteers, political leaders to mobilise elderly people to attend the activity/programme.

MMU staff informed that good coordination among MMU staff helped them to manage the MMU activities better and also to monitor the patients' health status especially referral cases.

Benefits of MMU

Though GMRVF MMU target villages are very close to Telangana state capital, unfortunately many of these villages do not have access to Government health facilities. It is apparent that before MMU had started providing quality healthcare free of cost, affordable healthcare was like a dream for people, especially for the elderly people who do not have family support.

MMU now provides affordable healthcare to one and all. It is true that MMUs are like God's gift to elderly people, because they are getting quality healthcare services at their doorstep, otherwise they would have to visit local RMPs, private hospitals and had to spent money which would have been burdensome for them.

Majority of the elderly people's health problems are getting treated at MMU. People are very much satisfied with the services being provided through MMU and the dedicated and sincere services by MMU staff As a result of individual focus, home visits by doctor, social worker and regular health and nutrition awareness programmes, many patients realised the ill-effects of smoking, consuming alcohol and taking treatment from traditional healers/ojhas. There are patients who controlled their blood sugar levels and recovered from high fever by following instructions and counselling given on therapeutic diet.

Collaboration and Networking

Opting for HelpAge India for serving elderly people in GMRVF and targeting villages in itself was the best collaboration and gave a good start to the programme.

In order to implement value-added services/activities in all MMU villages to build rapport, trust among MMU beneficiaries, GMRVF has tied up with the following hospitals and other organisations that have CSR activities and individuals who are willing to serve elderly.

- **Kamineni Hospital, Hyderabad**: This hospital is doing CSR activities under the programme Swasthya. So MMU team collaborated with this hospital and organised sessions for elderly people like diet counselling, physiotherapy, counselling for psychiatric problems. Every month Kamineni team comes and conduct sessions for elderly people.
- **LV Prasad Eye Institute**: MMU organised eye check-ups at MMU sites and many elderly people were referred to this hospital for cataract operations free of cost.

- **Pushpagiri Eye Hospital**: MMU organised eye check-ups with the doctors from the Eye Hospital.
- **Balaji Diagnostic Centre-Shamshabad**: MMU has made an arrangement with this centre to provide 30 percent discount on charges for diagnostic tests for MMU patients.
- Provided cataract surgeries through referrals to **Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital**.
- Referred two elderly in the terminal stage and a pregnant woman with delivery pains to hospital with the help of 108 emergency services.
- Masab tank **Vocational College** students have taken physiotherapy session for elderly people at MMU sites.
- Social Worker in MMU has done her Masters in Nutrition/Dietetics and is conducting one session in a month on therapeutic and geriatric nutrition for MMU patients in each village.
- Municipal commissioner, Counsellors and Local leaders are involving in daily activities and awareness, health camps and taking awareness sessions also.

Case Studies :-
1) Ms. Gaikwad Kasamma *is 60 years old and she lives in Thukkuguda village. She has migrated from Maharashtra more than 30 years ago for livelihood. All her family members live in Hyderabad. She has 2 sons and 2 daughters, two of them run a petty shop. One daughter lives in Secunderabad and the other one in Maharashtra. Her children have not been supporting her. So she earns her living by shoe making as her husband is no more. She has hypertension and other health ailments and she has been receiving MMU services for last 8 years. She thanks GMRVF for the support as otherwise it would have been very difficult for her to survive. Beneficiaries reported that before taking medicines from MMU, they had to get treatment from various private hospitals and spent nearly Rs. 1000 to 1300 per visit and this was a burden for them. Now elderly people are relaxed as due to quality healthcare at their doorstep their medical expenses are almost nil.*
2) Mr. Sappidi Pentaiah *is from Mamidipally and is a beneficiary of MMU for more than 9 years. He is illiterate and has been engaged in agriculture work since childhood. Once he has fallen down and got his right leg bone dislocated. He had to undergo surgery for that and was bedridden. After the surgery he lost vision of his right eye. He is also suffering with hypertension. MMU has provided him a wheel chair and a smart commode to support his disability. MMU team has been visiting his home to provide health care at the door step. Over the years he has got his health improved and now he walks to MMU site for medicines. He has two sons and a daughter who do not support him. He is grateful to GMRVF for the timely help.*

Beneficiaries' Perception

Acceptance

It was informed during the interactions with project team that initially when MMU was started, people had resisted receiving services from MMU as people had land-acquisition related grievances. After receiving quality services rendered by qualified, committed staff in a systematic manner, the resistance among people has gone and now elderly people visit MMU weekly for health check-up and treatment. Providing two lakh ninety three thousand and twenty eight (2,93,028) treatments in the last 14 years is proof of the quality of the services that have been provided through MMU.

Source of information

After interacting with few of the MMU beneficiaries, it has been observed that majority of the elderly people come to know about MMU from villagers, while talking to each other and everybody knows the venue in their village, day and timings of MMU visits. Beneficiaries felt the venue is easily accessible to all the villagers at all sites.

Schedule and access

Beneficiaries said that mainly they are getting treatment for arthritis, diabetes, hypertension, asthma, osteoporosis, eye problems and other minor ailments. MMU doctors refer hypertension, diabetes and paralysis cases that he is unable to handle, to Osmania hospital. Sometimes, MMU doctor also refer to get medicines and diagnostic tests which are not available at MMU.

Health problems and services

Beneficiaries informed that other than treatment and referral services, MMU is conducting eye camps, counselling sessions, health and nutrition awareness and physical exercise camps. Before GMRVF intervention, due to lack of health services within the village, people used to neglect their health, but now people are immediately getting treatment.

Feedback

Beneficiaries reported that it would be better to provide ambulance, financial assistance and a helper to the referral cases because elderly people who do not have financial and moral support. MMU services are easily accessible as it runs within the village premises. After GMRVF's initiation elderly people are benefitted as they are getting quality healthcare at their doorstep, free of cost.

Observations

Based on the discussions with the beneficiaries as well as MMU staff following observations are made:

- It is found that most of the beneficiaries (elderly Persons) expressed their satisfaction over the services provided by Mobile Medical Unit in the villages. The MMU vehicle is visiting the villages regularly on the scheduled time/intervals with high quality medicines and equipment.

- The attention of medical team is excellent and very cordial and in some cases, the medical team themselves visits personally to the residences of patients for giving treatment until they get cured. It is observed that the level of satisfaction and quality of services provided to the patients has developed confidence on the medical team. This is proved by the patients as they are waiting until the arrival of MMU even though the patients are unwell even before the scheduled date of arrival of MMU to their villages and they prefer to wait for getting quality advice and medicine from MMU team rather than going to other nearby hospitals.
- The doctor informed that they have given majorly treatment to body pains, anemia, diabetes and skin disease, etc. Further, considering the poor economic conditions of the villagers, GMRVF generously provide high quality treatment for any other diseases so as to reduce the burden to the villagers.
- In addition to the general treatments, MMU staff are organizing monthly special health awareness camps on the elderly health issues like hypertension, Diabetes, Arthritis, Anemia, nutrition, ECG, Eye problems, osteoporosis etc. Under these camps, 48 elders got benefited through free eye surgery in the year 2018-19. It is also observed that the staff members are motivating the youth group on moral responsibility of caring and maintaining elderly parents explaining the provisions of 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and Elders Rights' in the country.

4.2.2. Evening Medical Clinics:

About Evening Medical Clinic

In 2005, when Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) was started by GMRVF for elderly people, people of all the age groups used to visit MMU for availing health services. The treatment cases were around 40-50 per day, so the staff could not manage the crowd and neither were they in a position to ask people other than the elderly people not to come to MMU because at that time people had just started developing trust towards MMU as well as GMRVF.

As a solution for this predicament, GMRVF took the decision to run an evening medical clinic between 5 pm to 6:30 pm for providing health services to people below 60 years of age. In 2007, evening medical clinics were started in four villages (Airport Colony, Shamshabad, Gollapally and Mamidipally). Later on it was extended to three more villages also.

All these villages (except Shamshabad) have no qualified medical practitioner and there were only RMPs practicing in the village. The nearest PHC is also in Shamshabad which is quite far from other villages.

Objectives

- To provide basic health check-ups, treatment/medicines, counselling free of cost to the general population at their doorstep.
- To provide referral services.

- To create Awareness among community on health, hygiene and sanitation
- To Support individuals for life time diseases.

Clinic timing and coverage

One Doctor and pharmacist visit the clinics in the evening and render health services. Evening medical clinics have been running as per the following weekly schedule between 5 pm to 6:30 pm at GMRVF's Bhavitha Library premises /Govt schools/rented premises.

The following table shows schedule of Evening medical clinics:

Days	Name of the village
Monday	Airport Colony
Tuesday	Shamshabad
Wednesday	Mamidipally
Thursday	Gollapally and Hamidullanagar
Friday	R N Thanda and Charinagar

Services at the Evening medical clinic

- Free services are being provided in Evening medical clinic to all the age groups except elderly person.
- Health check-ups,
- Medicines,
- Counselling and Awareness
- Referral services (patients are referred to a good government/private hospital where s/he can avail quality services, as most of the villagers have the Arogyasri insurance they have access to these hospitals for any referral diseases)

Evening medical clinic staff and their role

Evening medical clinics are managed by a qualified MBBS doctor and pharmacist. The doctor carries out basic health check-ups such as random blood sugar test, Blood Pressure, takes patient's history and gives treatment.

The pharmacist provides prescribed medicines, gives instructions for medication and maintains records and reports. The doctor and pharmacist report to the Programme Associate of GMRVF who monitors the functioning of the Evening medical clinics.

Record keeping

It has been observed that the following registers are being maintained at the Evening medical clinic for proper execution of services as well as reporting. In the Evening medical clinic, all the records are maintained by the pharmacist.

- Beneficiaries/ patient register
- Medicine stock register (with closing and opening Balances after every visit)
- Referral register
- Register for Special/critical cases treated
- Follow-up register
- Monthly reporting form

Operational procedure

Since Evening medical clinic has been running in the premises of Bhavitha Library, medicines have been kept in an almirah and stored safely there itself.

Doctors and pharmacists who are providing services at MMU are rendering their services at the Evening medical clinic as well.

The Programme Associate from GMRVF visits the Evening medical clinics frequently for monitoring and follow-ups. During these visits, the Programme Associate interacts with the patients to get to know their opinion about the services received at the Evening medical clinic. The Programme Associate also undertakes home visits if required, for referral cases (to other hospitals) for cases involving surgeries, lung infections etc. S/he also collects reports from the pharmacist and checks registers and monitors the stock of medicine at the clinics.

Findings

Outreach

The table below on coverage shows that a large number of treatments (118052) were provided through Evening medical clinics and of them nearly 9.6 percent were referred to other hospitals such as Osmania General Hospital, nearby PHC`s and some other private hospitals which provide specific services such as those of a gynaecologist, general physician, oncologist, neurologist etc.

Coverage from 2007 to 2020 March

Year	No. of villages	No. of treatments	Number of Referrals
2007-08	4	7151	694
2008-09	4	8330	814
2009-10	5	8525	713
2010-11	5	9727	804
2011-12	5	8956	696
2012-13	5	9209	859
2013-14	5	10756	756
2014-15	5	12225	852
2015-16	7	9247	786
2016-17	7	8604	827
2017-18	7	7859	634
2018-19	7	8306	687
2019-20	7	9157	529
Grand Total		118052	9651

Initially five evening medical clinics were operational in Airport Colony, Mamidipally, Gollapalli, Hamidullanagar and Shamshabad. These clinics have been providing services to nearly 8500 persons annually. The number of referrals has been fluctuating slightly as seen from the table. In 2016 two more clinics were added at Charinagar and Ranganayakula Thanda villages.

Source of information

It was noted that majority of the villagers came to know about the Evening medical clinic when other villagers were talking about it and some were informed by MMU staff. Majority of the villagers informed that they avail the health services offered by the Evening medical clinics.

Schedule and access

The Evening medical clinic provides health services in the village between 5 pm to 6:30 pm and these timings and venue are convenient for all because people can visit even after they come back from work. There are very few who could not use the services of evening clinic as they reach home at 7 pm so on the request they come early to see the Doctor.

Target group, operational procedure

Evening clinics provide health services from one year baby to 55 years, sometimes elderly people also utilize evening clinic services.

In each village 40 to 50 beneficiaries get treatment in a visit where Airport Colony, Shamshabad, Mamidipally, Gollapally and Hamidullanagar get four visits every month and Charinagar and Ranganayakula Thanda get twice a month.

In all the seven villages seven awareness camps are organized on seasonal topics along with regular topics such as Sanitation, personal hygiene, Diet, nutrition food etc.,

Services and benefits

It was found that people are satisfied with the services provided at the Evening medical clinic for all the age groups because they are getting treatment from qualified doctor and getting medicines prescribed by doctors that too free of cost. Even patients who were diagnosed with health problems at corporate hospitals have been taking medicines from the Evening medical clinic.

The Evening medical clinic is a boon for poor people because they get treatment/ medicines by a qualified doctor without having to pay for consultation, medicines or transport. It is also very helpful for people who cannot travel due to health problems.

People felt that the Evening medical clinic is advantageous as it gives exemption for their medical expenses. Before the Evening medical clinic started, people used to visit private doctors and spend between Rs. 1000 to 2000 in each visit for diagnosis, consultation and treatment etc.

It was noticed that Evening medical clinics are a big help to people suffering from chronic illnesses because they need regular health check-ups and treatment. In the absence of Evening medical clinic, people would avoid visits to health centres due to lack of money, human support and time resulting in complicating their health issues.

Now the Evening medical clinic is people's first and best choice for health check-ups and treatment because they get basic health check-ups, treatment, medicines and referral services without paying doctor consultation fee, medicines cost, transport etc.

In the absence of Evening medical clinic people would have to visit local Registered Medical Practitioners (RMP) or nearby private practitioners which is not affordable for the poor.

Referrals

Beneficiaries who participated in the discussion said that the doctor at the Evening medical clinic mainly asked to go to other clinic/diagnostic centres at Shamshabad only for blood test and other tests and referred the cases such as TB, Malaria, Typhoid, etc. to other hospitals

All the diabetic patients go to a diagnostic centre once in a month or once in two months for blood sugar test. They show the reports to the doctor at the Evening medical clinic and take appropriate medicines.

Generally, patients suffering from diseases such as diabetes, ulcers in the stomach, hypertension, paralysis etc., if needed have been referred to the Shamshabad PHC, Private Hospitals and Osmania/Gandhi Hospital etc for further treatment.

Counselling/Health awareness

Counselling services were also being provided by the doctors. While undertaking counselling, it has been realised by the doctors that awareness levels on health issues are very low in all the villages where Evening medical clinics are run.

Follow-up

It was informed by the Evening medical clinic staff that patients (who were referred for any surgery/operation) are followed-up during the visits made by GMRV Programme Associate, Pharmacist and doctor.

Beneficiaries' Perception

Beneficiaries said that they are provided medicines, tonic, ointment, and BP check-up by the Evening medical clinic and the medicines given are effective and bring relief.

The people are satisfied with the conduct of the Evening medical clinic staff because doctors and pharmacist give respect and show kindness towards patients. They talk friendly and give health messages and instructions which are not provided in Government health facilities.

Beneficiaries reported that if they visit RMP, they have to pay Rs. 200 for one injection, which is one day's wage for them. Though RMPs do health check-up, patients have to get medicines from outside, as generally RMPs do not maintain a stock of medicines. But at the Evening medical clinic, people are receiving medicines after health check-ups, so poor people are relieved from medical expenses. In the absence of the Evening medical clinic the people would have to take leave from work for a day to go to the hospital because they would have to go to Shamshabad, but now people are getting regular check-ups and treatment in the village itself.

Suggestions:

- It was suggested that the computerized case registers may be maintained at the doctor's level for every village to review the treatment provided for chronic diseases like diabetics, hypertension etc.

Case Studies :-
1) Kasam Kalavathi *is 50 years old and lives in Shamshabad village in a rentedl house. Her husband passed away three years ago due to sun stroke, who was also evening clinic beneficiary. She has two daughters and one son. Two daughters got married and son has been running bike repair shop. She has been suffering with Hypertension and arthritis. She could not afford Doctor Consultation and medication. As her husband was earlier benefited with help of GMRVF evening clinic, she immediately approached Shamshabad medical clinic and explained her situation to the Doctor. Doctor and pharmacist suggested her to enrol her name in the clinic, visit clinic every week and follow the precautions. She has been vising the evening clinic for last 5 year and her health has improved a lot. She said "thanks to GMRVF for providing medicines to underprivileged and GMRVF has increased my life time".*
2) Kallakoti Swathi *of Charinagar is 32 year old. Her father passed away in her childhood. Swathi has two elder sisters, one of them died in a train accident while going to work and second sister was mentally retarded, who also died in 2018. Her mother is a vegetable seller. Swathi got married to Nataraju who lives in Domalaguda, Hyderabad. Swathi has one son and daughter. Few year later she was diagnosed with a hole in heart. Nataraju left Swathi because he did not have enough money for her treatment and married another women. Swathi came back to Charinagar with her two children. Her mother supported for her treatment in Apollo hospitals and doctors also helped Swathi and advised her to visit for further check-up and medicines that cost Rs.2500/- to 3000/ every two months which she was not able to afford. Swathi approached GMRVF Medical clinic at Charinagar and requested for support. Our evening clinic is providing support for her medicines for the last 3 years.*

4.2.3. Nutritional Support:

GMRVF is running three nutritional support centres at Airport colony, Mamidipally and Ranganayakula Thanda and providing supplementary nutritious food to the pregnant women and lactating mothers residing in these villages. In addition to supply of these products, the GMRVF is also creating awareness on good hygienic practices and safety measures for easy delivery and child care methods etc., with the support of the health volunteers.

Objectives of Supplementary Nutrition Centre

- To provide healthy supplementary nutrition to pregnant and lactating women who do not have more than 2 children (from 3 months pregnancy to 6 months lactation period)
- To increase institutional and safe deliveries in the target area
- To increase awareness about healthy diet, vaccination, gender issues, family planning etc. among pregnant and lactating women.
- Target Group
- All women from 3 months of pregnancy up to 6 months of lactation (benefit extended only up to second child).
- The pregnant women who come to their maternal place for delivery are also target women for Supplementary Nutrition Centre (even if they are now residents of another village).

Services at Supplementary Nutrition centre

Through Supplementary Nutrition Centres, GMRVF is providing the following services to the above mentioned target group:

- Nutritious supplementary diet is provided every day and target women must eat that food in the Supplementary Nutrition Centre itself. GMRVF has provided the list of foods to be given every day in the Supplementary Nutrition Centre. This diet chart was made, looking at average dietary intake of Indian rural women and what it lacks in terms of basic nutrition like calories, protein, iron, folic acid, etc. The diet chart was also made in a manner that it involves the least amount of cooking to avoid any hygiene issues.
- Weight measurement for target women and child, once in a month.
- Health awareness and counselling sessions.
- Mothers get the following services from GMRVF's Supplementary Nutrition Centre
- Health education (through daily discussion and by visiting experts once in a month).
- Supplementary nutrition - pregnant and lactating mothers should eat the food at the Centre itself. If any of the target women is down with fever or has been advised bed rest, the health volunteer sends the diet to her house.
- Weight and height measurement.

Staff at Supplementary Nutrition Centre

The health volunteer runs the Supplementary Nutrition Centre in the village. Health volunteers at the Airport colony, Mamidipally and Ranganayakula Thanda Supplementary Nutrition Centre are selected from the same village. All the health volunteers are active and educated. The health volunteer at the Airport Colony completed intermediate and the health volunteers at Mamidipally & Ranganayakula Thanda completed 10th std. and are working with GMRVF since 4 years. Before joining this job, the health volunteers were trained to execute their roles as a health volunteer. The Programme Associate (Health) from GMRVF visits the Supplementary Nutrition Centre periodically to monitor its efficient running; s/ he also solves the issues and considers recommendations from the health volunteer as well as target group.

Timing and schedule

The Supplementary Nutrition Centre runs six days in a week (from Monday to Saturday) and the timing is 9 am to 12 noon which is comfortable for target women. It is closed on Sundays and public holidays. This is communicated to the target group one day in advance. Nutritious food is not provided on holidays.

Target group Enrolment:

Generally target women come on their own to the Supplementary Nutrition Centre as they know that pregnant and lactating women will be given nutritious food. Beside this, the health volunteer updates the data from AWC and if any woman is registered at the AWC but not receiving food the AWC follows-up and motivates them to visit the Supplementary Nutrition Centre. Similarly, women who come directly to the Supplementary Nutrition Centre are asked to register their name at the AWC as they can also avail services from AWC. Tracking and following-up of target women who are involved in daily wage labour and living in rented house temporarily, becomes difficult for health volunteers.

After enrolling the target woman, they are first instructed to get their blood test done to ascertain the hemoglobin levels if not already available. The health volunteer refers the reports of the target woman's visit to the hospital if any, as these reports provide details about the hemoglobin percentage in each trimester and brings to light other complications, if any.

Follow-up mechanism

Generally there are no drop-outs in the Supplementary Nutrition Centre but if somebody is not coming to the Centre for two consecutive days, then the health volunteer visits their house and tries to find out the reason for the same. In case the target woman is unwell or she has delivered a baby, food is given at home

And the health volunteer will also guide the pregnant women basing on the health reports and suggestions of the doctor.

Record keeping

The following registers are maintained in the three nutrition centre. There are enrolment registration forms for pregnant and lactating mothers. Nutrition centres have two kind of Forms which need to be filled up as given below:

Registration Form for pregnant and lactating women which are again different for both.

Pregnant women registration form: This form tells about pregnant women date of enrolment date, pregnant women's name, age, caste, annual income, Address, contact details and TT status (1st, 2nd delivery or 3rd).
Lactating mother registration form: this form tells about lactating mother details date of joining, her and husband/ father name, age, caste, annual income, Address, contact details , name of the hospital where she got delivery, type of baby, baby weight , breastfeeding details and children details.

Pregnant and Lactating women personal details Form: The personal details from shows each detail of pregnant and lactating women. In this form, Name, Age, H. No, Caste, annual income, family details, marital status, family planning and spacing details, number of children before this pregnancy, haemoglobin percentage, name of the hospital where the women have been visiting, weight during the pregnancy and pregnant women immunization, health issues, delivery details, baby weight and immunization and also beneficiary feedback.

- Pregnant and lactating women Attendance register
- Stock register
- Daily food issue register
- Daily activity register
- Pregnant and child immunization register
- Compilation of details for pregnant and lactating women
- Awareness programs register
- Monthly meeting minutes register
- Visitors register
- Stock register

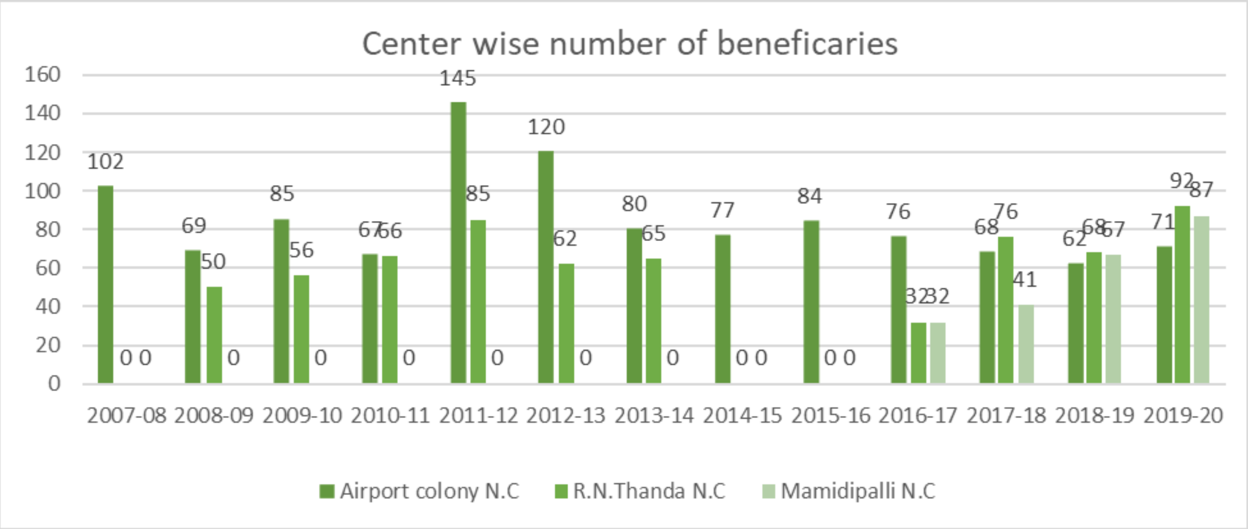
Findings

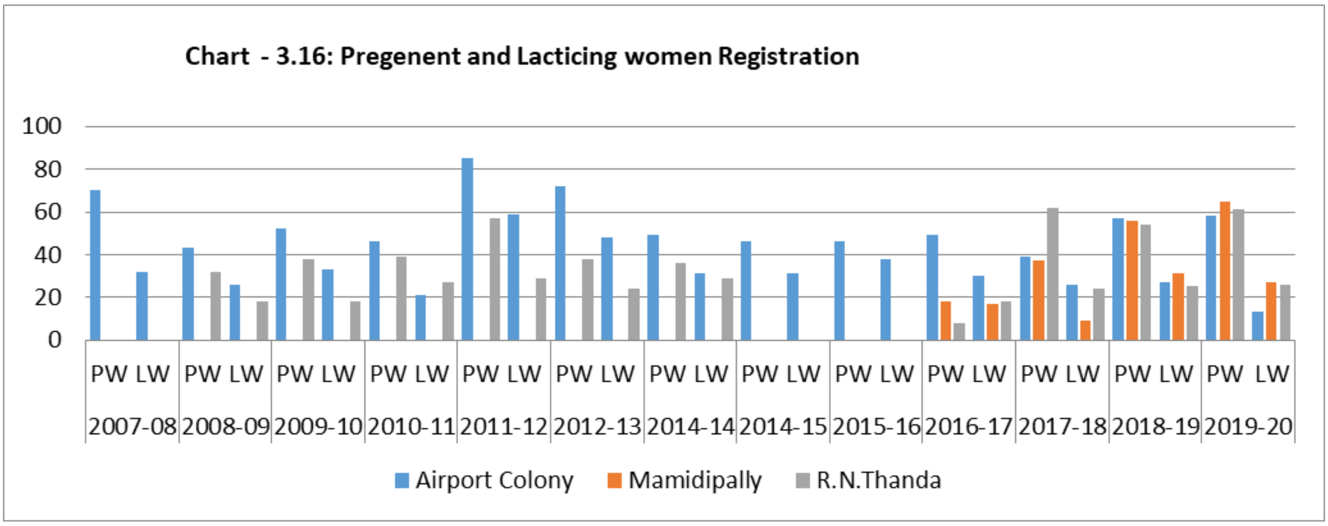
During the visit to GMRVF's Supplementary Nutrition Centres, interacted with the Programme Associate, health volunteers at the Supplementary Nutrition Centre and beneficiaries in the Airport colony, Mamidipally and Ranganayakula Thanda and the following points were perceived regarding Supplementary Nutrition Centres run by GMRVF:

Outreach

Data on Supplementary Nutrition Centre from the year 2007 to 2020 have been given in the below table. 1985 pregnant and lactating women availed services at the nutrition centres in three villages namely Airport Colony, Mamidipally and Ranganayakula Thanda.

Nutrition Centres Data (year wise) Since Inception					
S.No	**Year**	**Airport Colony**	**R.N.Thanda**	**Mamidipalli**	**Total**
1	2007-08	102	0	0	102
2	2008-09	69	50	0	119
3	2009-10	85	56	0	141
4	2010-11	67	66	0	133
5	2011-12	145	85	0	230
6	2012-13	120	62	0	182
7	2013-14	80	65	0	145
8	2014-15	77	0	0	77
9	2015-16	84	0	0	84
10	2016-17	76	32	32	140
11	2017-18	68	76	41	185
12	2018-19	62	68	67	197
13	2019-20	71	92	87	250
Total		**1106**	**652**	**227**	**1985**





Source of information

It has been observed that almost all the villages were aware about Supplementary Nutrition Centre and the services rendered there. A communication campaign conducted by GMRVF (with the help of drummers) at the village and house visits by health volunteer are the key sources for mobilising the target group. All the Centres have enough and proper space to keep registers and store the diet to be given to the target group.

Accessibility

It has been observed that in Mamidipally and Ranganayakula Thanda, Supplementary Nutrition Centres are located in the heart of the villages and hence it was easily accessible for the target groups. The environment of Supplementary Nutrition Centre is clean and hygienic. In Airport Colony, Supplementary Nutrition Centre is running in a government school which is located at the end of the village. Though it is not very difficult to access but people wanted to shift Supplementary Nutrition Centre into the village.

Presence of Communication materials at all the Supplementary Nutrition Centres

The following IEC material is available at every centre:

- Pregnant and lactating women immunization schedule
- Safe delivery
- Fetal growth at womb
- HIV/AIDS
- Green vegetables
- GirlChild
- Reproductive system
- Women Health
- Child Care
- Hormones and imBalance

- Family planning
- Normal Vs Cesarean section

Other Initiatives

Along with nutrition supplements, GMRVF Nutrition centre is providing other services like awareness Sessions are conducted on the following topics:

- Sanitation
- Personal hygiene and monthly cycle
- Nutrition Food
- Gender Sensitization
- Baby Growth
- Importance of institutional delivery
- Immunization
- Child care
- Family planning and spacing
- Breast and cervical cancer awareness
- Thalassemia awareness
- Apart from the above there are various other need based awareness camps.

Celebrations at all the nutrition centres:

- Samuhika Seemanthalu (Baby Shower)
- Annaprasanam
- Women`s Day
- Mother`s Day
- Best baby shows
- World Breast feeding Day
- National Nutrition Week
- International Women`s Day

Medical Camps:

- Pediatric and Gynecology camps are conducted.
- Doctors from Kamineni hospital come and give health awareness messages through PPTs. Many doubts of the target women are clarified during these sessions and the target group is being taught some exercises which help them during pregnancy.
- Best baby shows are conducted once in a year at the Supplementary Nutrition Centre.
- GMRVF gifted a cradle to a few selected women who maintained 100 percent attendance in the Supplementary Nutrition Centre and also following the messages on safe motherhood.
- Target women are asked to get haemoglobin test done at the hospital immediately after registration at the Supplementary Nutrition Centre and produce the report to the health volunteer. This helps the health volunteer to provide information on iron-rich foods and other precautions to be taken by her and her family members. She is also advised to take iron capsules available with ANM or in GMR Evening medical clinic.

National Nutrition Week:

National Nutrition Week was celebrated in three nutrition Centres at Airport colony, Ranganayakula Thanda and Mamidipally. Pregnant and lactating women were briefed on Nutrition supplements and immunization etc. Annaprasanam program was also celebrated for the babies who have completed their 6 months.

Value added Services with Partners

World Breastfeeding Week: World Breastfeeding Awareness programs are organized in three nutrition centres at Airport Colony, Mamidipally and Ranganayakula Thanda, In 2019, Dr. Sujatha, Nutritionist and practitioner from Yashoda hospitals, Malakpet, Nutrition Department students of St Ann's college, Mehdipatnam and Ms. Sreelaxmi from GADL (GMR Employee) attended the program and provided awareness on the importance of breast feeding to underprivileged pregnant and lactating women. 87 pregnant and lactating women participated in the programme.

World Mother`s Day:

"World Mother`s day" is regularly celebrated in three nutrition centers. Community leaders, GMR employees, pregnant and lactating women attend the program. In 2019, interns from Padmavathi University, Tirupati also participated. Novotel staff also participated at Ranganayakula Thanda event and distributed sweets and cakes to all the pregnant and lactating women. 9 best beneficiaries were felicitated from each Centre who visited the centres regularly and took nutrition food during their pre-delivery and post-delivery periods. 103 members participated in these programs from all the 3 nutrition Center during 2018-19.

Breast and Cervical Cancer Awareness program:

Breast and Cervical Cancer Awareness program are conducted at Airport Colony with the support of Bhaskar Medical College and General Hospital. During this event, Dr. Uma Gynaecologist briefed on breast and cervical cancer symptoms, stages and treatment and also explained about personal hygiene.

National Nutrition Week "Awareness camp:

"National Nutrition Week" awareness camp is organized every year at Airport Colony and Mamidipally. Ms. Sujatha, Nutritionist from Yashoda hospital took the session on Nutrition food during 2019-20.

Samuhika Seemantalu Programme:

Samuhika Seemanthalu Programme is organized at all the three nutrition centres every year where the women celebrate their baby shower. The program is attended by GMR employees, govt. representatives and community members.

Achievements/Impact of the Programme

There are no dropouts in the Supplementary Nutrition Centre and all the target women visit GMRVF's Supplementary Nutrition Centre every day. The major facilitating factors for this achievement is the friendly/comfortable environment at the Centre, the target women are being provided with nutritious food and being asked to eat there itself. They are also given the liberty to cook and eat some food items at the Centre itself, thus giving them ample opportunity to interact and share their experiences with each other etc. It is understood that GMRVF is expecting the below mentioned deliverables from a Supplementary Nutrition Centre and the following data has been derived from the registers which health volunteers are maintaining:

- Weight of the child at birth not less than 2.5 kgs.
- Institutional deliveries or deliveries under the supervision of trained personnel - this data was collected by the health volunteer during home visits and enquiring from the target woman or her family members.
- Only breastfeeding up to a minimum period of 6 months / continued up to 2 years- this information is also updated during target women's visit to the Supplementary Nutrition Centre.
- Awareness on all vaccines to be given, family planning methods and diet to be followed during pregnancy and lactation - The health volunteer creates awareness about these topics among target woman during their visits to Supplementary Nutrition Centre. And the data will be collected from the immunisation card and health reports.

Beneficiaries' Perception

Source of information

Beneficiaries informed that they came to know about Supplementary Nutrition Centre through health volunteer, staff working in the school and other target women and their relatives.

Services

Beneficiaries said that they receive an egg daily and other food items such as fruits, sweets, groundnut chikki, dates, boiled whole Bengal gram, green gram sprouts, etc. And they eat these foods in the Supplementary Nutrition Centre itself. Food is not served on Sundays and public holidays.

It has been reported by the beneficiaries that the health volunteer visits them personally for counselling and finding out the reason for absence, if the beneficiaries do not turn up at the Supplementary Nutrition Centre regularly. If any of the target women is down with fever or been advised bed rest, the health volunteer sends the diet to her house.

Knowledge and practice

Beneficiaries said that they received information about health awareness and care during pregnancy, supplementary foods to be given to the children according to their age, diet during pregnancy, about iron-rich foods, etc. And due to regular health awareness/ counselling sessions the beneficiaries have updated their knowledge on Maternal and Child Health (MCH) issues such as taking iron-rich foods, consuming milk, eating small quantities of food at frequent intervals etc. Lactating women came to know the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, immunisation and supplementary nutrition for their children etc.

It has been observed that after visiting the Supplementary Nutrition Centre, many misconceptions the target women had regarding delivery have been removed. Moreover, they became psychologically prepared for delivery because they get to hear experiences of safe deliveries from many lactating women at the centre. After attending awareness sessions at the Supplementary Nutrition Centre, the target women changed their dietary intake. They are now taking milk, fruits, boiled egg and iron-rich foods regularly.

The following services/benefits have gone on to ensure the satisfaction of the beneficiaries and they are happy to visit the Supplementary Nutrition Centre everyday:

- Women are eating nutritious food at the Centre itself and showing an increase in weight which is one of the indicators of good maternal health and a healthy baby.
- The Supplementary Nutrition Centre has become a platform to discuss/share problems with each other, forgetting all the family issues for some time and getting relief from their personal problems that some of the target women may have at home.
- Awareness sessions by GMRVF Staff/ women employees of the Group once in a month help women to clarify their doubts and get to know about care to be taken during pregnancy including the importance of light exercises and tips to avoid oedema.
- Women said that they are getting better quality nutritious food than at AWC and people are very satisfied with the services at the Supplementary Nutrition Centre as they are good in terms of quality.

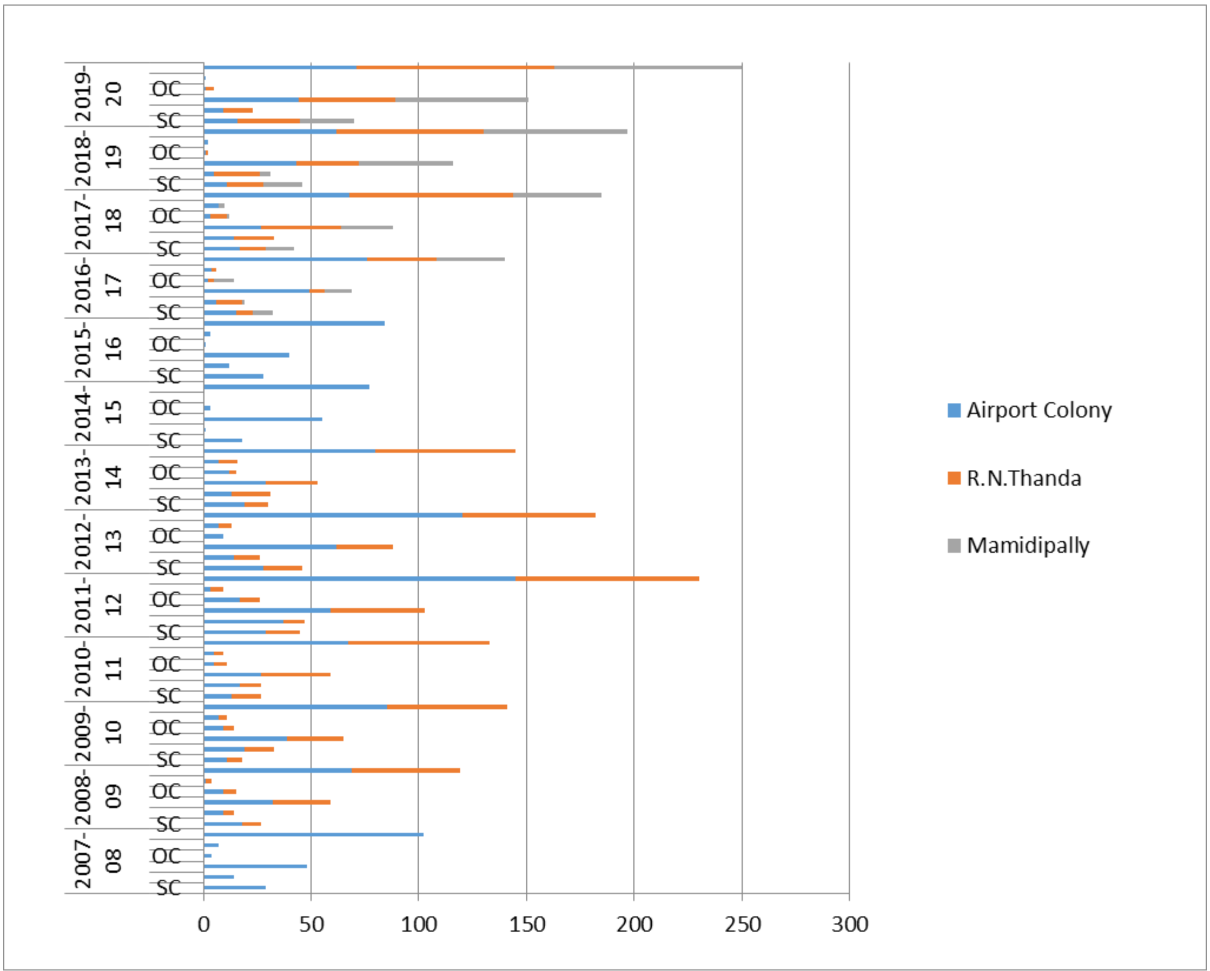
Collaboration and Networking

- GMRVF collaborated with Govt. institutes/Corporate Hospitals to conduct regular health awareness for target women in the project villages.
- Some of the old beneficiaries also take sessions and share their experiences.
- Health volunteers inform/motivate/refer the target group to avail services from 104 Ambulance as well as make them aware about child immunisation (BCG, polio doses, DPT and HEP), TT injection and IFA tablet given by ANM at AWC.
- The Nutrition Support scheme considers only below poverty line beneficiaries and offers additional nutrition, awareness and all other health related support. The chart

given below refers the category-wise assistance provided to the pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Case Studies :-
1) Sreelatha *and her husband Balakrishna lives in Airport Colony village. Her family was migrated from, Mahaboobnagar to Airport Colony for employment. Balakrishna started bamboo works and earn Rs.300/-per day. Sree Latha and her husband are illiterates. She got her first pregnancy in 2017 but for some reason it was aborted. In 2018 again she got second pregnancy and she gave birth to a baby boy but unfortunately the boy did not survive. Doctor informed that she lost her both children as she is malnourished and has Vitamin deficiency. He suggested that she should take Nutrition food and precautions to have a healthy baby. During the nutrition centre mobilization drive, Airport Colony Nutrition Centre volunteer visited Sreelatha house and spoke to her mother-in-law about nutrition centre benefits. At the time of third pregnancy Sreelatha enrolled her name in the nutrition centre; she visited the centre daily and took the nutrition supplements. Along with food, volunteer educated Sreelatha on immunization, malnutrition and explained about how to overcome those issues. On 1st Sep, 2019 she delivered a baby boy through normal delivery in the GHMC Hospital with 3.5kg weight. After delivery she has been attending the centre as a lactating mother. She is very much thankful to GMRVF- Nutrition centre.*
2) Mrs. A.Samantha *w/o Mr. A. Parvathalu is a 25 year old women residing in Mamidipally village. They are very poor and their parents are daily wage labourers, she studied up to tenth class at her village. She got married at the age of 19 years. Her husband is a daily wage worker and is living in same village with their parents. Post marriage in her first pregnancy she gave birth to a baby girl, but the baby girl died immediately after birth due to less weight and anaemia. This is because there is no proper nutrition intake and lack of knowledge/awareness regarding Balanced food and other precautions. She came to know about the GMRVF nutrition centre in the Mamidipally village and she got herself registered in the centre on February 2017 when she was in 5th month pregnancy. She was attending the centre regularly, taking the food supplements and following all the suggestions given there. She was going to the hospital for check-up regularly and gave birth to a girl child in her second pregnancy with 3 kilo grams weight baby. The baby was healthy and now the baby is 3 years old, she is very active and is going to the Anganwadi centre in the village. In her third pregnancy Samantha again took the support and guidance of GMRVF Nutrition Centre and gave birth to a healthy baby girl weighing 3.5 kilo grams, who is now 3 months old. Since then Samantha is regularly visiting the nutrition centre for nutrition supplements and guidance.*

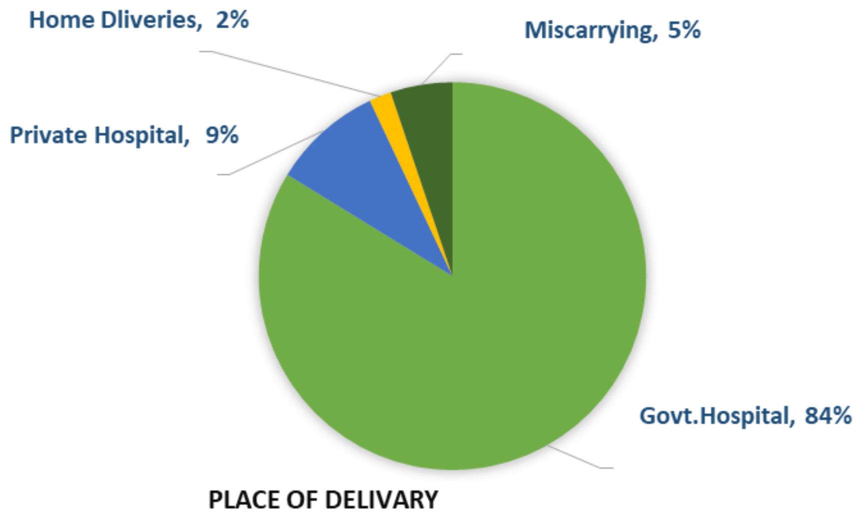
Social Distribution of Women visiting Nutrition Centre:



* SC-Schedule Cast, ST-Schedule Tribes, BC- Backward Cast, OC- Other Cast and MD-Minority Divisions

- The nutritional centers also creates an opportunity to discuss among the women and sharing knowledge about the health issues, do's and don'ts during their pregnancy and lactating periods. In addition to that, the centers organize awareness camps every month by inviting experts of that field. This helps these women to attend immunization processes regularly along with their kids from the health centres.
- While discussing with the women from the centres, around 99% of the lactating mothers are continuing with breastfeeding to their children even up to two years. This is mainly due to the awareness created at the centers.

- It is observed that 98% percent of the pregnant women had institutional deliveries whereas only 2% of the deliveries happen at home. These 2% of the deliveries happened due to sudden labor pains and difficulty in reaching hospitals on time etc. Further it is observed that 91 % of the institutional deliveries have taken place in government hospitals, 8% of deliveries are conducted at private hospitals and remaining 1% of the cases reported as issues of miscarriages due to various health issues.



- It is observed in the field that the desire of having male children is high in the expectations of village people even after delivering two or three girl children.
- In general, it is suggested that nutrition centres must display the IEC material and make them accessible to the visiting pregnant women and lactating mothers frequently so as to benefit them.
- While discussing with the villagers, it is observed that there is a need of more professional co-ordination between the nutrition centres and Anganwadi centres in the villages. This will help both the centres to share the relevant information and extend the services mutually on the overall health issues for the pregnant women and lactating mothers.

4.2.4. RO Water Plants:

To tackle the drinking water problem and supply potable water to the entire village communities, GMRV Foundation has installed two RO water plants at Airport Colony and Gollapally villages. The study team visited both the water plants and interacted with all the concerned stakeholders including the community members.

Based on the study, following observations are made:

- It is observed that every household (100%) is fetching the drinking water from the RO plants established by GMRV Foundation, by paying the cost of Rs. 3 per 20 Ltr bottle which is affordable price to all communities whereas the cost of 20 ltr purified water in the market is Rs. 30/- per bottle. Hence, the villagers prefer to purchase the water from the GMRVF plants. Most of the villagers felt happy and expressed their regards to the GMRV Foundation.

- Prior to this initiative, the villagers used to consume normal water drawn from bore-wells that cause health problems like arthritis, joint pains and other water-borne diseases due to pollution and contamination of water. These RO plants are supplying purified and safe water at lesser cost when compared to the other private distributors.
- During the field study, it is felt that people in the Mamidipally village are buying purified water from the private distributors by paying the cost of Rs. 10/- per 20 liters bottle. Though it is cost effective, people are reluctant to buy from the market and are adjusting with the available bore water. Hence it is suggested to install one RO water plant exclusively for Mamidipally village also.
- Further to suggest that Annual Maintenance Contract for these RO Machines should be established by engaging a reputed company who can immediately attend to the repairs and maintenance so as to provide un-interrupted drinking water supply to all citizens.

R.O. Water Plant at Airport Colony

4.3. EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

NIRDPR undertook an assessment of GMRVF's empowerment and livelihood interventions to understand the process involved in the activity and the effectiveness of the programme.

Centres for Empowerment & Livelihoods (CEL)

Centres for Empowerment & Livelihood (CEL) cater mainly to urban and rural youth and focus on identifying unemployed youth and orienting, motivating, training and assisting them to develop technical skills to enable them to take up organised wage-employment or productive self-employment based on market demand and local resources. These institutes also focus on developing life-skills and soft-skills among trained youth for greater professionalism, better performance and retention in the real world. The institutes are:

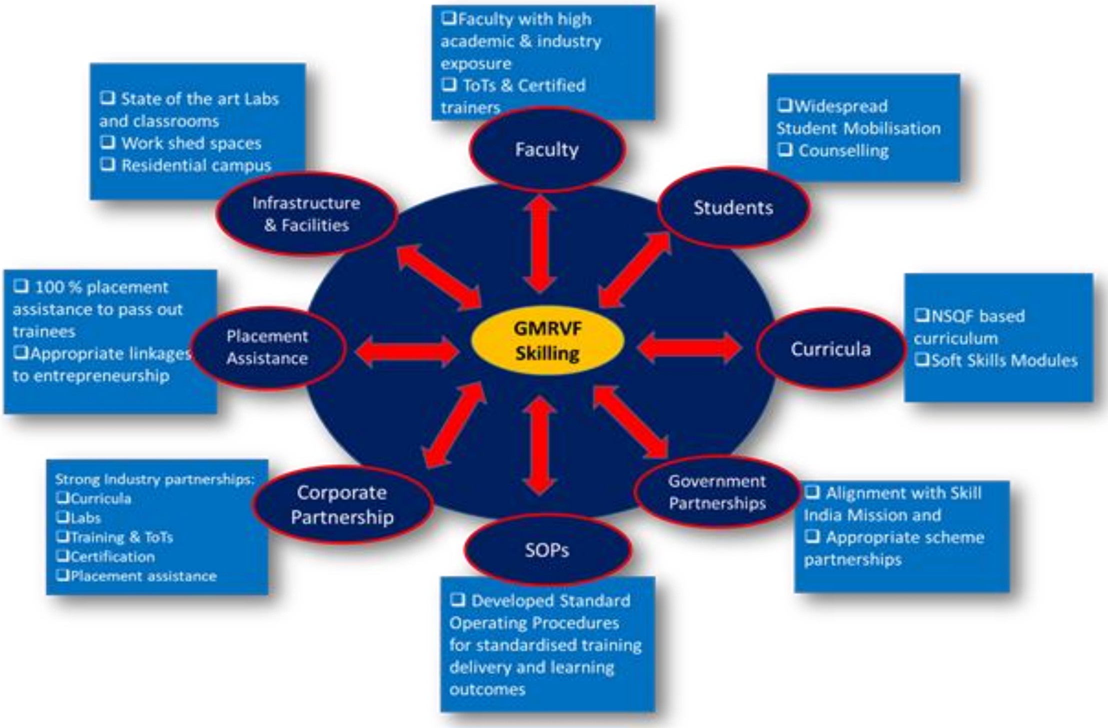
Sl.No.	Centre Name	Sl.No.	Centre Name
1	GMRV-CEL, Hyderabad	9	GMRV-CEL, New Delhi
2	GMRVCEL, Raikal, Telangana	10	SIRED, Nellore, AP
3	GMRV-CEL, Nagaram, Telangana	11	SBT-AB, Vijayawada, AP
4	NIRED, Rajam, AP	12	SBT – AB, Muchnital, Telangana
5	JIRED, Jarjangi, AP	13	CII – Chhindwara, MP
6	GIRED, Seethampeta, AP	14	GMRVCEL – Warora, Maharashtra
7	GMRVCEL, Vizianagaram, AP	15	GMRVCEL, Kakinada, AP
8	GMRV-CEL, Bangalore		

GMRV Centre for Empowerment & Livelihoods (CEL) Hyderabad caters mainly to the rural unemployed youth from villages surrounding the airport, with a focus on the affected villages. But since the numbers of eligible youth are sort of saturated in these villages, the reach is being enlarged from 2011 onwards trainees are also being taken from Hyderabad city slums and also from areas across Telangana. A thorough Skill Gap analysis in the market is made to determine the courses to be offered based on demand in the market.

Objectives of CEL:

- To design opportunity-based courses by gauging the potential demand for personnel with entry level skills in various sectors
- To develop technical skills among unemployed youth to enable them to take up organised wage-employment or productive self-employment based on market demand and local resources
- To develop life-skills and soft-skills among trained youth for greater professionalism, better performance and retention

The skilling approach of the Foundation has been diagrammatically presented below:



Mobilization:

Mobilisation is critical to identify, asses, enrol and train the most underprivileged and unemployed youth, but this could not be possible unless there is a strategy in place to mobilise maximum candidates. GMRVF adopts different ways of spreading awareness on the training programmes being conducted at the Centre. It is observed that the majority of the enrolments are through reference of the trainees of earlier batches and other methods include print media notifications placed in colleges, ITI institutions, community centres and few by the newspaper articles. The following table shows the different mobilization methods and the percentage share of admissions during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 for all courses as specified earlier. It is found that the major sources for mobilization is friends and relatives of earlier batches (61%), followed by Trainers (16%), Newspaper (11%) and posters (7%). It is suggested that notification through social media would fetch more number of candidates and that would be cost effective to mobilise the candidates for offering skill development and livelihood training.

Mobilization Source	Percentage
Newspaper	11
Posters at Community places	7
Trainers	16
Alumni Network	61
Website	3
Social Media	2

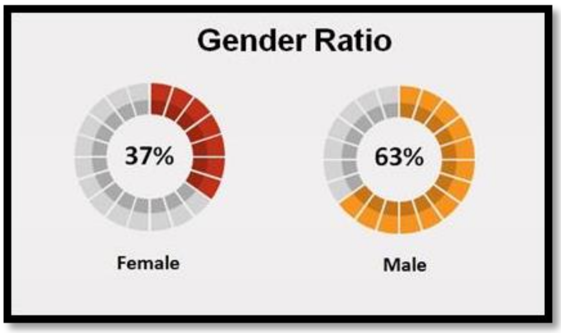
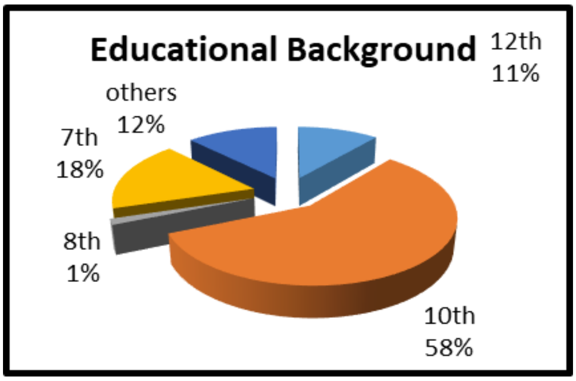
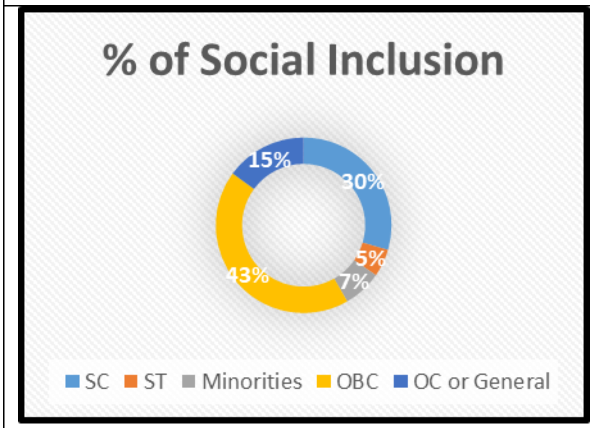
Table : Vocational Training Courses offered since inception

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	No of days	Batch size	Eligible qualification	Corporate Partnerships
1	Electrician	90	25-30	10th pass/fail	Schneider Electric
2	Mobile Phone Service and repair	90	25-30	10th pass/fail	Big C
3	Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning	90	25-30	10th pass/fail	Voltas
4	Two Wheeler Technician	90	25-30	7th pass/fail	Hero MotoCorp – Hyderabad Dealers
5	MS Office and DTP	60	25-30	10th pass	
6	Domestic Data Entry Operator	60	25-30	10th pass	
7	Certified Course in Beauty Culture	90	25-30	10th pass/fail	VLCC
8	Micro-irrigation Technician	90	25	7th pass	Jain Irrigation
9	DTH Technician	7	20	10th pass	Learning Solutions
10	General Works Supervision	90	25	12th pass	National Academy of Constructions
11	Patient Care Attendant	90	20	10th pass/fail	Heritage Hospitals
12	Fashion Designing	90	20	7th pass/fail	Amazon Educational Society
13	Landscape Assistant	30	25	Not required	GHIAL, Landscape dept.
14	Hotel Management	90	25	10th pass/fail	Amazon Educational Society and TAJ Hotels
15	Computer Hardware Networking	60	25-30	10th pass/fail	Ram Hi-tech Solutions
16	B.P.O.	30	20	10th Pass	Synchro Serve
17	R&AC Advance Course	30	20	Basic course in RAC	Voltas and IGNOU
18	Marketing Course	30	20	10th pass	Metamorph Learning
19	Welding and Quality Technician	90	25	8th fail/ Pass	

20	Solar Panel Installation Technician	60/90	30	10th fail/ pass	Aveon Technovations
21	Sewing Machine Operator (SMO)	60	25	5th fail/ Pass	Singer
22	Jute Product Maker	90	25	6th fail/ Pass	
23	Junior Excavator Operator	90	15	10th fail/ pass	Volvo
24	Driving 4 wheeler	15	15	10th fail/ pass	Maruthi Driving School
25	Domestic Data Entry Operator	90	28	10th pass	
26	Assistant False Ceiling & Dry Wall Installer	90	25	8th fail/ Pass	Everest India Ltd
27	House Keeping	5	25	Not required	GHIAL
28	Gardener	5	25	Not required	GHIAL

Training:

The GMRV Foundation offers training programmes in different trades that accommodates maximum of 30 candidates in every trade and four different quarters in a year. Based on the field observations, it is found that more than 13600 candidates were trained since inception and until 2020 under different trades that suits qualifications and interest of the students in Hyderabad, Raikal and Nagaram locations. Of which, majority of the male students prefer R&AC, Electrician, Automobile, Solar training and Driving trades whereas female students choose Computer and Tailoring trades that provide larger scope of employment and sustainable livelihoods.

	Around 63% of the trainees are male and 37% of the trainees are female hailing from different social and educational backgrounds. Details of the educational and social backgrounds can be seen in the following charts.
	More than 50% of the candidates are 10th grade level and 18% of the candidates were 7th grade qualified. It is observed that 12th grade dropout and qualified. Candidates are about 11% of the total trained candidates.
	It can be seen from the chart, since inception in GMRV CEL Hyderabad around 42 % of the trainees belong to SC, ST and other minorities and around 43 % of the trainees belong to other backward classes.

The following table depicts the performance of training the youth and the trades in which they are imparted from 2006 to 2020:

Table: Training statistics since inception

S. No	Name of the training Programme	No of batches as on 31.03.2020	No. of Persons trained	No. of candidates placed	Percentage of placement
	Hyderabad				
1	Electrician	41	976	917	93.95
2	Mobile Phone Service and repair	6	118	104	88.14
3	Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning (RAC)	52	1141	1083	94.92
4	Two Wheeler Technician	37	867	815	94.00
5	MS Office and DTP	32	723	622	86.03
6	Certified Course in Beauty Culture	10	261	187	71.65
7	Micro-irrigation Technician	6	105	100	95.24
8	DTH Technician	1	18	10	55.56
9	General Works Supervision	4	105	85	80.95
10	Patient Care Attendant	1	13	13	100.00
11	Fashion Designing	3	40	10	25.00
12	Landscape Assistant	1	12	12	100.00
13	Hotel Management	5	115	103	89.57
14	Computer Hardware Networking	1	20	16	80.00
15	B.P.O.	3	65	50	76.92
16	R&AC Advance Course	2	21	20	95.24
17	Marketing Course	1	12	9	75.00

18	Welding and Quality Technician	34	599	575	95.99
19	Solar Panel Installation Technician	20	485	452	93.20
20	Sewing Machine Operator (SMO)	37	770	676	87.79
21	Jute Product Maker	3	76	69	90.79
22	Junior Excavator Operator	31	472	446	94.49
23	Driving 4 wheeler	34	502	0	0.00
24	Domestic Data Entry Operator	28	709	652	91.96
25	Assistant False Ceiling & Dry Wall Installer	20	320	292	91.25
26	House Keeping	16	373	373	100
27	Gardener	9	159	159	100
28	Short term course at village level	118	2205	1900	86.17
		556	11282	9750	86.42
	Raikal				
1	Asst. Electrician	17	474	444	93.67
2	Automotive Service Technician (2 & 3 wheeler)	16	366	343	93.71
3	Sewing Machine Operator (SMO)	21	615	515	83.73
		54	1455	1302	89.48
	Nagaram				
1	Automotive Service Technician (2 & 3 wheeler)	4	122	108	88.52
2	Solar Panel Installation Technician	11	262	240	91.60

3	Asst. Electrician	11	288	263	91.31
4	Bedside Assistant/ Home Health Aide	9	214	182	85.04
		35	886	793	89.50
		645	13623	11845	86.94

As seen from the above table, a total of 556 batches (11282 candidates) have been trained by GMRV-CEL, Hyderabad till date (for all the courses so far conducted at the CEL), around 54 batches (1455 candidates) and 35 batches (886 candidates) were trained in Raikal and Nagaram centers. On an average, more than 87 percent of the trainees have been placed after their courses. Total number of trainees enrolled in Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning is highest, followed by Electrician and Two Wheeler Technician courses

Partnerships:

GMRVF strategic approach towards quality skill training includes partnerships. GMRVF has collaborated with Private Industry partners as well as partnered with govt. for skilling programmes. . The partnerships play a key role in achieving training objects.

Key Industry Partnerships:

Partnerships with leading industries for delivery of technical components is a key strategy to deliver market and industry-relevant skill training. The industry partner not only brings in the industry-relevant curriculum, it often helps with equipment, trainers, assessment and co-certification and placements.

ISO Certification:

CEL-Hyderabad has been certified ISO 9001:2015 by reputed organization Global MCS which clearly indicates the quality of processes adopted for training the under-privileged youth.

Government partnership:

GMRVF is partnered with NSDC under Special projects programme for PMKVY

– a flagship skill development programme of Government of India launched under Skill India Mission. GMRVF leveraged the PMKVY support in 2018-19, GMRV CEL Hyderabad, Nagaram and Raikal trained more than 3300 candidates.

GMRVF also provided certification training for existing employees in recognizing their skills under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) programme. So far, Housekeeping and Landscaping employees of Hyderabad International Airport are trained under RPL programmes.

Trainees' perceptions:

As part of the study, the team had an interactive session to find out the perception of trainees on effectiveness and performance. This is an important aspect that establishes the learners' perception, whether the course helps them or not for reaching their learning objectives, quality of the training, skills to be acquired, personality development, placements opportunities and self-employment avenues if any, after the training.

It is an acceptable fact that the GMRVF has established excellent training centres in pollution free environment in the GMR airport premises and provided with all sort of learning infrastructure facilities for each and every trade. The courses and curriculum are carefully designed so as to deliver optimum results by arranging placements with partnering organisations or guiding them towards self-employment opportunities. Almost all the trainees informed that they have chosen the trades keeping in view of their interest, learning preferences, placement opportunities and market demand for self-employment. This resulted while analysing the data on placement records of the GMRVCEL. It was further informed that maximum numbers of trainees were accommodated wage employment and remaining others ventured into setting up small businesses. Hence, it is learnt that the GMRVF is organising 100 per cent job oriented courses that benefit the rural youth.

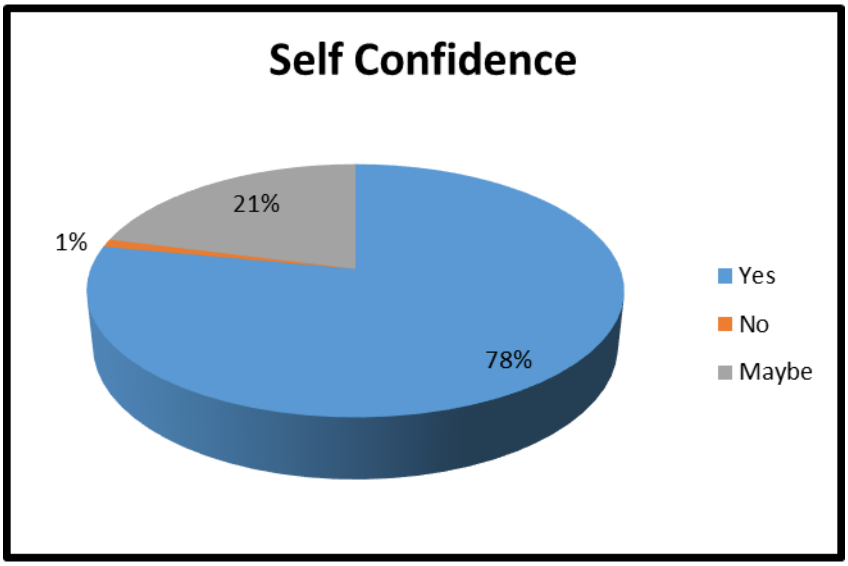
Table: Trained Candidates working situation after 1 year of training.

Continuing and working in the same field	57%
Working other field	22%
Waiting for opportunities	12%
Higher studies	6%
Not interested	3%

Post-training evaluations generally display the outcomes of training activities. The study reveals that 57% of the trainees (completed during 2018-19) got employed and continuing in the same field of trained activities with the salary ranges between 6,000 and 14,000 per month. Whereas 22% of trainees informed that they have shifted their occupations from their trade due to lesser salary, health issues (welding), working environment etc. Further, 12% of trainees are still expecting opportunities from the job market (yet to be placed) and 6 per cent are preferred to go for higher studies keeping this as a base for technical knowhow whereas 3 per cent of trainees are wilfully unemployed due to some reasons including less confidence on their skills, distance from native place and other family issues. Such candidates must be motivated through concurrent counselling sessions.

Self Confidence:

The survey results clearly show the impact of training the candidates on their self-confidence. Though this factor is often overlooked and termed as being subjective in nature, self-assessment cannot be ignored. As per the survey, 78% of the candidates gave a clear 'yes' as an answer when asked if the training helped them improve their self-confidence. This was followed by 21% saying that they were not very sure, but only 1% indicated that it did not and gave 'no' as an answer.



Candidates felt that the training programme helped them ease their anxiousness and nervousness as all of them were in the same situation. Whereas, if they had joined directly without any such training, they would have felt out of place and remained under pressure which would have further affected their learning process and output.

Employability Skills (computer and communication):

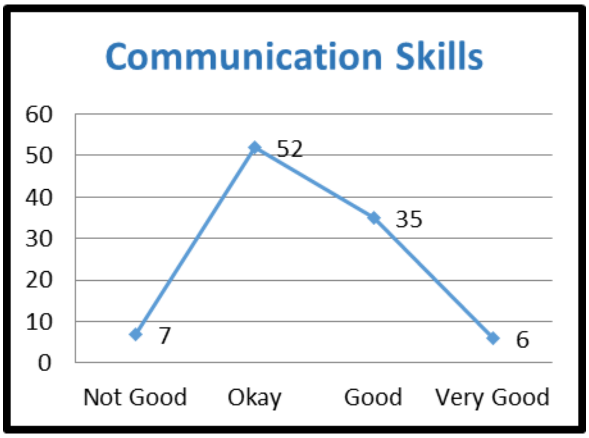
The indicator aims to capture candidate's self-evaluation about change in their skill set on the following aspects:

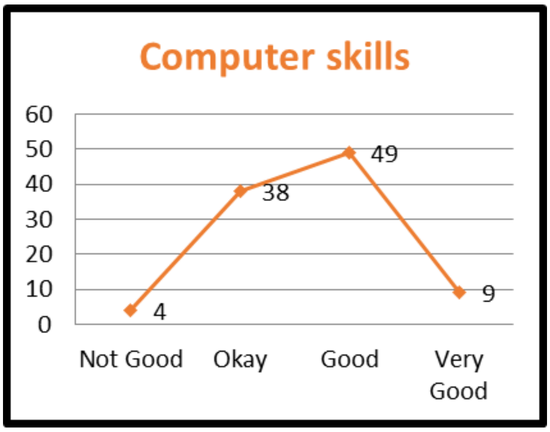
a. Computer/ IT skills: The indicator aims to understand the candidate's perspective about their understanding of basic computers and to perform tasks required in daily life w.r.t. the training provided. Since the curriculum provides add-on courses covering computer basics, it was imperative to obtain feedback on the same. The parameter does not aim to put a score or assess levels, but focuses on overall improvement.

b. Communication skills: The indicator aims to understand the candidate's perspective about their understanding of effective communication and ability to communicate without hesitation. Since the curriculum provides add-on courses to groom their personality, it was imperative to obtain feedback on the same. The parameter does not aim to put a score or assess levels, but focuses on overall improvement.

The results show a clear movement from 'okay' to 'good', which strengthens the premise that the training programme is offering relevant support to improve the candidates' ability to a certain level. Movement to 'very good' would ideally be achieved and attributed to a focused programme conducted over a longer duration. Herein, these subjects were covered as add-ons to introduce the candidate to the basics and help them overcome initial hurdles.

The survey results are as follows:





Swa-daan:

GMRVF Vocational Training centres not only develop the skills of the trainees, it also caters to personality development of each trainee. As part of the holistic development of an individual Swa-daan programme is taken up in Hyderabad, Nagaram and Raikal locations under which the beneficiaries of GMRVF programs engage in giving back activities. It is observed that, Swa-daan programme inculcate social responsibility in an individual. It is indoctrination of service to the society.

Various activities like campus cleaning and beautification, involving trainees in the donation drives like providing stitched clothes to orphanage children etc. were undertaken. Some course specific activities like electrical works in the nearby government schools have been taken up. Around 1500 trainees have participated and spent approximately 3000 hours under this Swa-daan initiative.

Case Study :-
Kandula Venkates *hail from a village in Nirmal district of Telangana. He got married at the age of 21 and quickly needed a way to support his family of eight members. The option at hand with little education was to take up a job as a daily labour in a construction site. His attempt to earn money through daily labour was not working out and eventually he returned back to his native place. Through some friends he came to know about GMR Varalakshmi Foundation's CEL, Hyderabad and about the vocational training programmes. He took admission in "Excavator Operator" course and completed the course successfully in June, 2013. After completing the course GMRVF arranged placement in M/s Balaji Earth movers, Vijayawada as helper with a salary of Rs. 5500/- per month. After some time he got an offer with an International Company -M/s Enka UK Constriction Ltd., Iraq as Jr. Operator in June, 2014. His starting salary was Rs. 40000/- per month with food and accommodation. Within 3 years of his good performance he became a Sr. Operator with Salary of Rs. 80000/- per month with food and accommodation being provided by the employer.*

Suggestions:

- It is recommended to introduce more women focused courses to encourage female workforce and ensure gender equality.
- Introducing Edtech initiatives in vocational training will increase the quality and encourage more participation by the trainees.
- Leveraging industry expertise with new partnerships for the courses without industrial partners.

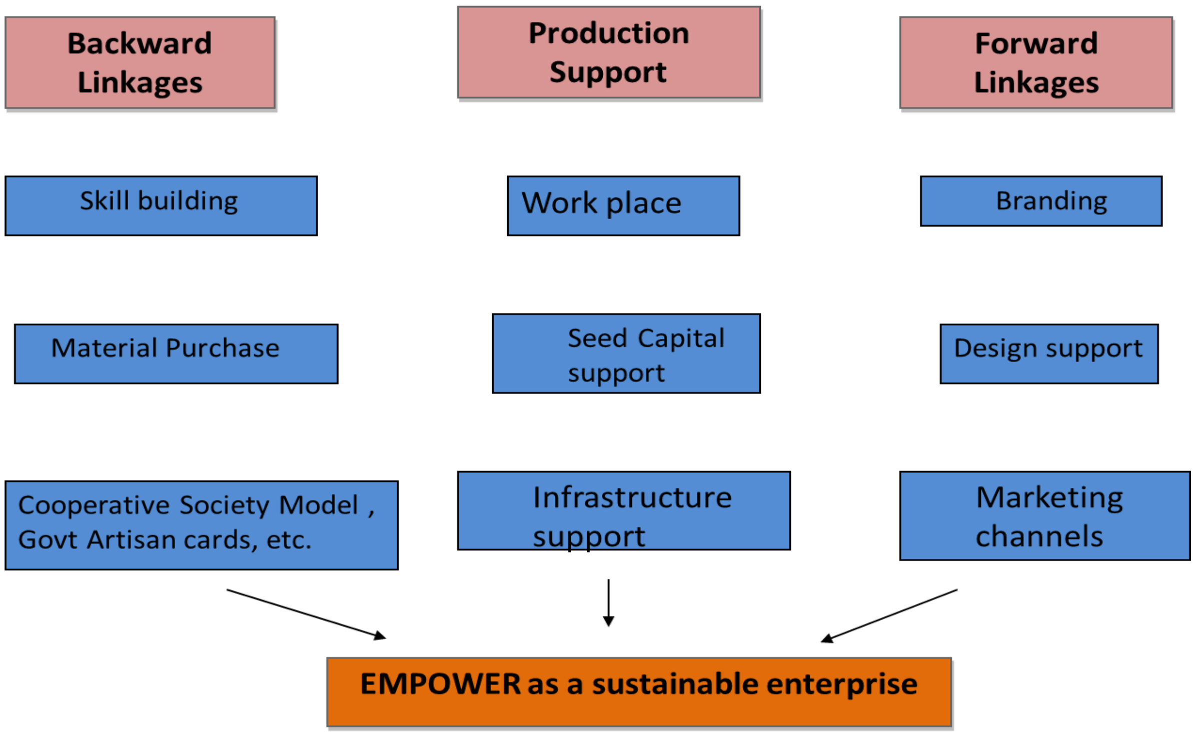
EMPOWER (Enabling Marketing of Products of Women Entrepreneurs):

Empower is an initiative of GMR Varalakshmi Foundation to ensure sustainable livelihood for women and artisan groups from under-privileged background. It has also enabled them to run their own independent entity called 'Srujana', making them better decision makers and team players in their professional and personal life. This has been done registering their women group as a separate mutually aided cooperative society (MACS) under the name 'Srujana'. EMPOWER sources its products from this group as well as other non-commercial entities who are engaged in making eco-friendly products or other traditional crafts. The objective of the initiative is to ensure that women earn a decent livelihood and initiative grows to include more women and more groups as its sourcing partner. The initiative has achieved an average sales revenue of around INR 70 lakhs for the last few years. Srujana group has been empowered to take their own decision for day to day activities and their enterprise is completely women run and managed. The current average monthly earning of women associated with Srujana group at Hyderabad is between INR 10,000-12,000. In the future the initiative aims to expand into new channels and product categories to further bolster the earnings of women artisans.

EMPOWER Sustainability Model:

The study reveals that under this captioned programme, the GMRVF is supporting a group of 25 women living in the project area through skill development training on tailoring and handicrafts by manufacturing jute and cloth based products so as to enhance their income and sustainable employment. These women were motivated to register as a self-help group named Srujana Mahila Abhivruddhi Society in collaboration with Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of Andhra Pradesh (ALEAP). The major objective of the programme is to promote eco-friendly products (jute bags, files, folders, hand bags, laptop bags, pouches, uniform to gifted children photo frame etc.) and create market networks for these under-privileged women in the area.

It is learnt that the GMRVF is assisting the women members of the group to earn minimum sum of Rs. 250/-a day through arranging bulk orders from different companies, hotels and other institutions. It is observed that on an average, each woman is earning a minimum of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,000/- as monthly income. The wages are prescribed based on the number of the products produced by the member and designing skills. Further to observe that, the income and their earnings are directly supporting to the well-being of their family and children's education. The members of the group expressed their satisfaction on the job skills acquired.



Suggestions:

- Marketing of these products in the outside market is a herculean task for the women group and hence it is suggested to appoint one dynamic Marketing Executive so as to introduce, promote and increase the product demand as well as sales to different companies, organizations, institutions, etc. Further, the GMRVF may arrange stalls at the exhibitions and outlets in nearby towns/ urban areas for promotion of these products. Also it is suggested that these groups should get registered with the government e-portals so as to participate in the tendering processes for selling their goods to the government institutions.
- Keeping in view of market demand for paper and paper-based products developed by GMRVF, it is suggested that more attention can be given for paper-based products if possible by establishing recycling paper units which will also enhance the income of women groups.

- It is found from the field that majority of the women from the group are facing transport problem to reach the production center on time. It is suggested that the management may extend the possibilities of arranging transport support at the convenient time.
- During the study, it is understood that many other community women are showing interest to learn and work under this initiative and hence it is suggested that the Foundation may expand this initiative by identifying such interested candidates, train and engage them in production activities.

Case Studies :-
1) Manora *from Mammidipally village near Hyderabad airport had lost hope when her husband was diagnosed with a crippling disease. Taking care of her four children without any fixed source of earning was difficult. Things changed when she got trained to make jute products through GMR Varalakshmi Foundation. Now she makes quality jute items which are sold through EMPOWER initiative, helping her to earn more than Rs 10,000 per month.*
2) Sumanlatha *was only 19 during 2009 when she came to know about the jute bag making training by GMRVF at their Shamshabad centre. As her village, Mammidipally was very close to the centre, she joined the training programme. The training was followed with an opportunity to join the women group who worked under the initiative – EMPOWER, making bags and other products which were then marketed through different channels. She continued to work for EMPOWER for 3 years till 2011, earning a decent income and saving good for her next phase of life – marriage! She got married in 2011 and left Mammidipally to move to her husband's village. She led a happy family life, getting blessed with two kids – a son and a daughter. However, destiny had its own way, tragedy struck when in 2015 her husband met with an accident and passed away. Bridled with two young kids and without any other income or support at her husband's village, she came back to Mammidipally to live with her mother. But she was not sure how she is going to sustain her family. Her father had also passed away in this while. She came to know that EMPOWER is doing well and they are looking for more women to join the initiative. This was a tiny spark of light she was looking for! She joined EMPOWER again. Now she is regularly working for EMPOWER and is able to earn around Rs 8,000 - 10,000 per month depending on orders.*

Chapter – V

CONCLUSION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is how companies manage their affairs to produce an overall positive impact on the society. It covers sustainability, social impact and ethics about core business as well as philanthropy. Hence, Corporate Social Responsibility has become an innate part of the working of Corporates in recent times. The Government of India, with its vision to mandate the corporate for contributing in the socio-economic development, had introduced CSR Act 2013 and in consonance with the vision the GMR group has carried out number of CSR projects in and around their operational areas in the country. With the focus to improve the quality of life of the affected people living in the Shamshabad airport project areas, the GMRVF initiated different schemes. The organisation's goal is to ensure socio-economic development for the downtrodden through their CSR project and make them to self-sufficient over a period of time. For many of these CSR activities, GMR is collaborating with the local government for effective implementation and desirable results of their interventions. The evaluation study conducted by NIRDPR, has collected valuable information regarding the CSR initiatives of the company by interacting with different stakeholders like resource persons, local community members, beneficiaries and government officials which has not only helped in understanding the developmental issues but also needs of the population residing in the study area.

Though the concept of CSR was prevalent in India since time immemorial, it is recently picking up with all the companies. The GMR group of companies, through their excellent CSR initiatives are addressing the issues of the communities in the thrust areas of education, health, skill development and infrastructure etc. Even though it is challenging task, the GMRVF team is converting the risks into reality and the contributions made are **HIGHLY COMMENDABLE** for empowering the people by building their capacities and strengthening the public infrastructure facilities. The educational programs of the organisation aim to improve the performance of the gifted students while the health, water and sanitation initiatives focus on improving the health status of the entire community. The skills development programs are providing better income generation opportunities particularly to the youth community whereas the infrastructural development initiatives are improving the access and connectivity of the people hence opening doors for the holistic development in the region which is **HIGHLY APPRECIABLE**.

Specific thematic area-wise observations and suggestions are as below.

Name of the Programme	Observations	Suggestions / Recommendations
Education		
1. Gifted Children Scheme (GCS)	▪ The academic performance of the GC is better than the other children in their home and village. ▪ English speaking and learning skills are very good when compared to the other members of family and friends at village. ▪ The attitude and behavior of Gifted Children is also positive ▪ Parents are highly satisfied with the support to their children in education, and this GCS reduced the economic burden of the poor parents. ▪ Most of the students do not concentrate on Telugu language and they feel difficult in learning Telugu. ▪ Parents' involvement is very poor in taking care of their children's education and progress observation.	Since most of the parents are not literate, the students are not able to get any support or guidance from their parents. The parents are quite interested in their studies and attend Parents-Teachers Meetings. But academic support at home is negligible in most cases. Hence, a constant interaction with parents and peers about the importance of education and the potential of their ward to become successful in their life is an important measure to continue. The home environment in some of the cases is disturbed and often the language and behaviour of peers at home is not to the desirable level. There is also less stress on importance of academics which percolates to the child as well. This needs to be addressed through proper counselling with parents (preferably through home visits by GMRVF education team).
2. Support to Govt. schools	▪ The infrastructure provided to the Govt. schools is very useful and is being used properly. ▪ The tutors are doing their job well in supporting to improve the academic skills among the students. At Airport colony, the computers are very useful to the students for practical learning and they are very interesting to learn through this digital method. ▪ The TLM is very useful for effective learning and creating interest towards school and education.	• Need to provide science express and one mobile computer lab to extend practical knowledge on science and computers. • Need to provide audio visual equipment to the schools with a volunteer to teach and maintain the equipment. Need to promote value based education among the students, to mould them as a good citizens in the society. • Foundation may identify the skills and talents of students who are excelling in sports and other extra-curricular activities and support them for participating in various tournaments and competitions at district, state

		• and national level.

3. Bala Badi	▪ The Bala Badi children performed well in academic and social behavior when compared to the other Anganwadi children. ▪ The participatory method of teaching is improving the concentration and confidence levels of the children	▪ Instead of separate Bala Badi Centre, it is better to support Anganwadi Centers by facilitating an instructor to teach English and other subjects through participatory learning methods. It will help all the children in the villages, this program shall extend to all the surrounding villages of the operational area. ▪ Suggesting to introduce smart teaching system with more use of technology
Health		
1. Medical Mobile Unit (MMU)	▪ MMU is providing better medical facility to the elderly people in the area. ▪ It is observed that MMU is not maintaining a master copy of case register to track the beneficiary's health profile and to note down the mortality details and migration details. ▪ Once in a month in all villages, the Govt. Medical Van (104) also providing medical support to the people of all age groups, but the MMU is benefiting the elderly people in the Villages	• Need to maintain the Master list to track the beneficiaries. • Need to conduct baseline study on elderly people, to collect the information regarding no. of households with aged people and their problems. • The MMU team should work in coordination with local health facilitators like ASHA, ANM, etc. to increase the effectiveness of the programs • See the avenues for collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions.
2. Evening Medical Clinics (EMC)	▪ EMC's are very useful and supportive to the daily wage labors and all the people in the village. ▪ Through the general health checkups by the ▪ EMC's many of the diabetic and hypertension cases were identified, treated and referred for ▪ further treatment to the nearest Govt. Hospital.	• Need to extend the timings to make it convenient for the daily wage employees. • Suggesting to maintain master list to track the individual health status.

3. Nutrition Centres	▪ Nutrition centers are providing supplementary nutrition for pregnant and lactating women. ▪ The response from the beneficiaries is positive and they express their happiness about the support. ▪ All the beneficiaries are familiar about the immunization, breast feeding, regular checkup, daily nutritional diet, etc.	• Can be extended to the other villages so as to improve maternal health and infant health. • Need to work with the support and coordination of ASHA, ANM and other Anganwadi centers at villages to increase the effectiveness of the program • Creating awareness to the women of the village community regarding the health hazards and birth controlling measures.
4. RO Water Plant	▪ The RO water plants are very useful and benefiting the communities by providing safe drinking water at affordable prices ▪ Repairs and problems are not attended immediately. ▪ Ground water levels have decreased, and the RO Water plants are facing water scarcity problem.	• Regular maintenance and quality check-up of the plant should be enabled. • To improve Ground water levels, need to create awareness among community members and encourage them to construct soaking pits in every household to harvest the rain water.
Empowerment and Livelihoods		
1. Vocational Training	▪ All the vocational courses are very useful and handy to the youth & the courses possess high demand in the market. ▪ The vocational training improved the quality of life of the trainees and their families by making the youth employable ▪ Around 85% of the trainees got placed immediately after their training. ▪ Few of the trainees have not joined the campus placement due to low salaries offered and some went to pursue higher studies.	• Suggest to introduce trainings on Agri-based activities as it provides employment opportunities to the youth in the villages while improving the local economy. • Need to track the trainees and link the interested ones with the bank loans to develop them as entrepreneurs. • In case of women trainees, courses like leaf plate making, honey bee cultivation, herbal product making, homemade products and mushroom culture etc. can be introduced with the support of national institutions like NIRDPR, MANAGE etc.

2. Women Empowerment initiatives	• The women SHG group members are very committed and are getting support from GMRVF across the value chain • The production and income of the group women is depending on the bulk orders they get. The outlet at the Airport and online sales are very low and does not generate proper income, but helping in bringing visibility for the brand. • The income and sales of these initiatives are gradually increasing yearly. • The Marketing mechanism needs to be improved because many of the corporate companies and institutions are using eco-friendly products for different conferences and seminars. This market has to be carefully understood and grabbed. It was observed that GMRVF has already started tapping this market which can be further expanded	• There is a need for the publicity of the Brand to increase the demand and supply of the bulk orders. • Establishing sanitary napkin manufacturing unit, training the women groups, producing the product and supplying to the government school going girl children and then selling it in the operational villages is a potential opportunity to explore. • Hire marketing expert to promote the brand of the product through wide publicity and explore more marketing channels

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE – I

Chapter – IV

CSR Initiatives Overall Performance Rating

S.No	Name of the Programme	Rating	Remarks
I	Education		
1	Gifted Children Scheme	Excellent	Improve individual care to achieve overall performance
2	Support to Govt. schools	Excellent	Support shall extend to sports and digitalised teaching
3	Bala Badi	Excellent	Extend to all villages with the cooperation of Anganwadi
II	Health		
1	Medical Mobile Unit (MMU)	Very Good	Improve the master list of case history and tracking mechanism
2	Evening Medical Clinics (EMC)	Very Good	Improve the master list and timing flexibility
3	Nutrition Centres	Excellent	Improve Collaborative awareness activities with Anganwadi
5	RO Water Plant	Excellent	Need to improve regular maintenance and repair
III	Empowerment and Livelihoods		
1	Vocational Training	Excellent	Need to increase the number of training programs for women in collaboration with other training institutions (NIRD, MANAGE, NIFM etc.)
2	Women Empowerment initiatives	Very Good	Better marketing networks

*Excellent: > 90; Very Good: 80 – 90; Good: 60 – 80; Moderate: 40-60; Poor: 30-40; Very Poor :< 30.

Annexure: II

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

(Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India)

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500030, Telangana, India.

Impact Assessment Study on GHAIL – CSR Initiatives.

Check List and Questionnaire

Name of the Project:

Name of the Village: Name of the Block & District:

I. Support to school (Infrastructure/Human resource/ Education/ Sports/ Drinking water/ Sanitation):

1. What type of support getting from GMRVF interventions?
2. Is the support reaching to the beneficiaries needs?
3. Are the beneficiaries utilizing the facilities and services of interventions?
4. Is there any progress after GMVEF intervention and support to you/School? At what extent?
5. Is the interventions fulfil the needs of the beneficiaries?
6. Performance of the students in their academics after interventions?
   - ✓ Basic reading skills
   - ✓ Writing skills
   - ✓ Computer skills
   - ✓ Subject knowledge
7. Students' behavior and attitude development?
8. Parents' opinion on the student performance, economical support by GMRVF intervention?
   - ✓ Learning skills
   - ✓ Academic performance
   - ✓ Behavior
   - ✓ Economic view
   - ✓ Overall feedback:
9. What is the change taken place after GMR group employee engagement in the school curriculum development and students' performance and skill development?
10. At what extent the volunteer teachers are useful to develop the academic skills in the students?
11. Drinking water facilities? (Yes/No) If yes what type of facility:
12. Toilet facilities? (Yes/No); what is the present condition at now?
13. Playground facility? (Yes/No); What type of sports facilities are there?

14. Compound wall facility to school and its condition?
15. Computer Centre in the school? (Yes/No)
16. Science awareness camps? (Yes/No)
17. Health and hinge awareness camps (Yes/No)
18. Any other requirements need to the school pleases note them here clearly.

II. Gifted Children:

1. What type of support do you and your family getting form GMRVF?
2. Do you think the support of free education and other facilities are quality and better enough?
3. What is the financial status of you/ your family?
4. How and what extent this support is helpful to you and your family?
5. What is the performance of the student, compare to other neighbor students?
6. Academic progress of the student? Yearly academic progress of all the gifted children?
7. Teachers' perspective and opinion on gifted children performance?
8. Parents' involvement and their role status in child development?
9. Parents' opinion on children behavior, attitude, and skills?
10. Comparison between gifted children and other children in the same village in terms of academic progress, attitude, skills and overall performance?
11. Overall opinion of the parents on the Gifted Children Scheme.
12. Is there any additional support need from GMVRF?
13. Case study

III. Bala Badi:

1. What are the behavioral and attitudinal changes in the students after the intervention?
2. Learning skills/ performance / attendance rate?
3. What is the difference between GMRVF BalaBadi and Anganwadi, in the sense of English teaching, attitude and behavior of the children?
4. At school level what is the performance of the GMRVF BlalBadi child and other child?
5. Academic performance in the school?
6. Picture recognize
7. Picture reading
8. Picture matching
9. Letter recognize
10. Writing letters
11. Word recognize

IV. Drinking water:

1. What is the situation before and after GMVRF intervention?
2. Situation of the village compare to other nonintervention village?
3. What is the role of the community to maintain the RO water plant?

4. Is the intervention meets the needs of the beneficiaries?
5. What are the problems in maintenance of the RO plant?

V. Mobile Medical Unit:

1. At what extent the MMU fulfil the needs of the beneficiaries?
2. Number of patients visited and treated at MMU per day in a village?

Male	Female	Total	Age group

3. Number of staff working in the MMU and their specialization?
4. Staff structure?
5. Facilities in MMU:
6. What type of diseases/health issues registered in the MMU?
7. The medicines which are provided in MMU is quality enough or not?
8. What is the opinion of the beneficiary about the MMU before and after intervention? What type of impact taken place?
9. Treatment
10. Medicine
11. Economic / financial
12. Social
13. Distance/transport
14. Time saving
15. Other support
16. What are the levels of community involvement in the MMU interventions?
17. Facilities requirement in MMU:
18. Type of treatment required in MMU?
19. Type of equipment require to MMU?
20. What are the other requirements / facilities needed for the MMU (response from the public/Local people).
21. Any success case study?

VI. Evening Medical clinics:

1. Number of patients visited and treated at EMC per day in a village?

Male	Female	Total	Age group

2. At what extent this intervention will support to the beneficiaries?
3. Number of staff working in the EMC and their specialization?
4. Facilities and equipment in EMC?
5. What type of diseases/health issues registered in the EMC?
6. The medicines which are provided in EMC is quality enough or not?
7. What is the opinion of the beneficiary about the MMU before and after intervention? What type of impact taken place?
   - ✓ Treatment
   - ✓ Medicine
   - ✓ Economic / financial

- ✓ social
- ✓ Distance/transport
- ✓ Time saving
- ✓ Other support

8. Waiting/ sitting place at EMC area?
9. Facilities requirement in EMC:
10. Type of treatment required at EMC?
11. Type of equipment require to EMC?
12. What are the other requirements / facilities needed for the EMC (response from the public/Local people).
13. Drinking water facility at the place of EMC?
14. Any success case study?

VII. Health Awareness Camps:

1. Type of Health awareness camps?
2. Is the health camps are meet the needs of the people?
3. What are the people's participation levels in the intervention?
4. Who are the target group?
5. Who are the partners in the camps?
6. What is the impact of the camps?
   - ✓ Awareness on diseases
   - ✓ Pre identification of disease
   - ✓ Awareness on the health and hygiene
   - ✓ Treatment and curing of disease
   - ✓ Financial relaxation / support (medicine)
   - ✓ Attitude and behavior change
7. Is it require more camps? On which type?
8. How many diseases are diagnosed in the camps?
9. Any case studies?

VIII. Nutrition Centre's :

1. What type of support you and your family getting from GMRVF?
2. Is the GMRVF is providing quality and enough nutrition?
3. Is it need of separate Centre for additional nutrition support from GMRVF, rather than Anganwadi centers?
4. What is the difference between GMRVF Nutrition Centre and Anganwadi Centre?
   - ✓ Nutrition support (calories)
   - ✓ Awareness (nutrition diet, health, hygiene, child care, psychological and social development)
   - ✓ Behavior change
   - ✓ Institutional deliveries
   - ✓ Born baby weight and health condition
   - ✓ Mother and child health (maternal or infant mortality)
5. Any additional support requirement?

6. Case study?
7. Awareness on pregnancy:
   - ✓ Need of nutrition in pregnancy? (Yes/No)
   - ✓ Knowledge about the quantity of food intake? (Same quantity/ Decreased quantity / Increased quantity)
   - ✓ Knowledge about harmful effects of over and under nutrition (Yes / No)
   - ✓ Knowledge about source of carbohydrate, proteins, iron, vitamins and minerals (Yes / No)
   - ✓ Knowledge about Folic Acid importance at the time of pregnancy for the baby growth? (Yes / No)
   - ✓ Importance of nutrition in fetus growth (Yes / No)
   - ✓ Significance of acquiring knowledge about nutrition in pregnancy (Yes/No)
   - ✓ Source of information? (Doctor/Husband/Mother/Mother in law / Nurse / GMRVF Nutrition worker/ Others)
   - ✓ Danger signs in pregnancy? Abdominal pain Leaking per vagina (Decreased fetal movements/Bleeding per vagina/Pedal edema/ Giddiness/Vomiting/Increased blood pressure/Increased blood sugars/Headache/Fever/Others/No idea)
   - ✓ Knowledge about the visits? (< 5 visits, 6 – 10 visits, 11- 15 visits, >15 visits, No idea)
   - ✓ Knowledge regarding what is anemia? (Yes / No / Don't Know)
   - ✓ Awareness of Hb level during pregnancy? (Yes/ No/ Don't Know)
   - ✓ Do you know at lactating stage baby draws nutrition from the mother hence the nutrition need is doubled? (Yes/ No).

IX. Livelihoods:

1. Present ongoing skill development programmes for men/women/youth?

S.No	Target People	Skill/Training Programme	Remarks
1	Men		
2.	Women		

2. How do you know about GMRVF livelihood programs?
3. How you are chosen the course?
4. The given training was enough to meet the present day employment opportunities?
5. Is the training given by the trainers is good enough or not?
6. After the training is there any improvement in your skills?
7. Is this training / support will useful to you and your family for economic sustainability?
8. Do you thing this support will change your life? And what way?
9. Employment opportunities for the beneficiaries?
10. Is the GMRVF showing the employment opportunities to the beneficiaries? How and what is the mechanism?

11. Credit providing institutions availability to the beneficiaries?
12. Overall impact
    - ✓ How many are got jobs?
    - ✓ How many are continuing the same field?
    - ✓ How many beneficiaries are upgrade their skills and positions?
13. Is there any additional support required form the GMRVF?
14. What is the opinion of your parents and neighbors on you after training in GMRVF?
15. Any successful case studies?

X. Empowerment:

1. How many of the women are benefiting by this intervention?
2. What is the socio economic condition of the women before and present of the intervention?
3. How the intervention changes the life style of the beneficiaries?
    - ✓ Is it full fil the basic needs of the family/personal/health/children?
    - ✓ Is it improved the social status/ quality of life? How?
4. Beneficiaries' views and perspectives of the intervention?
5. Marketing of the products: what is the mechanism of the marketing? How the orders getting? What is the average per day income?

XI. Employee Engagement:

1. What is the percentage of employees engaged in the volunteerism activities of GMRVF?
2. Why the employees are interesting to participate?
3. What are the satisfactory levels among the employees, by participating in volunteer activities?
4. How or in what way the employees are engage in the activities (what are the activities)?
5. How the activities showing the impact on the society?
6. Involvement of community in the developmental activities?
7. Employee role in the activity?
8. What are the arears need to focus voluntarily for society development?

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Form No. MR-3
Secretarial Audit Report
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
(CIN: U62100TG2002PLC040118)
GMR Aero Towers
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
Shamshabad, Hyderabad –500108
Telangana, India

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit; we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2021; complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter :

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2021 according to the following provisions:

S No	Particulars
1.	The Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules made there under;
2.	The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
3.	Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

<table>
<tr><th>S No</th><th colspan="2">Particulars</th></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td colspan="2">We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standard-1 on Meetings of the Board of Directors and Secretarial Standard-2 on the General Meetings ("Standards") , issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="2">Under the Companies Act, 2013</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">A.</td><td colspan="2">Based on our examination and verification of the records produced to us and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Company's officers, we report that the Company has, in our opinion, complied with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules made there under and Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, inter alia with regard to:</td></tr>
<tr><td>a.</td><td>Maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;</td></tr>
<tr><td>b.</td><td>Forms, returns, documents and resolutions required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India;</td></tr>
<tr><td>c.</td><td>Service of documents by the Company on its Members, Directors and Registrar of Companies and other Statutory Authorities;</td></tr>
<tr><td>d.</td><td>Notices, Agenda and Minutes of proceedings of the General Meetings and of the Board and its Committee Meetings including Circular Resolutions;</td></tr>
<tr><td>e.</td><td>The meeting(s) of :
i) the Board of Directors held on 15-06-2020; 22-07-2020; 19-08-2020; 05-11-2020 and 10-02-2021;
ii) Audit Committee held on 15-06-2020;22-07-2020; 19-08-2020;19-08-2020 and 10-02-2021;
iii) Nomination & Remuneration Committee held on 15-06-2020 and 19-08-2020;
iv) CSR Committee held on 15-06-2020;
v) Board sub-committee for Demerger held on 15-12-2020
vi) Board sub-committee for issue of Foreign Currency Bonds held on 20-01-2021.
Further we report that, due to COVID 19 pandemic all the meetings were conducted via video conferencing as allowed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.</td></tr>
</table>

S No	Particulars	
	f.	The Seventeenth (17th) Annual General Meeting was held on 15th Sept, 2020 and no Extraordinary General Meetings (EGMs) were held during the year.
	g.	Approvals of the Members, the Board of Directors, the Committees of Directors wherever required.
	h.	Constitution of the Board of Directors / Committee(s) of Directors, appointment, retirement and reappointment of Directors.
	i.	Payment of remuneration to the Executive Chairman and Managing Director and payment of sitting fees to other Directors (including Independent Directors).
	j.	Appointment and remuneration of Auditors:
	l.	Declaration and distribution of dividends (The Company has not declared any dividend during the financial year under review).
	m.	Transfer of Unpaid and Unclaimed dividend to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. (Not applicable as the Company does not have any unpaid and unclaimed dividend).
	n.	Borrowings and registration, modification and satisfaction of charges wherever applicable;
	o.	Investment of the Company's funds including investments and loans to others;
	p.	Form of balance sheet as prescribed under Part I, form of statement of profit and loss as prescribed under Part II and General Instructions for preparation of the same as prescribed in Schedule III to the Act;
	q.	Board's Report;
	r.	Contracts, common seal, registered office and publication of name of the Company.

S No	Particulars
B.	**Under the Companies Act, 2013, we further report that :**
i.	The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper composition of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Independent Directors and a Women Director. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act as stated below: (a) Mr. SGK Kishore ceased to be Chief Executive Officer w.e.f 15th June, 2020 as part of the organizational changes in GMR Group and Mr. Pradeep Panicker was appointed as Chief Executive Officer & KMP of the Company w.e.f 15th June 2020. (b) Mr. Venkatramana Ramachandra Hegde (Director representing Airports Authority of India), Director of the Company ceased to be Director w.e.f 30th July, 2020, consequent upon completion of his tenure in MOCA. (c) Mr. Mohd Shukrie Bin Mohd Salleh was appointed as additional director [nominee of Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad (MAHB)], of the company w.e.f 22nd July, 2020 and regularized at 17th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 15th Sept, 2020. (d) Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty [Director, MOCA], was appointed as additional director of the company w.e.f 16th March, 2021.
ii.	Adequate notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings and the Board Committee Meetings, the agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.
iii.	All the decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings were carried out on requisite majority and recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be.
iv.	The meetings of the shareholders were conducted in a proper manner and adequate notices of the meetings were given to the Shareholders and others entitled.
v.	There was no prosecution initiated and no fines or penalties were imposed during the year under review under the Act, Depositories Act, and Rules, Regulations and Guidelines framed under these Acts against / on the Company, its Directors and Officers.

S No	Particulars
vi.	The Directors (including the Independent Directors) of the Company have complied with the disclosure requirements in respect of their eligibility of appointment, initial annual, subsequent disclosures / declarations. Pursuant to Rule 6(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, all the Independent Directors have registered with the Independent Directors Databank, maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs.
2.	**Under the Depositories Act, 1996, we report that:**
	The Company has complied with the provisions of the Depositories Act, 1996 and the Byelaws framed there under by the Depositories with regard to dematerialization / rematerialisation of the securities and reconciliation of records of dematerialized securities with all the securities issued by the Company.
3.	**Under FEMA, 1999, we report that:**
	The Company has complied with the provisions of the FEMA, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made under that Act to the extent applicable.
4.	**Under other applicable laws, we report that:**
	Based on the Quarterly Compliance Certificate issued by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company for all the 4 (four) quarters of the financial year 2020-2021 and noted by the Board at the Board Meetings, we are of the opinion that there has been due compliance of all the Laws to the extent applicable including the Aircraft Act, 1934, the Aircraft Rules, 1937, the AERA Act, 2008, other Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Rules, Labour Laws, Finance & Taxation Laws, Corporate Laws and Pollution Laws, Orders Rules, Regulations, Guidelines and other legal requirements of the Central and State Government as well as Local Authorities concerning the business and affairs of the Company. We have been given to understand that the Company has complied with all the laws applicable to it, under the LEGATRIX COMPLIANCE TOOL, which is implemented across GHAIL and its subsidiary & associates companies. Further, we have been given to understand that the Company has conducted all the Board and Committee Meetings as per DESS Digital Platform and the Directors of the Company have successfully completed the annual board / committees evaluation process under DESS Digital Platform.

S No	Particulars
5.	**We further report that** there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.
6.	**We further report that** during the year the board at its meeting held on 5th November, 2020 has approved for the proposed demerger of rent yielding warehousing business of GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited ("GHAL" or "Demerged Company") into its Wholly Owned Subsidiary, GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited ("GHAAL" or "Transferee / Resulting Company") as per the provisions of Section 233 of the Companies Act 2013, by way of a Scheme of Arrangement between GHAL and GHAAL.
7.	**We further report that** the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 11th Mar 2019 had approved the proposal for raising funds up to USD 600,000,000 (USD Six Hundred Millions Only) by issue of Foreign Currency Bonds ("FCBs" or "Notes"). Further during the year under review, the board at its meeting held on 20th January, 2021 had approved the proposal for raising Foreign Currency Bonds (FCB's or Bonds or Notes) up to USD 300 Millions either fully or partially in one or more tranches. The Company has successfully issued 5.375% Senior Secured Notes Due 2024 ("Notes") to the extent of USD 300 million in April, 2019 and 4.75% Senior Secured Noted due 2026 ("Notes") to the extent of USD 300 million in Feb, 2021 and the said Notes have been listed on Singapore Stock Exchange. There are no other specific events / actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards taken place.
8.	**We further report that** the Company being a subsidiary of a Listed Company, has shared relevant information to the Holding Company for its compliance requirements with the Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act').

For **KBG Associates**
Company Secretaries

(**Srikrishna S Chintalapati**)
Partner
CP # 6262
UDIN: F005984C000616825

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 12th July, 2021

ANNEXURE-A'

The Members of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
(CIN: U62100TG2002PLC040118)
GMR Aero Towers
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
Shamshabad, Hyderabad –500 108
Telangana, India

Our report for the even date to be read with the following Letter:

S No	Particulars
1.	Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility isto express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2.	We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3.	We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4.	Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.
5.	The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6.	The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

S No	Particulars
7.	Further, we have been given to understand and explained that the proceeds of Foreign Currency Bonds (4.25% Senior Secured Notes Due 2027) raised in 2017 to the extent of USD 350 Million were utilized primarily towards refinancing of the then existing Rupee Term Loans and External Commercial Borrowings (ECB), and a part of the proceeds were utilized towards expansion projects. Further the board has accorded its consent for raising funds upto USD 600 Millions out of which the company has raised Foreign Currency Bonds (5.375% Senior Secured Notes Due 2024) in April 2019. The proceeds were being utilized for the expansion of airport project. During the year the board has accorded its consent for raising FCB up to USD 300 Millions and the company has successfully issued Foreign Currency Bonds(4.75% Senior Secured Noted due 2026) in February, 2021. Both the Foreign Currency Bonds were raised in international market and are listed on Singapore Stock Exchange by complying the provisions under Singapore Listing Manual and other laws applicable therein; and hence the SEBI, BSE and NSE regulations in India are not applicable and comments need not be offered in this regard.

For **KBG Associates**
Company Secretaries

(**Srikrishna S Chintalapati**)
Partner
CP # 6262

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 12th July, 2021

Annexure 5 to the Board's Report of GHIAL for FY 2020-21

Sustainable Airport Operations - 18th Annual Report FY 2020-21 of GHIAL

Electric bus 'free shuttle' for passengers

'Green energy' solar park at RGIA

Rain water recharge facility at RGIA

Sewage Treatment Plant for zero discharge

RGIA Level 3 Plus Carbon Neutral

CERTIFICATE
of ACCREDITATION

6 December 2019 - 5 December 2023

This is to certify that **Airport Carbon Accreditation**, under the administration of WSP, confirms that the carbon management processes at

RAJIV GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

implemented by GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd.

have earned the accreditation level of **NEUTRALITY**, in recognition of the airport's exceptional work in managing, reducing and compensating all of the CO_2 emissions under its control, as part of the Global airport industry's response to the challenge of Climate Change.

Stefano Baronci
Director General
ACI Asia-Pacific

Simon Clouston
Director
WSP

airport carbon accredited NEUTRALITY

airport carbon accreditation

www.airportCO2.org

GHIAL Green Airport Award 2021-old

GHIAL CEO, COO and the Environment team with the Green Airport Award 2021

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Block III, White House
Kundan Bagh, Begumpet,
Hyderabad 500 016, India

K. S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2, Khivraj Mansion,
Kasturba Road, Bengaluru 560001,
Karnataka, India

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and the summary of 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 matter described in Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2021, 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 detailed in Note 39 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the other current financial assets as at 31 March 2021 include a sum of Rs. 63 crores representing up-front processing fees paid to Yes Bank Limited ("the Bank") in respect of an undrawn loan facility of Rs. 4,200.00 crores in 2019. In view of certain developments, the Bank has expressed their inability to extend the said loan and accordingly the arrangement was terminated on 21 April 2020. Management of the Company has considered this amount as recoverable in full, on the basis of the Bank's acknowledgement of receipt of request from the Company for refund of the aforesaid up-front fees and an independent legal opinion obtained by the management. However, in the absence of clear and explicit evidence with respect to the recoverability of the said sum, we are of the opinion that management should have assessed and provided for necessary adjustments in the carrying value of the said sum in accordance with the relevant accounting principles as laid down under Ind-AS 109 "Financial Instruments". Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the extent of adjustment that may be necessitated and the consequential impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

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

Emphasis of Matters

5. **Impact on account of Covid-19 outbreak**
We draw attention to Note 3 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of the impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as at the balance sheet date, the extent of which is significantly dependent on the future developments, as they evolve.

6. **Utilization of funds from Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) Fund ("PSF(SC) Fund")**
We draw attention to Note 47(I)(e) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes the uncertainty relating to outcome of litigation pertaining to the costs related to procurement of security equipment, construction of residential quarters for Central Industrial Security Force deployed at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad and other costs which have been adjusted from the PSF(SC) Fund up to 31 March 2018, pending final decision from the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana and the consequential instructions from the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

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

8. 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. **Utilisation of deferred tax asset comprising of minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit and unabsorbed business losses** *Refer to Note 4(r) for the accounting policy and note 32 and 51 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.* The Company is under tax holiday period until financial year 2021-22 and has accumulated MAT credit asset of ₹457.28 crores (31 March 2020: ₹457.11 crores) and deferred tax on unabsorbed business loss of ₹74.05 crores (31 March 2020: ₹Nil). Recognition of these deferred tax asset requires significant judgement regarding the likelihood of its	Our audit procedures in relation to assessment of recognition of deferred tax asset comprising of MAT credit and unabsorbed business losses and its utilization as at reporting date, included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's controls over recognition of the deferred tax asset; • Understood the process and tested the internal controls over preparation of the taxable profit forecast based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and inputs to the model used to estimate the future taxable profits; • Understood and tested the controls surrounding management's evaluation of litigations and contingent liabilities;

realization within the specified period through estimation of future taxable profits of the Company and consequently there is a risk that the deferred tax asset comprising of minimum MAT and unabsorbed business losses may not be realized within the specified period, if these future projections are not met. In order to assess the utilization of MAT credit, the Company has prepared revenue and profit projections which involved judgements and estimations such as estimating aeronautical tariff [which is determined by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA")], revenue growth, passenger growth, profit margins, tax adjustments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Further, as explained in note 50, the Company had filed an appeal, challenging various aspects of the aeronautical tariff order passed by AERA in respect of first control period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2016. During the year ended 31 March 2020, Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) has directed AERA to reconsider the issues afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from 1 April 2021. We have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit owing to the materiality of the amounts involved and inherent subjectivity in determination of utilization of MAT credit and unabsorbed business losses through estimation of future taxable profits and projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations.	• Challenged the judgements exercised by the management and tested the key assumptions used including the impact of COVID-19 based on our knowledge of the industry, publicly available information and Company's strategic plans; • Compared the prior year expected tax profits with the actual results to determine the efficacy of the management's budgeting process; • Tested the appropriateness of the forecasted tax liability computation as per the provisions of the IT Act, including assessment of the eligibility of various tax exemptions availed and MAT liability computation as per Section 115JB of the IT Act; • Obtained and evaluated sensitivity analysis performed by the management on aforesaid key assumptions and performed further independent sensitivity analysis to determine impact of estimation uncertainty on the future taxable profits; • Obtained and reviewed the documents with respect to the litigations during the year with AERA and the related order issued by TDSAT; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
2. Valuation of derivative financial instruments *Refer to Note 4(l) for the accounting policy and note 43(II) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.* The Company has entered into derivative financial instruments, i.e. cross currency swap, coupon only swap and call spread options to hedge its foreign currency risks relation to the long-term debt issued in foreign currency. Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid debt at initial recognition as cash flow hedge	Our audit procedures to test the valuation of derivative financial instruments included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting; • Reviewed the management documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship; • Considered consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting

relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The valuation of hedging instrument is complex and necessitates a sophisticated system to record and track each contract and calculate the related valuations at each financial reporting date. Since valuation of hedging instruments and consideration of hedge effectiveness involves both significant assumptions and judgements such as forward exchange spot, forward rates, currency yield curves, interest rate curves and forward rate curves and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error. We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view of the aforesaid significant judgements, estimates and complexity involved.	methodologies applied; and compared these to the Company's accounting policies and requirements under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. • Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity; • Tested the accuracy of input data provided by the management to the external valuation specialist and assessed the reasonability of the assumptions used, while valuing the hedging instruments; • Involved a specialist for testing the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to management's results; • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Key audit matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
3. Testing of capital-work-in-progress *Refer to Note 4(c) and 4(i) for the accounting policy and notes 5 and 35 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.* The Company is in the process of expansion of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Company's accounting policy, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement. Further, the tariff determination by AERA for different control periods with respect to the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Asset Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering these additions are significant to the asset base of the Company, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy. Such aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised for such purpose. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in	Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalisation of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs. • Reviewed management's capitalisation policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. • Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors. • Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs. • Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the capitalization is as per company's accounting policy. • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

accordance with the accounting principles as laid down under Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs. Owing to the above factors, we have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit due to the significance of the capital expenditure incurred during the year.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

18. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, 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.

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

20. 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 matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

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

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

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

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

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

    g) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 28 April 2021 as per Annexure II expressed an modified opinion; and

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

        i. the Company, as detailed in note 47(I) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2021;

        ii. the Company has made provision as at 31 March 2021, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

        iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021; and

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Chartered Accountants
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Kundan Bagh, Begumpet,
Hyderabad 500 016, India

K. S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2, Khivraj Mansion,
Kasturba Road, Bengaluru 560001,
Karnataka, India

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

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 21207660AAAACR7099

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 28 April 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734
UDIN: 21233734AAAAHT6953

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 28 April 2021

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Block III, White House
Kundan Bagh, Begumpet,
Hyderabad 500 016, India

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Karnataka, India

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

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

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

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its PPE under which PPE are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, physical verification was conducted by engaging the outside expert during the year, and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of investments and loans. Further, in our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act in respect of guarantees and security.

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

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

(vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

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

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in crores)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Reversal of Cenvat credit including penalty	24.84	8.28	Various dates	Hon'ble High Court of Telangana
	Penalty equivalent to service tax on User Development Fee	7.43	Nil	April 2008 to December 2008	Hon'ble Supreme Court
	Non-payment of service tax for supply of water and electricity to concessionaires and irregular availment of CENVAT	3.20	0.15	October 2008 to June 2010	CESTAT, Hyderabad
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of certain expenses	3.38	Nil	Assessment year (AY) 2013-14	Hon'ble Hight Court of Karnataka
		3.76	Nil	AY 2014-15	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bengaluru
		6.46	Nil	AY 2016-17	
		4.76	Nil	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
		6.34	Nil	AY 2018-19	

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or a bank or government or any dues to debenture-holders during the year.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the term loans were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained, though idle funds which were not required for immediate utilisation have been invested in liquid investments, payable on demand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 21207660AAAACR7099

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 28 April 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734
UDIN: 21233734AAAAHT6953

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 28 April 2021

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Karnataka, India

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

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the 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 Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone 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 standalone 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 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 financial statements as at 31 March 2021:

   The Company's internal financial control system towards estimating the fair value of other financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', as more fully explained in note 39 to the standalone financial statements, were not operating effectively due to uncertainties in the judgments and assumptions made by the company in such estimations, which could result in the Company not providing for adjustment, if any, that may be required to the carrying value of other financial assets and its consequential impact on the earnings, reserves and related disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 21207660AAAACR7099

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 28 April 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734
UDIN: 21233734AAAAHT6953

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 28 April 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,232.30	2,268.32
Capital work-in-progress	35	2,255.00	1,208.31
Right of use asset	6	75.39	74.41
Other intangible assets	7	6.88	8.11
Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture	8	670.18	669.36
Financial assets			
- Loans	9	55.24	98.86
- Other financial assets	10	622.18	865.02
Non current tax assets (net)		20.78	9.81
Deferred tax asset (net)	32	373.30	251.30
Other non-current assets	11	745.87	719.26
		7,057.12	**6,172.76**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	5.59	6.36
Financial assets			
- Investments	13	972.57	1,162.41
- Trade receivables	14	111.10	119.00
- Cash and cash equivalents	15	667.86	247.99
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	16	1,462.02	655.65
- Loans	9	257.89	249.06
- Other financial assets	10	132.01	141.23
Other current assets	11	57.69	21.84
		3,666.73	**2,603.54**
Total Assets		**10,723.85**	**8,776.30**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	378.00	378.00
Other equity	18		
- Capital reserve		107.00	107.00
- Cash flow hedge reserve		126.89	165.06
- Retained earnings		1,521.17	1,671.08
Total equity		**2,133.06**	**2,321.14**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	19	7,169.16	5,168.24
- Lease liabilities	42	89.15	82.70
- Other financial liabilities	20	190.42	226.35
Government grants	21	30.32	35.59
Other non-current liabilities	22	10.71	16.99
		7,489.76	**5,529.87**

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	23	171.32	19.92
- Trade payables	24		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		12.36	10.78
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		73.60	95.19
- Other financial liabilities	20	718.84	699.57
Government grants	21	5.27	5.27
Other current liabilities	22	70.56	40.31
Short term provisions	25	17.77	18.38
Current tax liability (net)		31.31	35.87
		1,101.03	**925.29**
Total liabilities		**8,590.79**	**6,455.16**
Total equity and liabilities		**10,723.85**	**8,776.30**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Place: Dubai
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	441.23	1,525.76
Other income	27	143.41	114.30
Total income		**584.64**	**1,640.06**
Expenses			
Concession fee		22.54	64.95
Employee benefits expense	28	112.49	117.93
Finance costs	29	236.74	240.53
Depreciation and amortization expenses	30	189.83	170.71
Other expenses	31	253.08	351.81
Total expenses		**814.68**	**945.93**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(230.04)**	**694.13**
Tax expense	32		
Current tax		(0.74)	118.18
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement		-	(51.70)
Deferred tax income		(78.25)	(9.16)
Total tax expense		**(78.99)**	**57.32**
Profit/(loss) after tax		**(151.05)**	**636.81**
Other Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	33	1.14	(1.23)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax)	33	(81.75)	195.12
Deferred tax credit/(expense)	33	43.58	(61.78)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(37.03)**	**132.11**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(188.08)**	**768.92**
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	34	(4.00)	16.85

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Place: Dubai
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

Equity share capital:

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 1, 2019	378,000,000	378.00
Issue of shares during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**378,000,000**	**378.00**
As at April 1, 2020	378,000,000	378.00
Issue of shares during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**378,000,000**	**378.00**

Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital reserve*	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	
As at April 1, 2019	**107.00**	**1,149.09**	**31.72**	**1,287.81**
Profit for the year	-	636.81	-	636.81
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits obligations	-	(1.23)	-	(1.23)
Cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax)	-	-	133.34	133.34
Interim dividend paid	-	(94.50)	-	(94.50)
Dividend distribution tax	-	(19.09)	-	(19.09)
As at March 31, 2020	**107.00**	**1,671.08**	**165.06**	**1,943.14**
Loss for the year	-	(151.05)	-	(151.05)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits obligations	-	1.14	-	1.14
Cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax)	-	-	(38.17)	(38.17)
As at March 31, 2021	**107.00**	**1,521.17**	**126.89**	**1,755.06**

*The Company has received a contribution of Rs.107.00 from its shareholder i.e., Government of Telangana as per the terms of State Support Agreement for construction of Airport. This contribution received from Government of Telangana has been recognised as capital contribution from share holder of the Company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

For K.S.Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 0003109S

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Place: Dubai
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(230.04)	694.13
Adjustment to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	189.83	170.71
Provision for bad debts/bad debts written off	0.20	0.56
Advances written off	0.08	-
Interest receivable from PSF (SC) fund written off	-	15.08
Fixed assets written off	-	0.81
Loss on sale of non-current investment	-	2.68
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.35	(0.42)
Dividend income	-	(1.08)
Interest income	(117.87)	(84.12)
Interest expense	236.74	240.69
Gain on sale of financial assets (mutual funds)	(7.25)	(15.48)
Provision no longer required, written back	(7.12)	(2.93)
Income from government grants	(5.27)	(5.28)
Amortisation of deferred income	(14.84)	(10.19)
Provision for impairment in value of investments	-	0.05
Interest income arising from fair valuation of financial guarantee	(0.96)	(0.82)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**43.85**	**1,004.39**
Working capital adjustments:		
Changes in trade payables	(12.91)	36.60
Changes in other liabilities	32.58	13.96
Changes in other financial liabilities	39.12	(12.37)
Changes in provisions	0.52	2.59
Changes in trade receivables	32.90	23.99
Changes in inventories	0.77	(0.41)
Changes in other assets	(149.53)	(96.05)
Changes in other financial assets	(16.25)	(92.03)
Changes in loans	3.90	(5.58)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**(25.05)**	**875.09**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(14.95)	(115.68)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(40.00)**	**759.41**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipment, including CWIP and capital advances	(1,033.77)	(1,063.20)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	27.50	0.42
Investment in subsidiary companies including share application money	-	(48.50)
Loans to subsidiary companies	-	(55.56)
Repayment of loans by subsidiary/joint venture company	32.00	17.32
Loans to group companies	(9.95)	(200.00)
Repayment of loans by group companies	9.95	-
Purchase of current investments	(5,079.81)	(11,636.85)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	5,276.89	10,410.32
Movement in other bank balances, net	(806.37)	(2.65)
Dividend income	-	1.65
Interest received	146.85	113.19
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(1,436.71)**	**(2,463.86)**

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	2,188.29	2,067.15
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(0.47)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings, net	151.39	9.98
Payment of lease rental	(5.45)	(1.60)
Dividend paid	-	(94.50)
Dividend distribution tax paid	-	(19.09)
Interest paid, including borrowing costs	(437.65)	(389.71)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**1,896.58**	**1,571.76**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**419.87**	**(132.69)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	247.99	380.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**667.86**	**247.99**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks		
- on current accounts	61.54	57.82
- on deposit accounts	606.29	190.15
Cash on hand	0.03	0.02
Total cash and cash equivalents	**667.86**	**247.99**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Place: Dubai
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

1. Corporate information

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL" or "the Company"), is a company limited by shares, was incorporated in the year 2002 under the provisions of erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is situated at GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad 500 108. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing airport management services on a Build, Owned, Operate and Transfer only model. Presently, the Company is managing operations of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport ("RGIA") at Hyderabad, India and the Bidar Airport in Karnataka, India. The Company is a majority owned subsidiary of GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') a subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL').

The Company had entered into a long term Concession Agreement with the Ministry of Civil Aviation ("MoCA"), Government of India, pursuant to which the Company was awarded exclusive rights for Development, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of the RGIA on a revenue share model. The arrangement is valid for a period of 60 years, including an optional extension of 30 years, which was duly exercised by the Company.

These standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 are approved by the Company's Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 28, 2021.

2. Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

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.

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

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rs.") and all the values are rounded to the nearest crore up to two decimal places, except for share data and when otherwise indicated.

3. Uncertainties relating to COVID-19 Pandemic:

Post outbreak of COVID-19 last year in the month of March, 2020, the business of the Company got adversely impacted due to travel restrictions on international and domestic travel. As a quarantine measure, Government of India ("GOI") had also imposed the countrywide lockdown with effect from March 25, 2020, however, restrictions on operation of domestic flights were lifted from May 25, 2020. Accordingly, the airport was closed from March 25, 2020 to May 24, 2020 except for cargo and evacuation / rescue flights for passengers, which in turn has materially impacted the business of the Company. However, gradually the GOI eased restrictions on domestic travel but restriction on international travel continued except air bubble flights. There has been gradual improvement in air travel over last 12 months majorly in domestic travel and management believes that it will continue to improve further over the period of next one year. The Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next one year and of the recoverability and carrying values of its assets as at the balance sheet date and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the financial statements. For this assessment, management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events arising from COVID 19 pandemic in these standalone financial statements. However, the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on our business will depend on future developments that cannot be reliably predicted. The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

4. Significant accounting policies

a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these standalone financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financials statements have been disclosed in note 48. Accounting estimates could change from year to year and actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in these standalone financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to these standalone financial statements.

b) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c) Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, 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 net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment under installation or under construction as at balance sheet are shown as capital work-in-progress and the related advances are shown as capital advances.

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

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

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.

Spares parts that can only be used in connection with a particular item of property, plant and equipment, and whose use is expected to be irregular, are capitalized. Such spare parts are depreciated over a period, not exceeding the remaining useful life of the principal asset.

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

d) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

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 by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA") in case of airport assets and as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 in case of other assets, except as stated below. The following useful lives of property, plant and equipment is adopted by the Company:

Particulars	**(Useful life in years)**
Improvements to leasehold land	30
Buildings on leasehold land *	10-30
Building interim terminal #	7
Other buildings	30-60
Runways and taxiways	30
Roads – other than RCC **	10
Recarpeting of runways	5
Electrical installations **	10-15
Plant and machinery	15
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment and IT systems	3-6
Furniture and fixtures	3-7
Vehicles	8-10

*The useful lives of modifications to buildings on leasehold land are estimated as 10 years.

**The useful lives of internal roads – other than RCC and certain electrical installations (transformers) are estimated as 10 years and 15 years respectively. These lives are longer than those indicated in schedule II.

#During the previous years, the Company has commissioned two interim terminals namely Interim International Departure Terminal (IIDT) and Interim Domestic Arrival Terminal (IDAT) to accommodate the growing traffic, until the expanded terminal becomes operational. Further, the area where these interim terminals are created, will eventually be used for expansion and boarding gates, therefore these interim terminals will need to be demolished after seven years. Based on the same, the management has considered the life of seven years period for these terminal buildings and related assets i.e. electrical installations and certain plant and machineries viz. Fire systems, HVAC systems. Accordingly, IIDT, IDAT building, electrical installations, Fire systems, HVAC systems are depreciated over a period of seven years.

e) Intangible assets

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

f) Amortization of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in these standalone financial statements. Intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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

h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes other directly associated costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs net of income on surplus investments 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 respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed on effective interest rate ("EIR") basis in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest, call spread premium and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue from contract with customer

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

Significant financing component

Generally, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

Income from services

Revenue from airport operations i.e. Aeronautical and Non-Aeronautical operations are recognised on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST), and applicable discounts when services are rendered.

Land & Space- rentals pertains to granting right to use land and space primarily for catering to the need of passengers, air traffic services and air transport services. Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Revenue from commercial property development rights granted to concessionaires is recognized on accrual basis, as per the terms of the agreement entered into with the customers.

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the 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 (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

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

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

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

I) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (j) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three broad categories:

a) Financial assets at amortised cost
b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets at amortised cost: A 'Financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at FVOCI: A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any Financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI), is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a Financial asset's which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or

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

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

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

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to standalone statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

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.

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

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

l) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement
The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as cross currency swaps, coupon only swaps and call option spreads, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash flow hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

Presentation of derivative contracts in the financial statement
Derivative assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheet are presented as current and non-current based on the classification of the underlying hedged item.

m) Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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 best economic interest.

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 these 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.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as derivative instruments.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes as mentioned below:
a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)

n) Provisions, contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

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

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

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be delivered by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are recognized when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate. Contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

o) Retirement and other Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Accumulated leave balances, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short- term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long- term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. However, the Company presents the entire provision towards accumulated leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, superannuation fund and employee state insurance is a defined contribution schemes and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
ii) Net interest expense or income

p) Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that

(i) the Company will comply / have complied with the conditions attached to them, and

(ii) the grant / subsidy will be received.

When the grant/ subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of receipts of such grant/ subsidy, at the amount expected to be realized.

q) Leases

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

Company as a lessee:

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

Right-of-use assets: The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

In case of a short-term lease contract and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value, lease payments are charged to statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Company as a lessor:
Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. 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. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfers 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.

r) Taxes

Current income tax
Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

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

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

(a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Taxes, cess, duties such as sales tax/ value added tax/ service tax/GST etc. paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

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

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets, goods or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

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

s) Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR' or '₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or any other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

t) Proposed dividend

As per Ind AS –10, 'Events after the Reporting period', the Company disclose the dividend proposed by board of directors after the balance sheet date in the notes to these standalone financial statements. The liability to pay dividend is recognised when the declaration of dividend is approved by the shareholders.

u) Segment information

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') has carried out evaluation of the Company's performance at an overall group level as one reportable operating segment i.e. 'Airport and allied services'.

v) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is 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.

w) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

x) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

5 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements	Freehold land	Runways	Roads	Buildings on leasehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Electrical installations	Plant and equipments	Office equipments	Computer equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross block, At cost													
As at April 1, 2019	91.55	16.13	501.10	125.15	1,127.53	62.31	178.00	554.23	9.22	52.42	48.91	5.31	2,771.86
Additions	0.32	-	371.04	0.20	19.54	-	40.64	27.54	3.60	24.34	3.45	3.29	493.96
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(3.70)	-	(0.03)	(3.23)	(0.08)	(0.67)	(2.51)	(0.24)	(10.46)
Adjustments*	-	-	(26.18)	(2.68)	(30.43)	-	(1.36)	(3.03)	(0.12)	(0.65)	(0.32)	-	(64.77)
As at March 31, 2020	**91.87**	**16.13**	**845.96**	**122.67**	**1,112.94**	**62.31**	**217.25**	**575.51**	**12.62**	**75.44**	**49.53**	**8.36**	**3,190.59**
Additions	7.93	-	66.44	20.08	42.52	-	15.67	15.60	1.00	5.33	2.49	1.81	178.87
Disposals	(0.19)	-	-	-	(33.92)	-	-	(3.18)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.10)	(37.41)
Adjustments*	-	-	-	-	(0.24)	-	-	(1.38)	-	-	-	(0.01)	(1.63)
As at March 31, 2021	**99.61**	**16.13**	**912.40**	**142.75**	**1,121.30**	**62.31**	**232.92**	**586.55**	**13.60**	**80.77**	**52.02**	**10.06**	**3,330.42**
Accumulated Depreciation													
Up to March 31, 2019	**15.93**	**-**	**63.20**	**98.02**	**181.32**	**6.64**	**132.07**	**211.96**	**2.55**	**19.82**	**29.69**	**1.06**	**762.26**
Charge for the year	3.99	-	24.27	3.46	51.02	1.33	8.43	53.85	2.12	12.74	4.93	0.70	166.84
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.78)	-	(0.03)	(2.53)	(0.08)	(0.67)	(2.50)	(0.24)	(6.83)
Up to March 31, 2020	**19.92**	**-**	**87.47**	**101.48**	**231.56**	**7.97**	**140.47**	**263.28**	**4.59**	**31.89**	**32.12**	**1.52**	**922.27**
Charge for the year	4.03	-	37.65	3.22	51.44	1.33	11.09	54.98	2.44	14.82	3.26	1.15	185.41
Disposals	(0.04)	-	-	-	(7.75)	-	-	(1.65)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.10)	(9.56)
Up to March 31, 2021	**23.91**	**-**	**125.12**	**104.70**	**275.25**	**9.30**	**151.56**	**316.61**	**7.01**	**46.71**	**35.38**	**2.57**	**1,098.12**
Net book value													
As at March 31, 2020	**71.95**	**16.13**	**758.49**	**21.19**	**881.38**	**54.34**	**76.78**	**312.23**	**8.03**	**43.55**	**17.41**	**6.84**	**2,268.32**
As at March 31, 2021	**75.70**	**16.13**	**787.28**	**38.05**	**846.05**	**53.01**	**81.36**	**269.94**	**6.59**	**34.06**	**16.64**	**7.49**	**2,232.30**

* Includes reversal of input credit of goods and service tax amounitng to Rs.Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs.63.12) and reversal of project creditors amounting to Rs.1.63 (March 31, 2020: Rs.1.65) pertaining to construction works which were earlier capitalised.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

6 Right of use asset

	Land and Building	Total
Gross block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2019	-	-
Additions	77.16	77.16
As at March 31, 2020	**77.16**	**77.16**
Additions	3.67	3.67
As at March 31, 2021	**80.83**	**80.83**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Up to March 31, 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	2.75	2.75
Up to March 31, 2020	**2.75**	**2.75**
Charge for the year	2.69	2.69
Up to March 31, 2021	**5.44**	**5.44**
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2020	**74.41**	**74.41**
As at March 31, 2021	**75.39**	**75.39**

7 Other intangible assets

	Computer Software	Total
Gross block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2019	**4.70**	**4.70**
Additions	6.48	6.48
Disposals	(0.06)	(0.06)
Adjustments	(0.04)	(0.04)
As at March 31, 2020	**11.08**	**11.08**
Additions	0.50	0.50
As at March 31, 2021	**11.58**	**11.58**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Up to March 31, 2019	**1.89**	**1.89**
Charge for the year	1.12	1.12
Disposals	(0.04)	(0.04)
Up to March 31, 2020	**2.97**	**2.97**
Charge for the year	1.73	1.73
Up to March 31, 2021	**4.70**	**4.70**
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2020	**8.11**	**8.11**
As at March 31, 2021	**6.88**	**6.88**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

8 Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Non-current investments: (At Cost)				
Investment in subsidiaries				
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)				
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	90,500,000	90.50	90,500,000	90.50
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	51,600,000	51.60	51,600,000	51.60
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	155,998,710	156.00	155,998,710	156.00
GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited	-	-	50,000	-
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	455,812,130	320.66	455,812,130	320.66
		618.76		**618.76**
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)				
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited - Series A Preference Shares	18,000	6.76	18,000	6.76
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited - Series B Preference Shares	18,735	0.02	18,735	0.02
		6.78		**6.78**
Investment in Joint Venture				
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)				
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	9,800,000	9.80	9,800,000	9.80
		9.80		9.80
Investment in Associate				
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)				
Digi Yatra Foundation	148	0.00	148	0.00
		0.00		**0.00**
Other investments				
On account of fair valuation of financial gurantees given to subsidaries				
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited		2.02		1.95
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited		5.75		5.75
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited		8.14		8.01
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited		1.48		0.86
		17.39		**16.57**
On account of fair valuation of loans given to subsidiaries/joint venture below market rate				
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited		11.86		11.86
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited		5.59		5.59
		17.45		**17.45**
Total investments carried at Cost		**670.18**		**669.36**
Aggreate book value of unquoted investments		670.18		669.41
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		-		0.05

Note: Face value of Company's investment in equity shares of the above subsidiaries, joint venture and associate is Rs.10 per equity share fully paid-up, face value of investment in preference shares - Series A and preference shares- Series B is Rs. 10,000 and Rs.10 per share fully paid-up, respectively. Further, the Company holds 100% stake in all its subsidiaries and 49% stake in the joint venture as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

Details of number of shares pledged with bankers against the loan taken by the subsidiaries

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	32,897,675	32,897,675

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

9 Loans

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Loan receivables in the nature of				
Security deposits	12.96	14.95	13.02	16.84
Less: Provision for doubtful deposit	(0.20)	(0.20)	-	-
	12.76	**14.75**	**13.02**	**16.84**
Loans to employees	0.15	1.78	4.87	0.22
Loans to related parties (refer details below)	42.33	82.33	240.00	232.00
	55.24	**98.86**	**257.89**	**249.06**

Break up of loans to related parties:	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
GMR Hospitality and Retail limited	42.33	42.33	-	-
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	40.00	40.00	32.00
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	-	200.00	200.00
	42.33	**82.33**	**240.00**	**232.00**

10 Other financial assets

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost				
Non-trade receivables	-	-	39.16	32.47
Unbilled revenue	-	-	18.74	9.82
Grant receivable from authorities	-	-	0.04	0.04
Interest accrued on others	-	-	0.50	8.34
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	9.27	11.76
Interst accrued on investments	-	-	1.30	15.80
Other receivables (refer note 39)	-	-	63.00	63.00
income				
Derivative asset (refer note 43)	622.18	865.02	-	-
	622.18	**865.02**	**132.01**	**141.23**

11 Other assets

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Capital advances		355.90	448.62	-	-
	(A)	**355.90**	**448.62**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances					
Passenger service fee (Security component) receivable		10.56	10.56	-	-
Others		5.06	5.11	2.63	3.71
		15.62	**15.67**	**2.63**	**3.71**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances		(0.04)	(0.04)	-	-
	(B)	**15.58**	**15.63**	**2.63**	**3.71**
Prepaid expenses		1.67	3.80	7.89	5.72
Lease equilisation reserve		7.75	2.09	-	-
Balances with government authorities		364.97	249.12	47.17	12.41
	(C)	**374.39**	**255.01**	**55.06**	**18.13**
Total (A+B+C)		**745.87**	**719.26**	**57.69**	**21.84**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

12 Inventories

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Stores and spares	5.76	6.53
Less: Provision for non-moving spares	(0.17)	(0.17)
	5.59	**6.36**

13 Investments

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Investment in mutual funds (unqouted, non-trade) at FVTPL				
Birla Sunlife Cash Plus Institutional Premium - Growth	-	-	1,895,485	60.24
ICICI Prudential Liquid Regular Plan - Growth	-	-	2,059,659	60.25
UTI Liquid Cash Plan Institutional - Growth Option	-	-	211,029	68.32
UTI Liquid Fund - Growth	-	-	83,076	27.02
UTI Overnight Fund-Regular Growth Plan	35,836	10.01	-	-
UTI Overnight Fund-Regular Growth Plan	142,031	40.02	-	-
Sundaram Money Fund Regular Growth	-	-	1,156	0.00
Sundaram Money Fund Direct Growth	-	-	12,782,693	53.53
SBI Premier Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	-	-	39,846	12.33
SBI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth	165,242	55.38	-	-
Axis Overnight Fund-Direcet Growth Plan	620,549	67.51	-	-
Invesco India Liquid Fund - Growth	105,494	10.98	-	-
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	3,106,980	34.48	-	-
Tata Overnight Direct Plan Growth	422,642	45.90	-	-
Aditya Birla Sunlife Overnight Fund - Growth-Regular Plan	1,264,859	140.77	-	-
Kotak Overnight fund Institutional premium-growth	352,073	38.65	-	-
		443.70		**281.69**
Investment in commerical paper* (unqouted, non-trade) at Amortised cost				
SREI Infrastructure Finance Limtied	-	-	2,000	114.83
SREI Equipment Finance Limited	-	-	6,000	268.04
Bharti Realty Limited	-	-	4,000	199.97
Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	-	-	500	24.46
Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited	5,440	249.82	-	-
Piramal Enterprises Limited	5,800	279.05	5,500	273.42
		528.87		**880.72**
		972.57		**1,162.41**

*Face value of all commercial paper investments is Rs.0.05 (March 31, 2020: Rs.0.05) per unit.

14 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured receivables, considered good	26.70	53.57
Unsecured receivables, considered good	84.40	65.43
Unsecured receivables, with significant increase in credit risk	0.31	0.31
	111.41	119.31
Less: Allowance for trade receivables	(0.31)	(0.31)
	111.10	**119.00**
Breakup of trade receivables:		
Related parties	30.99	13.58
Others	80.11	105.42
	111.10	**119.00**

Trade receivables to the extent covered by security deposit or bank gurantees are conisdered as secured receivables.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	61.54	57.82
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	606.29	190.15
Cash on hand	0.03	0.02
	667.86	**247.99**

16 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	1,401.60	605.00
Margin money deposits*	60.42	50.65
	1,462.02	**655.65**

*Margin money deposits represent security held by bank towards bank guarantees issued by the bankers on behalf of the Company or subsidiary company.

17 Equity

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Authorized share capital		
400,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 400,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	400.00	400.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
378,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 378,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	378.00	378.00

(a) **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
Equity Shares	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the beginning of the year	378,000,000	378.00	378,000,000	378.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**378,000,000**	**378.00**	**378,000,000**	**378.00**

(b) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further all shareholders will have their representative in the Board of Directors of the Company as per the terms of arrangement.

(c) **Shares held by holding/intermediate holding company**

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
GMR Airports Limited (GAL), holding company	238,139,000	238.14	238,139,000	238.14
GMR Infrastructure Limited, GAL's holding company	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00
	238,140,000	**238.14**	**238,140,000**	**238.14**

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

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
GMR Airports Limited, holding company	238,139,000	63.00%	238,139,000	63.00%
Airports Authority of India	49,140,000	13.00%	49,140,000	13.00%
Government of Telangana	49,140,000	13.00%	49,140,000	13.00%
MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited	41,573,540	11.00%	41,573,540	11.00%

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

(e) No Shares have been issued by the Company for consideration other than cash, during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

18 Other Equity

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Reserves and surplus		
Capital reserve	107.00	107.00
Retained earnings	1,521.17	1,671.08
	1,628.17	**1,778.08**
Other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedge reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	165.06	31.72
Additions during the year	(81.75)	195.12
Deferred taxes on above	43.58	(61.78)
Balance at the end of the year	**126.89**	**165.06**
Total other equity	**1,755.06**	**1,943.14**

19 Borrowings

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Bonds, secured		
1,750 units 4.25% Senior Secured Notes ('SSN') of USD 200,000 each	2,524.05	2,609.03
1,500 units 4.75% SSN of USD 200,000 each	2,156.80	-
1,500 units 5.375% SSN of USD 200,000 each	2,173.26	2,244.16
Term loan		
From Others		
Government of Telangana (unsecured)	315.05	315.05
Net Amount	**7,169.16**	**5,168.24**

i) 4.25% SSN

4.25% SSN were issued on October 27, 2017 to refinance secured rupee term loans and foreign currency loans and fund the airport expansion project works. The coupon rate of 4.25% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax is fixed through the tenor and is payable semi-annually. The 4.25% SSN are repayable after 10 years i.e. on October 27, 2027 (bullet repayment).

ii) 4.75% SSN

During the current year, 4.75% SSN were issued on February 02, 2021 for funding the airport expansion project works. The coupon rate of 4.75% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax is fixed through the tenor and payable semi-annually. 4.75% SSN are repayable after 5 years i.e. on February 02, 2026 (bullet repayment).

iii) 5.375% SSN

5.375% senior secured notes were issued on April 10, 2019 for funding the airport expansion project works. The coupon rate of 5.375% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax is fixed through the tenor and payable semi-annually. 5.375% SSN are repayable after 5 years i.e. on April 10, 2024 (bullet repayment).

Senior Secured Notes mentioned in notes (i) (ii) and (iii) above are secured by mortgage of leasehold right, title, interest and benefit in respect of leasehold land (to an extent of 2,136.45 acres), freehold land of 8.824 acres and first pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable assets, all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors; all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Company in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements (i.e. Concession Agreement, State Support Agreement, Land Lease Agreement and the CNS-ATS Agreement) as detailed in the Indenture dated October 27, 2017, April 10,2019 and February 02, 2021 respectively to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements; floating charge on all the operating revenues/receivables of the Company; and floating charge on all the Company's accounts and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Company pursuant to the Security Documents (excluding any Excluded Accounts) and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts.

iv. Interest free unsecured loan received from the Government of Telangana is repayable in five equal instalments commencing from 16th anniversary of the commercial operations date (i.e. March 23, 2008).

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

20 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
At amortised cost				
Retention money	0.02	0.01	2.71	3.40
Deposit from concessionaires and othres	36.94	49.78	44.06	23.21
Concession fee payable	149.11	171.96	144.45	92.11
Non-trade payables	-	-	71.76	30.36
Capital creditors*	-	-	259.77	380.93
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	195.14	168.72
Financial guarantee contracts	4.35	4.60	0.95	0.84
	190.42	**226.35**	**718.84**	**699.57**

*Includes amounts payable to parties registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 of Rs. 10.53 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 16.07)

Break up of financial guarantee contracts to related parties is as under:

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	1.23	1.38	0.15	0.15
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	0.72	0.77	0.10	0.09
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	1.11	0.65	0.12	0.08
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	1.29	1.80	0.58	0.52
	4.35	**4.60**	**0.95**	**0.84**

21 Government grants

	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**
Opening Balance	40.86	46.14
Grant received during the year	-	-
Less: recognised in the statement of profit and loss	(5.27)	(5.28)
	35.59	**40.86**
Non-current	30.32	35.59
Current	5.27	5.27

Concession fee is payable to Ministry of Civil Aviation ("MoCA") in respect of first 10 years in 20 equal half yearly instalments commencing from 11th anniversary of the commercial operations date (i.e., March 23, 2008). Concession fee from the 11th year is payable on a half yearly basis. The difference between the fair value and carrying value of such fee payable has been treated as a government grant as per Ind AS 20.

22 Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Advanced received from customers	1.70	4.17	36.70	8.77
Marketing fund liability	-	-	0.58	-
Deferred income	9.01	12.82	5.55	6.62
Statutory liabilities	-	-	27.73	24.92
	10.71	**16.99**	**70.56**	**40.31**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

23 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured		
From bank	50.00	-
From others	100.00	-
	150.00	**-**
Unsecured		
From bank	21.32	19.92
	171.32	**19.92**

i) Loan from bank, secured

The working capital demand loan of Rs.50 is repayable within 12 months of drawdown and carry a interest rate linked to bank's six month lending rate plus spread of 0.80% p.a.

ii) Loan from others, secured

The working capital demand loan of Rs.100 has been availed from a financial istitution and is repayable within 12 months of drawdown and carry a interest rate linked to institutions's long term reference rate, currently 8.60% p.a.

Working capital arrangements mentioned in notes (i) and (ii) are secured by mortgage of leasehold and/or freehold rights, title and interest in respect of 2,145 acres and 11 guntas of land under the Land Lease Agreement and other land related documents, together with all buildings and structures thereon and charge on all movable and immovable assets, all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors; all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Company in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements (i.e. Concession Agreement, State Support Agreement and Land Lease Agreement); floating charge on all the operating revenues/receivables of the Company; and floating charge on all the Company's accounts and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Company pursuant to the Security Documents (excluding any Excluded Accounts) and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts.

iii) Unsecured, working capital loan from banks

Unsecured working capital loans represents commercial credit card and vendor financing facility availed from banks and carry an interest rate range of 15.05% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 15.05% p.a.) and are repayable within a period of 25-90 days from the date of disbursement.

24 Trade payables

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	12.36	10.78
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	73.60	95.19
	85.96	**105.97**

* Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act") as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 (along with micro and small enterprises under capital creditors under the head other financial liabilities):

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	22.89	26.85
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 during each accounting year;	-	-
the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this MSMED	-	-
the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

25 Provisions

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	13.44	14.04
Provision for superannuation fund	0.17	0.20
Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)	4.16	4.14
	17.77	**18.38**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

26 Revenue from contracts with customers

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aeronautical		
Landing and parking charges	70.36	139.91
User Development Fee (UDF) and Passenger Service Fee (PSF)	80.89	709.51
Common Infrastructure charges	0.27	61.90
Information Communication and Technology Charges (ICT Charges)	25.99	-
Fuel farm	44.25	139.29
Ground handling	10.25	34.81
Cargo	14.48	17.74
Others	31.63	28.20
Revenue from Aeronautical services (A)	**278.12**	**1,131.36**
Non-Aeronautical		
Duty free	8.18	53.38
Retail	14.82	52.26
Advertisement	13.16	38.13
Food and beverages	14.47	50.08
Parking	24.03	80.76
Land and space — Rentals	44.99	53.13
Others	21.74	58.19
Revenue from Non-Aeronautical services (B)	**141.39**	**385.93**
Revenue from commercial property development (C)	21.72	8.47
Revenue from operations (A+B+C)	**441.23**	**1,525.76**

Note:

(i) The Company earns its entire revenue from operations in India.

(ii) Timing of rendering of services is as under:

	At a point in time		Over time	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aeronautical services	214.02	1,047.27	64.10	84.09
Non-Aeronautical services	-	-	141.39	385.93
Others	-	-	21.72	8.47
Total revenue from operations	**214.02**	**1,047.27**	**227.21**	**478.49**

(iii) Reconcilation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue as per contracted price	440.13	1,524.66
Adjustments:		
Significant financing component	1.10	1.10
Revenue from operations	**441.23**	**1,525.76**

(iv) Set out below is the revenue recognised from:

Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	2.80	2.80
Performanance obligations satisfied in previous years	-	-
Total	**2.80**	**2.80**

27 Other income

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest on:		
Bank deposits	8.44	24.98
Loan to subsidiaries/ joint venture	9.29	7.82
Others	99.89	51.09
Unwinding of financial assets	0.25	0.23
Dividend from investment in subsidiary	-	1.08
Gain on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	7.25	15.48
Income from government grant	5.27	5.28
Provisions no longer required, written back	7.12	2.93
Other miscellaneous income	5.90	4.99
Profit on sale of assets	-	0.42
	143.41	**114.30**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

28 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	98.14	103.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	7.29	7.70
Gratuity expense	1.66	1.25
Staff welfare expenses	5.40	5.33
	112.49	**117.93**

29 Finance costs

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest on borrowings	120.15	100.95
Premium on derivative instruments	82.45	82.55
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	27.08	20.54
Other borrowing costs	7.06	36.49
	236.74	**240.53**

30 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 5)	185.41	166.84
Amortisation of other intangible assets (refer note 7)	1.73	1.12
Amortisation of right of use assets (refer note 6)	2.69	2.75
	189.83	**170.71**

31 Other expenses

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Operating and maintenance expenses	15.66	23.57
Power and fuel	11.10	18.70
Manpower hire charges	49.58	61.22
Consumption of stores & spares	3.84	7.16
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	5.51	8.50
Plant and machinery	25.29	25.09
IT systems	19.38	17.22
Other	2.86	5.46
Insurance expense	4.83	2.78
Security expenses	17.49	23.39
Rent	2.34	2.27
Rates and taxes	5.46	6.63
Advertising and business promotion	3.26	7.49
Collection charges	1.08	6.65
Travelling and conveyance	18.30	27.69
Communication costs	2.93	4.45
Legal and professional fees	13.46	32.57
Management fees	25.03	32.05
Director's sitting fees	0.21	0.23
Payment to auditors (refer note A below)	0.66	0.73
Donation	2.53	-
CSR expenditure (refer note B below)	13.47	10.59
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	0.33
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	0.15
Bad debts written off	0.20	0.41
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	0.35	0.81
Provision for impairment of value of investments in shares of subsidiary company	-	0.05
Loss on sale of investment in subsidiaries	-	2.68
Interest receivable from PSF (SC) fund written off	-	15.08
Miscellaneous expenses	8.26	7.86
	253.08	**351.81**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

A. Payment to Auditors

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
As Auditor		
Audit fee	0.41	0.42
Tax Audit fee	0.11	0.13
Other services		
Other services (Including certification fee)*	0.97	1.10
Reimbursement of expenses	0.04	0.07
	1.53	**1.72**
Less: SSN issuance cost considered as an adjustment to borrowings	**(0.87)**	**(0.99)**
	0.66	**0.73**

*includes Rs.0.87 (March 31, 2020: Rs.0.99) towards assurance related services for issuance of SSN which are adjusted against borrowings.

B. Details of CSR expenditure (Included in other expenses above)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company	13.47	10.59
b) Amount spent on:		
i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	3.64
ii) on purposes other than (i) above	13.47	6.95

32 Income tax

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Statement of profit and loss:		
Current income tax	(0.74)	118.18
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	(51.70)
Deferred tax	(78.25)	(9.16)
	(78.99)	**57.32**
Less: Adjustments relating to previous year	0.74	1.08
Income tax expense / (credit) reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(78.25)**	**58.40**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the reported periods:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit / (loss) before tax	(230.04)	694.13
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2020: 34.94%)	(80.39)	242.56
Adjustments		
Exempt income not included in calculation of tax	-	(200.08)
Expenses disallowed in calculation of tax	5.59	3.75
Reversal of deferred tax during tax holiday period u/s 80IA	2.25	8.43
Others	(5.70)	3.74
Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(78.25)**	**58.40**

Deferred tax

	Statement of profit or loss/OCI		Balance sheet	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Deferred tax asset				
Unabosorbed business losses	(74.05)	-	74.05	-
MAT Credit asset	(0.17)	(51.70)	457.28	457.11
Capital work-in progress	(11.13)	(27.31)	42.36	31.23
Others	(3.17)	-	3.17	-
	(88.52)	(79.01)	576.86	488.34
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	10.10	18.15	(168.32)	(158.22)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(43.58)	61.78	(35.24)	(78.82)
	(33.48)	79.93	(203.56)	(237.04)
Net deferred tax assets	**(122.00)**	**0.92**	**373.30**	**251.30**

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

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

Reconciliations of net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance as at beginning of the year	251.30	252.22
Recognised in profit or loss	78.42	60.86
Recognised in OCI	43.58	(61.78)
	373.30	**251.30**

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 was issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India on 20 September 2019. Pursuant to the said Ordinance, the Company is entitled to avail revised tax rates from the financial year commencing 1 April 2019. However, on the basis of a detailed analysis of the provisions of the Ordinance, management has concluded that the Company shall avail revised tax rates after utilization of various tax credits that the Company is currently entitled for. Accordingly, these standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 do not include any adjustments on account of changes in the corporate tax rates.

33 Components of other comprehensive income

Disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

For the year ended March 31, 2021

	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Cash flow hedge reserve (net)	(242.73)	-	(242.73)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	160.98	-	160.98
Deferred tax	43.58	-	43.58
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	-	1.14	1.14
Closing balance	**(38.17)**	**1.14**	**(37.03)**

For the year ended March 31, 2020

	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Cash flow hedge reserve	625.77	-	625.77
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(430.65)	-	(430.65)
Deferred tax	(61.78)	-	(61.78)
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	-	(1.23)	(1.23)
Closing balance	**133.34**	**(1.23)**	**132.11**

34 Earnings per equity share (EPES)

The following reflects the profit/ (loss) and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders of the company	(151.05)	636.81
Weighted average number of equity shares used for Computing Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted)	378,000,000	378,000,000
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (Rs.)	(4.00)	16.85
Face value per share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

35 Capital work-in-progress

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Capital expenditure incurred on property, plant and equipment	1,753.67	983.35
Legal and professional expense	154.69	105.16
Employee benefits expense	1.38	0.75
Travelling and conveyance	1.81	1.24
Finance costs	471.17	214.80
Total (i)	**2,382.72**	**1,305.30**
Less:-		
Interest income from bank deposit	(125.37)	(95.75)
Interest income on security deposit paid	(2.35)	(1.24)
Total (ii)	**(127.72)**	**(96.99)**
Net capital work-in-progress (i-ii)	**2,255.00**	**1,208.31**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the following expenses of revenue nature are capitalized to the capital work-in-progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the other expenses are net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance (A)	**224.95**	**83.02**
Expense:		
Legal and professional expense	53.31	83.75
Employee benefit expense	0.63	0.40
Travelling and conveyance	0.57	0.78
Finance cost	256.37	231.53
Total (B)	**310.88**	**316.46**
Less:		
Interest income from bank deposit	(29.62)	(95.75)
Interest income on security deposit paid	(1.11)	(1.24)
Total (C)	**(30.73)**	**(96.99)**
Less: Capitalised during the year (D)	(3.77)	(77.54)
Closing balance (E=A+B-C-D)	**501.33**	**224.95**

36 Retirement and other employee benefits:

a) Defined contribution plan:

Contribution to provident and other funds under employee benefits expense are as under:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contribution to provident fund	4.88	5.02
Contribution to ESI and Labour welfare fund	0.18	0.19
Contribution to superannuation fund	2.23	2.49
	7.29	**7.70**

b) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation which is funded through policy taken from Life insurance Corporation of India and liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 0.20 (March 31, 2020: 0.20).

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

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in employee benefits expense):

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current service cost	1.38	1.13
Interest cost on net Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	0.28	0.12
Net benefit expense	**1.66**	**1.25**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

36 Retirement and other employee benefits: (continued)

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(0.79)	(0.56)
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	-	0.65
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(0.35)	1.14
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	**(1.14)**	**1.23**

Amounts recognised in the Balance sheet are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets	7.12	7.25
Defined benefit obligation	(11.28)	(11.39)
Plan (liability)/ asset	**(4.16)**	**(4.14)**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	11.39	9.72
Interest cost	0.74	0.70
Current service cost	1.38	1.13
Benefits paid	(1.00)	(0.95)
Actuarial losses /(gains) on obligation	(0.44)	(0.56)
Acquisition cost	(0.79)	0.70
Actuarial losses/ (gain) on financial assumption	-	0.65
Closing defined benefit obligation	**11.28**	**11.39**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	7.25	7.50
Expected return on plan assets	0.46	0.58
Contributions by employer	0.06	0.56
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.35	(1.14)
Acquisition adjustment	-	0.70
Benefits paid	(1.00)	(0.95)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**7.12**	**7.25**

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

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

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.80%	6.80%
Rate of compensation increase	6.00%	6.00%
Employee turnover	5.00%	5.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is shown below:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in discount rate	(0.80)	(0.80)
Effect due to 1% decrease in discount rate	0.93	0.92
Attrition rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in attrition rate	0.04	0.05
Effect due to 1% decrease in attrition rate	(0.05)	(0.06)
Salary escalation rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in salary increase rate	0.80	0.77
Effect due to 1% decrease in salary increase rate	(0.73)	(0.70)

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

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

36 Retirement and other employee benefits: (continued)

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
with-in one year	0.98	1.43
between one to two years	1.18	0.88
between two to three years	0.87	1.26
between three to five years	3.26	2.66
between five to ten years	8.00	8.59

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

37 Reimbursement of expenses claimed by the Company from the concessionaries and other vendors based on the contractual arrangements have been reduced from the respective expense head as mentioned in the table below:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Expense head		
Electricity and water charges	62.10	58.43
Salaries, wages and bonus	7.42	6.91
Staff welfare expenses	1.57	3.28
Insurance	-	0.05
Rates and taxes	0.21	0.25
Miscellaneous expenses	7.66	0.44
Rent	0.53	0.48
Travelling and conveyance	0.45	1.30
Repairs and maintenance	7.75	3.45
Office maintenance expense	-	0.19
	87.69	**74.78**

38 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in such a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). As per the evaluation carried out by CODM, the Company has only one reportable business segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services and operates in a single business segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these standalone financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

Major Customers: Revenue from one customer of the Company is approximately Rs. 105.70 out of revenue from operations of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 323.44).

39 During the financial year ended 2019, the Company had entered into a term loan facility arrangement with Yes Bank Limited ("YBL" or "Bank"), to avail term loan of Rs. 4,200, and had incurred an up-front processing fee of Rs. 63. However, in view of certain developments, the Bank expressed its inability to extend the loan, and accordingly on April 21, 2020, the arrangement was terminated. Further YBL vide their letter dated June 9, 2020 acknowledged the receipt of request from the Company for refund of the aforesaid up-front fees and to present the Company's request to the appropriate committees for approvals. Further, management has obtained legal opinion from an independent lawyer regarding the Company's right to receive the refund of upfront fee. In view of the above and on the basis of on-going discussions with the Bank officials, management is confident of the recovery of the said amount in full, and accordingly, no adjustment were considered necessary in the accompanying standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

40 Disclosure on changes in financing liabilities

	Current borrowings	Non-current borrowings	Assets held to hedge
Balance as on 1 April 2019	**9.94**	**2,704.95**	**239.24**
Cash flows, net	9.98	2,054.18	165.95
Amortization of borrowing cost	-	(21.54)	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	430.65	-
Finance cost	-	-	191.13
Change in fair values	-	-	268.70
Balance as on 31 March 2020	**19.92**	**5,168.24**	**865.02**
Cash flows, net	151.40	2,188.29	(192.31)
Amortization of borrowing cost	-	(26.39)	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(160.98)	-
Finance cost	-	-	209.26
Change in fair values	-	-	(259.79)
Balance as on 31 March 2021	**171.32**	**7,169.16**	**622.18**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

41 Related party transactions

a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of the related party
Holding company	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
GAL's holding company	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
Ultimate holding company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
Subsidiary companies	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL) GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited GMR Aero Technic Limited Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL)** GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (incorporated w.e.f November 25, 2020) GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited @
Fellow subsidiary companies	GMR Aviation Private Limited Delhi International Airport Limited GMR Highways Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited GMR Airport Developers Limited Kakinada SEZ Limited GMR Aerostructure Services Limited GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited GMR Energy Trading Limited GMR Goa International Airport Limited GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited Raxa Security Services Limited
Shareholders having significant influence	Government of Telangana Airports Authority of India Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. G M Rao, Executive Chairman Mr. GBS Raju – Managing Director Mr. SGK Kishore – Chief Executive Officer (till June 14, 2020) Mr. Pradeep Panicker – Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f June 15, 2020) Mr. Rajesh Arora – Chief Financial Officer (till May 31, 2019) Mr. Anand Kumar Polamada - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f June 1, 2019) Mr. Anup Kumar Samal - Company Secretary Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Director Mr. HJ Dora – Director Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar– Director Mr. C Prasanna – Director Mr. Venkatramana Hegde – Director (till July 30, 2020) Mr. IN Murthy – Director Mr. K Ramakrishna Rao IAS – Director Mr. Jayesh Ranjan IAS – Director Mr. Raja Azmi bin Raja Nazuddin – Director (till February 10, 2020) Mr. Mohd Shukrie bin Mohd Salleh- Additional Director w.e.f June 15, 2020 Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu- Independent Director Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty -Director (w.e.f March 16, 2021) Mr. NC Sarabeswaran- Independent Director Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa -Independent Director Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao – Independent Director
Joint Venture	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited
Joint Venture of GHAL	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited #
Associate of GIL	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited
Enterprises where KMP and their relatives exercise significant influence	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
Other entities in which Directors are interested	GMR Family Fund Trust Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited Geokno India Private Limited

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

41 Related party disclosures (continued)

** Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ("HASSL") got voluntary liquidated under section 59 and other applicable provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of India, 2016 and the Companies Act, 2013, as per the order from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide its order dated September 13, 2019.

@ An application (Form STK-2) was made on February 25, 2020 with the Registrar of Companies (ROC), Telangana seeking its approval for removal of name of GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL) from the Register of Companies. On March 13, 2021 the Company got the confirmation from ROC regarding strike off of the name in records of the ROC and from that date GHAPDL stands dissolved.

GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL) has formed a joint venture with ESR Hyderabad 1 Pte Limited (ESR), and as part of this agreement, ESR & GHAL have entered into definitive agreements with an equity interest of 70% and 30% respectively in the SPV viz., GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL). Consequently, GLPPL ceased to be a subsidiary effective April 16, 2020.

b) Transactions with related parties

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Services received		
Raxa Security Services Limited	21.89	24.88
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.11	0.38
Airports Authority of India	0.01	0.03
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	5.84
GMR Airport Developers Limited	22.62	26.41
GMR Infrastructure Limited	10.21	10.35
GMR Airports Limited	15.08	22.57
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.13	0.23
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	-	0.39
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.00	-
Investment made during the year		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	-	25.50
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	33.00
Security deposit (paid) /received		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	(0.30)	(0.10)
GMR Airport Developers Limited	10.00	-
Income from operations		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	18.09	24.52
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	12.39	57.82
Airports Authority of India	0.19	0.43
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.00	0.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.02	0.01
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	2.24	2.67
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	10.99	34.01
Kakinada SEZ Limited	0.23	0.23
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.22	0.17
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	16.22	0.95
GMR Airports Limited	-	0.27
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.01	0.01
Geokno India Private Limited	0.04	0.10
GMR Highways Limited	0.06	0.25
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.40	0.38
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited	3.18	3.16
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.01	0.01
Dividend income received from subsidiary		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	-	1.08
Unsecured loan adjusted against the investment on liquidation		
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited	-	12.50
Unsecured loan repaid during the year		
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited	-	0.47
Unsecured loan given		
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	55.56
GMR Infrastructure Limited	9.95	200.00

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

b) Transactions with related parties (continued)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured loan received back		
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	-	0.32
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	32.00	17.00
GMR Infrastructure Limited	9.95	-
Interest on unsecured loan given		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	4.23	4.24
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	5.01	3.59
GMR Infrastructure Limited	22.27	7.90
Interest on delayed payments from customers		
GMR Energy Trading Limited	-	0.01
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	-	0.15
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	0.00
Purchase of captial asset / services for Capital work-in-progress:		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.00	0.11
GMR Airport Developers Limited	42.47	52.41
Airports Authority of India	-	0.02
Sale of property, plant and equipment		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	26.79	-
Corporate guarantee given on behalf of the subsidiaries		
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	5.92	15.00
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	50.00	25.00
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	30.00	-
CSR expenditure		
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	10.97	10.59
Straight lining of lease rental income		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.19	1.54
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	5.18	0.01
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	(0.00)	0.02
GMR Business Process & Services Private limited	0.04	0.04
GMR Highways Limited	(0.00)	0.00
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.00	0.01
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.02	0.04
Raxa Security Services Limited	(0.00)	0.00
Interest cost as per Ind AS 116		
GMR Family Fund Trust	0.41	0.35
Government of Telangana	8.52	8.52
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	0.30	0.24
Corporate guarantee commission income:		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.15	0.15
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	0.59	0.54
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	0.11	0.06
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	0.11	0.07
Advance received from customer		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	25.42	-
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	7.00	-
Income on amortization of deposit received		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	0.20	0.05
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.00	0.00
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.00	0.00
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.06	0.05
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.01	0.02
Interest income on amortization of deposit paid:		
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.16	0.15
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	0.01	0.01
GMR Family Fund Trust	0.03	0.03

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

b) Transactions with related parties (continued)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest expense on amortization of deposit received:		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	0.02	0.04
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.00	-
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.00	0.00
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.04	0.04
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.01	0.01
Amortisation of expense on deposit paid		
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.16	0.14
Reimbursement of expenses claimed by the Company during the year from its related parties		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.00	0.01
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.50	1.10
Kakinada SEZ Limited	0.06	0.06
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.01	1.63
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	16.20	15.31
GMR Airports Limited	0.02	0.14
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	5.45	7.88
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	4.83	4.92
Airports Authority of India	3.11	3.43
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	7.87	7.37
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.70	1.30
GMR Highways Limited	0.08	0.05
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.01	0.00
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.04	0.07
Geokno India Private Limited	0.00	0.00
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited	0.27	0.59
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.02	-
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	0.02
Reimbursement of expenses claimed from the Company during the year by its related parties		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.04	0.03
GMR Airports Limited	-	0.21
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.12	0.11
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	-	0.01
Dividend paid		
GMR Airport Limited	-	59.53
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	0.00
MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited	-	10.39
Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad	-	0.00
Government of Telangana	-	12.29
Airports Authority of India	-	12.29
Remuneration paid to Key managerial personnel		
Short term employee benefits	7.46	14.20
Sitting fees	0.21	0.23

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

c) Outstanding balances at the end of the year

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Balance recoverable/(payable)				
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	-	(19.12)	-	2.91
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	-	0.03	-	0.03
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	(4.37)	-	(4.79)
Airports Authority of India	-	3.46	-	5.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	(1.00)	-	(2.32)
Delhi International Airport Limited	-	(0.11)	-	1.66
GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited	-	0.04	-	0.04
GMR Airports Limited	-	(4.59)	-	(5.90)
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	-	15.98	-	3.85
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited	-	0.01	-	0.01
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	-	0.01	-	0.01
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	0.00	-	0.01
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	-	15.35	-	15.29
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	(5.99)	-	(10.83)
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	-	(5.55)	-	0.86
Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	0.01	-	0.69
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	15.22	-	1.75
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	-	0.59	-	(0.03)
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	-	0.00	-	0.00
GMR Highways Limited	-	0.25	-	0.26
Geokno India Private Limited	-	0.84	-	0.81
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited	-	1.05	-	1.66
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	-	0.001	-	-
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	-	-	0.02
Security deposit receivable /(payable)				
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	-	-	(0.17)	(0.13)
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	(0.39)	-	(0.34)	(0.02)
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	(0.11)	-	(0.10)	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	1.69	-	1.70
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	-	0.10	0.09	-
GMR Family Fund Trust	-	0.36	0.33	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	4.65	4.64	8.92
Loans given				
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	42.33	-	42.33	-
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	40.00	40.00	32.00
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	200.00	-	200.00
Lease Liabilities				
GMR Family Fund Trust	(2.46)	-	(0.47)	-
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	(1.77)	-	(0.34)	-
Government of Telanagana	(76.98)	-	(74.26)	-
Borrowings				
Government of Telangana	(315.05)	-	(315.05)	-

d) Outstanding guarantees/pledge of equity shares at the end of the year

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Pledge of equity shares (face value) with banks against the loan taken by the subsidiary		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	32.90	32.90
Corporate guarantee given on behalf of its subsidiaries to banks against the loan taken		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	108.09	115.63
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	304.10	275.00
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	82.12	73.43
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	110.12	64.01
Bank guarantee given on behalf of its subsidiary		
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	1.53	1.53

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

42 Leases

(a) **Company as a lessee**

The Company has taken land, office and other spaces on operating lease having a term ranging from 5 years to 60 years. The land lease has an escalation of 5% per annum from the 8th anniversary of the Commercial Operations Date (i.e., March 23, 2008) and is co-terminus with the concession period. The office and other space leases have an escalation of 5% per annum and are renewable at the end of the lease period with mutual consent.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets:

	Category of ROU asset		Total
	Land	Building	
Recognition on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 effective April 1, 2019	67.43	9.73	77.16
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation	(1.38)	(1.37)	(2.75)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**66.05**	**8.36**	**74.41**
Additions on account of modification in the terms of contract	-	3.67	3.67
Depreciation	(1.38)	(1.31)	(2.69)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**64.67**	**10.72**	**75.39**

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current lease liabilities	-	-
Non-current lease liabilities	89.15	82.70
	89.15	**82.70**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance as at the beginning of the year	82.70	76.54
Movement:		
Additions on account of modification in the terms of contract	3.67	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	8.23	7.76
Payment of lease liabilities	(5.45)	(1.60)
Balance at the end of the year	**89.15**	**82.70**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation/amortisation on right to use asset	2.69	2.75
Interest on lease liability	8.23	7.76
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)	2.34	2.27
Total amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**13.26**	**12.78**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Within one year	9.88	9.41
After one year but not more than five years	26.80	23.55
More than five years	725.47	727.57

(b) **Company as a lessor**

The Company has sub-leased land to various parties under operating leases having a term of 9 to 30 years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiable.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Within one year	50.44	37.11
After one year but not more than five years	148.23	106.45
More than five years	157.72	109.20

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

43 Fair values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for certain other financial assets and liabilities, i.e. "Instruments carried at fair value") appearing in these standalone financial statements are reasonable approximation of fair values.

		Carrying value		Fair value	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Financial assets				
I.	**At fair value through Profit or loss**				
	Investments in mutual funds	443.70	281.69	443.70	281.69
II.	**At fair value through Other comprehensive income**				
	Cash flow hedges (refer note V(a))				
	Cross currency swap	466.25	702.08	466.25	702.08
	Coupon only swap	0.00	31.92	0.00	31.92
	Call spread option	155.93	131.02	155.93	131.02
III.	**At amortized cost**				
	Investments in commercial paper	528.87	880.72	528.87	880.72
	Loans	313.13	347.92	313.13	347.92
	Trade receivables	111.10	119.00	111.10	119.00
	Cash and cash equivalents	667.86	247.99	667.86	247.99
	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,462.02	655.65	1,462.02	655.65
	Other financial assets	132.01	141.23	132.01	141.23
		4,280.87	**3,539.22**	**4,280.87**	**3,539.22**
	Financial liabilities				
IV.	**At amortized cost**				
	Borrowings	7,340.48	5,188.16	7,381.25	4,119.03
	Other financial liabilities	909.26	925.92	909.01	925.62
	Lease liabilities	89.15	82.70	89.15	82.70
	Trade payables	85.96	105.98	85.96	105.98
		8,424.85	**6,302.76**	**8,465.37**	**5,233.33**

V. Assumption used in estimating the fair values:

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

(a) The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives 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. As at March 31, 2021, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

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

(c) The fair value of borrowings is based on the traded price of the bond and the prevailing exchange rate.

(d) Management has assessed that cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other bank balances and other current liabilities balances approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments, hence the carrying value is considered to the same as its fair value.

44 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities as at the reporting date.

	Fair value measurement using		
	Market prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value as at March 31, 2021			
Investment in mutual funds	443.70	-	-
Derivatives designed as Cash flow hedge	-	622.18	-
	443.70	**622.18**	**-**
Assets measured at fair value as at March 31, 2020			
Investment in mutual funds	281.69	-	-
Derivatives designed as Cash flow hedge	-	865.02	-
	281.69	**865.02**	**-**

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the current and previous year.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

45 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by senior management team that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

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

The sensitivity analysis for borrowings have been not prepared as the amount of debt is fully hedged at the fixed currency exchange rate, therefore there is no impact on account of foreign exchange fluctuation. The analysis also excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The assumptions made in calculating the sensitivity analyses are:

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates as the Company's long-term debt obligations are in the form of Senior Secured Notes ("SSN") with fixed interest rate of 4.25% p.a., 5.375% p.a. and 4.75% p.a on total amount of USD 350 million, USD 300 million and USD 300 million respectively. 4.25% SSN has been swapped for 8.65% p.a. (weighted average of all Cross Currency Swap (CCS) contracts) on INR notional of Rs. 2,229.95; the interest obligation on 5.375% SSN has been swapped for 6.05% p.a. (weighted average of all Coupon Only Swap (COS) contracts) on INR notional of Rs. 2,094.48; and interest obligation on 4.75% SSN has been swapped for 5.41% p.a. (weighted average of all COS contracts) on INR notional of Rs. 2,188.29.

The exposure of the Company's short-term borrowings to interest rate changes as at the end of the reporting period for actual outstanding balances is not significant and therefore, any change in interest rate will not materially impact the reported profit / loss for the period.

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 foreign currency borrowings as enumurated above. However, the Company has hedged its borrowings through cross currency swaps, call option spread and coupon only swap and designated the same as cash flow hedge.

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange derivative instruments measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges to hedge the USD INR conversion rate volatility with reference to the cash outflows on settlement of its borrowings and related interest payments designated in USD. The fair value of derivative instruments varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates.

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments				
Cross currency swap	466.25	-	702.08	-
Coupon only swap	0.00	-	31.92	-
Call spread option	155.93	-	131.02	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
Foreign Currency	**Foreign Currency**	**Rs. (in Crore)**	**Foreign Currency**	**Rs. (in Crore)**
EUR	(455,432)	(3.91)	(434,624)	(3.60)
CHF	-	-	(11,160)	(0.09)
GBP	(25,000)	(0.25)	-	-
USD	(2,927,871)	(21.41)	(635,933)	(4.81)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is as under.

Foreign Currency	Nature of transaction	Change in Rate	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
EUR	Change in fair valuation of financial liabilities	5%	0.20	0.18
USD		5%	1.07	0.24

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any services to major customers are generally covered by bank guarantee or other forms of credit assurance.

Financial instruments (security deposits) and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counter party. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's senior management on regular basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Exposure to credit risk also includes bank guarantees provided to subsidiary companies.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is the carrying amounts of trade receivables and bank guarantees provided to subsidiary companies.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a rolling cash flow forecasts. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of working capital facilities, long-term loans and finance leases. The Company's policy is to ensure that the repayments of borrowings are in sync with the cash flows generated from the operations. Approximately, 2.31% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: 0.37%) based on the outstanding amount of borrowings reflected in these standalone financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders, if required.

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

	On Demand	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Borrowings	-	171.32	4,575.63	2,684.87	7,431.82
Lease liabilities	-	9.88	26.80	725.47	762.15
Trade payables	-	85.96	-	-	85.96
Other financial liabilities	-	727.91	155.30	61.84	945.05
Guarantees	605.96	-	-	-	605.96
Total	**605.96**	**995.07**	**4,757.73**	**3,472.18**	**9,830.94**
Year ended March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	-	19.92	2,585.00	2,648.28	5,253.20
Lease liabilities	-	9.41	23.55	727.57	760.53
Trade payables	-	105.97	-	-	105.97
Other financial liabilities	-	707.66	182.22	90.11	979.99
Guarantees	529.60	-	-	-	529.60
Total	**529.60**	**842.96**	**2,790.77**	**3,465.96**	**7,629.29**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

46 Capital management

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

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings (A)	**7,340.48**	**5,188.16**
Share Capital	378.00	378.00
Other equity	1,755.06	1,943.14
Total equity (B)	**2,133.06**	**2,321.14**
Total equity and total debt (C=A+B)	**9,473.54**	**7,509.30**
Gearing ratio (A/C)	**77%**	**69%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any loans and borrowing in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

47 Commitments and Contingencies

I Contingent liabilities not provided for:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
In respect of income tax matters [refer (a) below]	24.70	13.60
In respect of service tax matters [refer (b) below]	35.47	35.47
Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debt [refer (d), (e) and (f) below]	149.35	149.01
In respect of other matters [refer (c) below]	25.20	25.20

(a) Pursuant to the income tax assessment for the years mentioned below, the Company had received various demands from the income tax authorities in relation to the inadmissibility of certain expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the income tax law. The management, on the basis of its internal assessment of the facts of the case, the underlying nature of transactions, the history of judgements made by the various appellate authorities, including favourable judgements received by the Company from lower appellate authorities and the necessary advise received from the independent expert engaged in this regard, is of the view that the probability of the case being settled against the Company is remote and accordingly do not foresee any adjustment to these standalone financial statements in this regard. The details of the relevant financial year which is subject to the dispute and the amount of demanded is as follows:

Disputed tax amount

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Pending with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka		
A.Y.2013-14 [Disallowed under 115JB]	3.38	3.38
Pending with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bangalore ("ITAT")		
A.Y.2014-15 [Disallowed under 115JB]	3.76	3.76
A.Y.2016-17 [Disallowed under 115JB]	6.46	6.46
Pending with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) ("CIT(A)")		
A.Y.2017-18 [Disallowed under 115JB]	4.76	-
A.Y.2018-19 [Disallowed under 115JB]	6.34	-

Disputed disallowance of expenses, resulting in reduction in carry forward of tax losses and accordingly no tax demand has been received

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Pending with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka	Note	Note
A.Y 2008-09 to A.Y 2013-14	109.04	109.04
Pending with the Assessing Officer		
A.Y 2009-10	6.85	6.85
Pending with ITAT		
A.Y 2009-10 to A.Y 2016-17	96.33	103.18
Pending with CIT (A)		
A.Y 2013-14 to A.Y 2018-19	41.99	26.47

Note: Tax liability on aforementioned disputed disallowance of expenses is currently not ascertainable.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

(b) **Disputed service tax matters**

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Irregular availment of the cenvat credit, pending with Hon'ble High Court of Telangana*	24.84	24.84
Penalty equivalent to service tax levy on delay in payment of service tax on the user development fee, pending with Hon'ble Supreme Court	7.43	7.43
Irregular availment of cenvat credit and non-payment of service tax on recovery of electricity and water charges from its concessionaires, pending with CESTAT Hyderabad*	3.20	3.20

*including penalty amount.

(c) The Company had received a notice from the office of the Joint Commissioner of Labour for payment of Building and other construction workers' Welfare Cess @ 1% of the cost of construction of Airport Metropolitan amounting to Rs. 25.20 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 25.20). The Company had received the stay order from Hon'ble High Court of Telangana against the said order in the earlier years.

(d) The Company had received notice dated January 19, 2013, from Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board for disconnection of water connection for non-payment of sewerage cess arrears. The Company had received the stay order against the said order in the earlier years. The sewerage cess outstanding including interest as at March 31, 2021 amounts to Rs. 5.30 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 4.96).

(e) **Utilization of funds from Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) Fund ("PSF(SC) Fund"):**

(i) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) had issued orders in 2014, requiring the Airport Operators to reverse the expenditure incurred from PSF (SC) towards (a) procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment; (b) construction of other long lived assets (refer note (ii) below) and (c) payment of interest etc. The Company had used approximately Rs.142.00 towards the above expenses, excluding related maintenance expense, other costs and interest thereon till March 31, 2018 which is presently unascertainable. Management is of the opinion that the utilisation of funds from PSF(SC) escrow account is consistent with the Standard Operating Procedures, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds.

As the above order, in management's opinion, is contrary to and inconsistent with SOPs, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time in this regard, the Company had challenged the said order before the Hon'ble High court of Andhra Pradesh. The Hon'ble High Court, vide its order dated March 3, 2014 followed by further clarifications dated April 28, 2014 and December 24, 2014, stayed the MoCA order with an undertaking that, in the event the decision of the writ petition goes against the Company, it shall restore the PSF (SC) Fund to this extent.

Based on the internal assessment, Management of the Company is of the view that no further adjustments are required to be made to the accompanying standalone financial statements, in this regard.

(ii) As per the advice from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the SOP's issued by the MoCA on March 06, 2002, the Company, through its erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary, Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL) constructed the residential quarters for Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) deployed at the airport. After completion of such construction, the total construction cost including the cost of land and related finance cost amounting to Rs. 113.73 was debited to the PSF (SC) Fund with corresponding intimation to the MoCA. The Comptroller & Auditor General, during their audits of PSF (SC) Fund, observed that, the Company had not obtained prior approval from the MoCA for incurring such cost from the PSF (SC) Fund as required by the guidelines dated January 8, 2010 and April 16, 2010 issued by the MoCA. However, Management of the Company is of the opinion that these guidelines were issued subsequent to the construction of the said residential quarters and approached the MoCA for approval of such debit notes to the PSF (SC) Fund account. Further, the Company had requested the MoCA to advice the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for considering the cost of construction, land and other related costs with regard to the aforesaid residential quarters in determination of Aeronautical Tariff for the Airport. Pending final instructions from the MoCA, residential quarters continue to be accounted under the PSF (SC) Fund and no adjustments have been made to the accompanying standalone financial statements.

(f) Fuel surcharge adjustments (FSA) for the period from April 2008 to March 2010 amounting to Rs. 2.05 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 2.05).

(g) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, Company has amended the pay structure and made the consequent payment of provident fund on a prospective basis form the date of the SC order.

Based on the internal assessment and / or legal opinion, the Management is confident that, for the aforesaid mentioned contingent liabilities under paragraph (a) to (g) above, no further provision is required to be made as at March 31, 2021.

II Guarantees including financial guarantees

a) In case of the Company, bank guarantees outstanding in respect of Customs Duty and others Rs. 60.42 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 48.95).

Note: The above guarantees also includes performance guarantees given by the Company on its own behalf.

b) Corporate guarantees amounting to Rs. 604.43 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 528.07) have been extended by the Company.

III Commitments

a) *Capital commitments:*

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) amounting to Rs. 1,938.73 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 2,596.07).

b) *Other commitments :*

i) As per the terms of Concession Agreement, the Company is required to pay concession fees to MoCA @ 4% on its gross revenue (as defined in the Concession Agreement) of the Company for a term of 60 years commencing from March 23, 2008.

ii) The Company has committed to provide financial support as necessary, to enable its wholly owned subsidiary company, GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited to meet its operational requirements as they arise and to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

III Commitments (continued)

iii) During previous years, the Company had entered into "Cross Currency Swap" with various banks in order to hedge principal portion and to protect interest component of 4.25% senior secured notes (2027 SSN) of USD 350 million which is repayable in October 2027, with interest payable on semi-annually basis. Further the Company had also entered into "Call Spread (CS)" arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 5.375% senior secured notes (2024 SSN) for USD 300 million which is repayable in April 2024 and "Coupon Only Swap" (COS) to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis.

iv) During the year, the Company has also entered into "Call Spread (CS)" arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 4.75% senior secured notes (2026 SSN) for USD 300 million which is repayable in February 2026 and "Coupon Only Swap" (COS) to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis.

48 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a) Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which has the effect on the amounts recognised in these standalone financial statements:

Discounting rate

The Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector as at transition date for measuring deposits, being financial assets and financial liabilities, at amortised cost till March 31, 2018. From period starting from April 01, 2018, management has considered revised incremental borrowing rate of airport sector for all the deposits given/received post March 31, 2018; and impact has been duly accounted in these standalone financial

Non applicability of Service Concession Agreement (SCA)

The Company had entered into Concession agreement with the Ministry of Civil Aviation ("MoCA"), which gives the Company an exclusive right of development, design, financing, construction, commissioning, maintenance, operation and management of the Hyderabad Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years at the option of the Company. Under the agreement, the MoCA has granted exclusive right and authority to perform some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, up gradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Airport activities' (regulated services) and 'Non-Airport Activities' (non-regulated services). Airport Activities are regulated while there is no control over determination of prices for Non-Airport activities. Charges for Non-Airport activities are determined at the sole discretion of the Company.

Appendix D to Ind AS 115 contains provisions to cover arrangements between public and private enterprises- referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to evaluate applicability of SCA for its arrangement under public to private partnership based on SCA guidance. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantors control or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and also control the residual interest in the infrastructure.

The Company's management conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115. The concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from the Company, MoCA and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. Airport premises is being used both for providing regulated services and for providing non-regulated services. Based on the Company's proportion of regulated and non-regulated activities, the directors have determined that over the concession period, the unregulated business activities drives the economics of the arrangement and contributes substantially to the profits of the Company and hence concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Company.

Concession fee:

As per the Concession Agreement (CA), the Company is required to pay concession fee to MoCA @ 4% on its gross revenue. As per Article 3.3.2 of CA, "Gross Revenue" is defined to include all pre-tax revenue of GHIAL with certain specified exclusions.

Management of the Company is of the view that certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS, mark to market gain on valuation of derivative instruments and gain on restatement of long-term borrowings was not in contemplation of parties in December 2004 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in statement of profit and loss along with interest income on investment of part proceeds from borrowings earmarked for airport expansion project and adjusted from the value of capital work-in-progress, do not represent actual receipts from business operations, from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/ credits should not be treated as "Revenue" for calculation of concession fee payable. Accordingly, the Company, basis above and Legal Opinion obtained in this regard, has provided the concession fee payable to MoCA after adjusting such incomes/credits.

48 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

b) 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 these 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.

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Contingencies

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

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. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial asset

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounting cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and minimum alternate tax credit entitlement are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these amounts can be utilised. Significant management estimate 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.

49 The accompanying standalone financial statements of the Company do not include Accounts for Passenger Service Fee - Security Component [PSF-(SC)] as the same are maintained separately in the fiduciary capacity by the Company on behalf of Government of India and are governed by the Standard Operating Procedure issued vide letter number AV/13024/047/2003-SS/AD dated January 19, 2009 issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India.

As per the MOCA notification, the PSF(SC) is replaced by Aviation Security Fee, effective July 1, 2019 and will be governed by the National Aviation Security Fee Trust.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

50 Determination of aeronautical tariff

The Company had filed an appeal, challenging the disallowance of pre-control period losses, foreign exchange loss on external commercial borrowings, classification of revenues from ground handling, cargo and fuel farm as aeronautical revenues and other issues for determination of aeronautical tariff for the First Control Period ("FCP") commencing from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2016 by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA'). During the previous year, the Adjudicating Authority, Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT), in its disposal order dated March 06, 2020 has directed AERA to reconsider the issues afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from April 01, 2021.

In relation to determination of tariff for the Second Control Period ("SCP"), commencing from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2021, AERA had issued a consultation paper on December 19, 2017. However, as the aforesaid consultation paper does not address the issues arising out of the FCP, including true up for shortfall of receipt vis-a-vis entitlement for the FCP, GHIAL had filed a writ petition with the Hon'ble High Court at Hyderabad on February 6, 2018 and obtained a stay order from the High Court vide order dated February 7, 2018 in respect of further proceedings in determination of tariff order for the SCP. Pending determination of Aeronautical Tariff, AERA vide its order no. 48 dated March 25, 2019, has allowed GHIAL to continue to charge the aeronautical tariff as prevailed on March 31, 2016 till September 30, 2019 or till determination of tariff for the aforesaid period whichever is later. In view of the above, the Company had applied aeronautical tariff as prevailed on March 31, 2016 during the year ended March 31, 2020.

Consequent to the Order passed by TDSAT date March 06, 2020, AERA, in respect of the remainder of the SCP, i.e. from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, has determined the Aeronautical tariff vide its Order no: 34/2019-20/HIAL dated March 27, 2020. Accordingly, the Company has applied aeronautical tariff for determination of aeronautical revenue as per the aforesaid order, for the year ended 31 March 2021.

In July 2020, the Company filed an application with the AERA for determination of Aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026.

51 The Company has recognized, deferred tax asset comprising of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement and unabsorbed business losses aggregating to Rs.531.33 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 457.11) as at March 31, 2021. The Company based on the future taxable income expects to adjust these amounts after expiry of the tax holiday period. The ultimate realisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income projected by considering the anticipated tariff orders for the control period commencing from April 1, 2021, estimated revenues and expenses of the business, scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategy. As the recoverability of deferred tax assets is based on estimates of future taxable income including projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations as detailed in note 50 above, any changes in such future taxable income could impact its recoverability. However, basis the sensitivity analysis performed, management believes that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions would not effect the Company's ability to recover the deferred tax asset within the specified period as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

52 As detailed in note 48, to these standalone financial statements, certain incomes/credits recognised on adoption of Ind-AS are not considered for computation of concession fee payable to MoCA basis a legal opinion obtained. Accordingly, the following sources of income have not been considered for accrual of the concession fee:

	Income forming part of	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discounting on fair valuation of deposit received from concessionaries	Revenue from operations	7.46	6.48
Income recognised on advance from customers under Ind AS 115	Revenue from operations	1.10	1.10
Impact on account of straight lining of lease rentals	Revenue from operations	5.65	2.09
Income arising from fair valuation of financial guarantee	Other income	0.96	0.82
Discounting on fair valuation of deposit paid to vendors	Other income	0.25	0.23
Income from government grant	Other income	5.27	5.28
Amortisation of deferred income	Other income	0.26	0.52

53 The disclosure on nature of revenue from contracts as required under Ind AS 115 is part of note 26. Further, the additional disclosure on trade receivable and contract assets, contract liabilities are as below:

Contract balances	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade receivables *	111.10	119.00
Contract assets**	18.74	9.82
Contract liabilities***	38.40	12.94

* Trade receivables, beyond the credit period as per the contracts with the customers, are interest bearing. In March 31, 2021: Rs. 0.31 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 0.31) was recognized as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

** Contract asset includes unbilled revenue.

*** Contract liabilities includes advance received from customers (current and non-current)

Details of movement in provision for trade receivable is as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	0.31	1.09
Add: Provision made during the year	0.20	0.56
Less: Bad debts written off	(0.20)	(1.34)
Closing balance	**0.31**	**0.31**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

54 GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench vide its order dated July 26, 2019, has approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement (the "Scheme") with Appointed Date of April 1, 2018, for merger of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo And Logistics Private Limited ("GHACL") into another wholly owned subsidiary GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited ("GAEL") and demerger of the MRO business of GMR Aero Technic Limited ("GATL"), subsidiary of GAEL into GAEL with effective date of August 23, 2019. The name of the Combined Entity has been subsequently changed to GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited ("GACAEL"), which will provide MRO and Cargo Handling services at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Hyderabad. In consideration of merger order, GACAEL has allotted its equity shares to the Company on October 4, 2019, in accordance with the share exchange ratio mentioned in the Scheme.

During June 2020, management had assessed impairment in the carrying value of its investment in GACAEL, owing to the significant accumulated losses reported by the subsidiary. While, determining the recoverable amount, the management had reckoned the fair value attributed to the said investment on the basis of an independent valuation of the Airport business carried out as part of a definitive agreement entered by the GMR Group dated February 20, 2020, with Aeroports De Paris ("ADP") for acquisition of 49% stake by ADP in GMR Airports Limited (the holding company of GHIAL, which is the holding company of the GACAEL) on fully diluted basis. Since the assigned recoverable value on the basis of an independent valuation for the foresaid sale stake transaction with ADP was higher than its carrying value, no impairment charge was provided as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020. The management has re-visited the original assessment and believes that there would not be any change in the original conclusion as of 31 March 2021.

55 The Hon'ble Orissa High Court vide Judgement in W.P. No.20463/2018, in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited, observed that the GST provisions w.r.t input tax credit allowability in respect of Civil work are not in line with the objective of the Act, and accordingly, held that if an assessee is required to discharge GST on the rental income, it is eligible to avail the Input Tax Credit (ITC) of GST w.r.t. civil work. GHIAL is engaged in rendering output supplies which is in the nature of letting out space/ facilities to various airline operators and other parties/concessionaires, in return for consideration, known by different nomenclatures and are given that the same is leviable to GST. Hence, the Company has availed the GST ITC in respect of the costs for civil work incurred as part of the expansion project and regular operations, upon application of the said judicial pronouncement. Further, department has filed an appeal in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court. Pending outcome of judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, considering the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court and based on the opinion obtained by the Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that GST ITC in respect of such civil work is eligible to be availed by the Company. Having regard to the same, GST ITC amounting to Rs.372.80 (including Rs.256.71 pertaining to earlier years) has been claimed in GST returns and disclosed under balance with government authorities in the standalone financial statements (refer note 11).

Further, the Company has filed a writ petition (10367/2020) with Hon'ble High Court of Telangana requesting to strike down the relevant provisions of GST which denies ITC in respect of works contract services or goods and services received for construction of immoveable property (other than plant & machinery). The Hon'ble High Court had passed interim order directing the Respondents to not take any coercive action against the petitioner.

56 Utilisation of money raised through issue of Senior Secured Notes (SSN)

During the current year, the Company has raised USD 300 million (INR 2,188.29) through issue of 4.75% SSN from overseas market to fund the airport expansion plan. The coupon rate is fixed through the tenor and payable semi-annually. The Notes are repayable after 5 years i.e. February 02, 2026.
Details of utilization of funds raised are as under:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020*
Unutilised amount at the beginning of the year	749.23	-
Amount raised during the year	2,188.29	2,067.15
Less: Utilized for capital project works	(939.18)	(1,413.67)
Add: Income on temporary cash investment	29.62	95.75
Unutilised amount at the end of the year	**2,027.96**	**749.23**

* Represents unutilized proceeds out of the USD 300 million (Rs. 2,067.15) funds raised through issue of 5.375% SSN during FY 2019-20.

Details of temporary cash investment made from unutilized proceeds of SSN is as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Funds parked in:		
Current accounts	12.53	43.02
Fixed deposits*	2,015.43	706.21
	2,027.96	**749.23**

* including accrued interest of Rs. 9.14 (March 31, 2020: 11.21)

57 Corresponding figures have been reclassified /regrouped wherever necessary.

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

For K S Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 003109S

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.:233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN.: 00061686

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Place: Dubai
Date: April 28, 2021

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2021

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Block III, White House,
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Kasturba Road, Bengaluru 560001,
Karnataka, India

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), its joint ventures, as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. As detailed in Note 40 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the other current financial assets as at 31 March 2021 include a sum of Rs. 63 crores representing up-front processing fees paid to Yes Bank Limited ("the Bank") in respect of an undrawn loan facility of Rs. 4,200.00 crores in 2019. In view of certain developments, the Bank has expressed their inability to extend the said loan and accordingly the arrangement was terminated on 21 April 2020. Management of the Group has considered this amount as recoverable in full, on the basis of the Bank's acknowledgement of receipt of request from the Group for refund of the aforesaid up-front fees and an independent legal opinion obtained by the management. However, in the absence of clear and explicit evidence with respect to the recoverability of the said sum, we are of the opinion that management should have assessed and provided for necessary adjustments in the carrying value of the said sum in accordance with the relevant accounting principles as laid down under Ind-AS 109 "Financial Instruments". Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the extent of adjustment that may be necessitated and the consequential impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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

auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 18 and 19 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

5. **Impact on account of Covid-19 outbreak**
We draw attention to Note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at the balance sheet date, the extent of which is significantly dependent on the future developments, as they evolve.

6. **Utilization of funds from Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) Fund ("PSF(SC) Fund")**
We draw attention to Note 48(I)(e) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainty relating to outcome of litigation pertaining to the costs related to procurement of security equipment, construction of residential quarters for Central Industrial Security Force deployed at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad and other costs which have been adjusted from the PSF(SC) Fund up to 31 March 2018, pending final decision from the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana and the consequential instructions from the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

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

8. 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. **Utilisation of deferred tax asset comprising of minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit and unabsorbed business losses** *Refer to Note 4(v) for the accounting policy and note 33 and 52 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.* The Holding Company is under tax holiday period until financial year 2021-22 and has accumulated MAT credit asset of ₹457.28 crores (31 March 2020: ₹457.11 crores) and deferred tax on unabsorbed business loss of ₹74.05 crores (31 March 2020: ₹Nil). Recognition of these deferred tax asset requires significant judgement regarding the likelihood of its realization within the specified period through estimation of future taxable profits of the Company and consequently there is a risk that the deferred tax asset comprising of minimum MAT and unabsorbed business losses may not be realized within the specified period, if these future projections are not met.	Our audit procedures in relation to assessment of recognition of deferred tax asset comprising of MAT credit and unabsorbed business losses and its utilization as at reporting date, included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's controls over recognition of the deferred tax asset; • Understood the process and tested the internal controls over preparation of the taxable profit forecast based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and inputs to the model used to estimate the future taxable profits; • Understood and tested the controls surrounding management's evaluation of litigations and contingent liabilities; • Challenged the judgements exercised by the management and tested the key assumptions used including the impact of COVID-19 based on our knowledge of the industry, publicly available information and Company's strategic plans;

In order to assess the utilization of MAT credit, the Holding Company has prepared revenue and profit projections which involved judgements and estimations such as estimating aeronautical tariff [which is determined by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA")], revenue growth, passenger growth, profit margins, tax adjustments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Further, as explained in note 51, the Company had filed an appeal, challenging various aspects of the aeronautical tariff order passed by AERA in respect of first control period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2016. During the year ended 31 March 2020, Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) has directed AERA to reconsider the issues afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from 1 April 2021. We have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit owing to the materiality of the amounts involved and inherent subjectivity in determination of utilization of MAT credit and unabsorbed business losses through estimation of future taxable profits and projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations.	• Compared the prior year expected tax profits with the actual results to determine the efficacy of the management's budgeting process; • Tested the appropriateness of the forecasted tax liability computation as per the provisions of the IT Act, including assessment of the eligibility of various tax exemptions availed and MAT liability computation as per Section 115JB of the IT Act; • Obtained and evaluated sensitivity analysis performed by the management on aforesaid key assumptions and performed further independent sensitivity analysis to determine impact of estimation uncertainty on the future taxable profits; • Obtained and reviewed the documents with respect to the litigations during the year with AERA and the related order issued by TDSAT; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Key audit matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
2. Valuation of derivative financial instruments *Refer to Note 4(o) for the accounting policy and note 44(II) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.* The Holding Company has entered into derivative financial instruments, i.e. cross currency swap, coupon only swap and call spread options to hedge its foreign currency risks relation to the long-term debt issued in foreign currency. Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid debt at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The valuation of hedging instrument is complex and necessitates a sophisticated system to record and track each contract and calculate the related valuations at each financial reporting date. Since valuation of hedging instruments and consideration of hedge effectiveness involves both significant assumptions and judgements such as forward exchange spot, forward rates,	Our audit procedures to test the valuation of derivative financial instruments included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting; • Reviewed the management documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship; • Considered consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the Company's accounting policies and requirements under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. • Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity; • Tested the accuracy of input data provided by the management to the external valuation specialist and

currency yield curves, interest rate curves and forward rate curves and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error. We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view of the aforesaid significant judgements, estimates and complexity involved.	assessed the reasonability of the assumptions used, while valuing the hedging instruments; • Involved a specialist for testing the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to management's results; • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
3. Testing of capital-work-in-progress *Refer to Note 4(e) for the accounting policy and notes 5 and 36 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.* The Holding Company is in the process of expansion of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Company's accounting policy, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement. Further, the tariff determination by AERA for different control periods with respect to the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Asset Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering these additions are significant to the asset base of the Company, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy. Such aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised for such purpose. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the accounting principles as laid down under Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs. Owing to the above factors, we have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit due to the significance of the capital expenditure incurred during the year.	Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalisation of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs. • Reviewed management's capitalisation policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. • Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors. • Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs. • Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the capitalization is as per company's accounting policy. • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

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

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

   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 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

10. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors/management of the companies included in the Group and its joint ventures are responsible for 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

12. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

18. We did not jointly audit the financial statements of six (6) subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹1,303.74 crores and net assets of ₹131.74 crores as at 31 March 2021, total revenues of ₹523.19 crores and net cash outflows amounting to ₹8.19 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited solely by K.S Rao & Co., ('KSR') one of the joint auditors of the Holding Company, whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's ("WCC") opinion so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the aforesaid subsidiaries, and WCC's report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports issued by KSR in its individual capacity.

19. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹0.11 crores for the year ended 31 March 2021, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of its 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these 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 joint ventures, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    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 in paragraph 18 and 19 with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

20. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraph 18 and 19, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture, we report that the Holding Company, 6 subsidiary companies covered under the Act paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 2 joint venture companies covered under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

21. 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 and joint ventures, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

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

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

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

    e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, are disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures:

   i. the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its joint ventures as detailed in Note 48(I) to the consolidated financial statements;

   ii. 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;

   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 and joint venture companies covered under the Act, during the year ended 31 March 2021; and

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

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN:21207660AAAAEE1461

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19 July 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734
UDIN:21233734AAAAKK4229

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 19 July 2021

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Block III, White House,
Kundan Bagh, Begumpet,
Hyderabad 500 016, India

K. S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2, Khivraj Mansion,
Kasturba Road, Bengaluru 560001,
Karnataka, India

Annexure 1
List of subsidiaries and joint ventures included in the Report

Subsidiaries
1. GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited
2. GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited
3. GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited
4. GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited
5. GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
6. GMR Aero Technic Limited

Joint venture
1. Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited
2. GMR Logistics Park Private Limited

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2nd Floor, 10/2, Khivraj Mansion,
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Karnataka, India

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the 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 Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') and its joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and its joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

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

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

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

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and joint venture companies, as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of audited the 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Qualified Opinion

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

   The Group’s internal financial control system towards estimating the fair value of other financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', as more fully explained in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements, were not operating effectively due to uncertainties in the judgments and assumptions made by the company in such estimations, which could result in the Group not providing for adjustment, if any, that may be required to the carrying value of other financial assets and its consequential impact on the earnings, reserves and related disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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

10. In our opinion, the Group has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Group 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 weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Group’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021.

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

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Block III, White House,
Kundan Bagh, Begumpet,
Hyderabad 500 016, India

K. S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2, Khivraj Mansion,
Kasturba Road, Bengaluru 560001,
Karnataka, India

Other Matters

12. We did not jointly audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to six (6) subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹1,303.74 crores and net assets of ₹131.74 crores as at 31 March 2021, total revenues of ₹523.19 crores and net cash outflows amounting to ₹8.19 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies have been audited solely by K.S Rao & Co., ('KSR') one of the joint auditors of the Holding Company, whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's ("WCC") opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company, its subsidiary 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 is based solely on the reports issued by KSR in its individual capacity. WCC's opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to reliance on the work done by and on the reports issued by KSR.

13. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹0.11 crores for the year ended 31 March 2021, in respect of 2 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 joint venture companies have been audited by other auditors whose report 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 and joint venture companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such 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 Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 21207660AAAAEE1461

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19 July 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734
UDIN: 21233734AAAAKK4229

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 19 July 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,762.53	2,707.86
Capital work-in-progress	36	2,323.31	1,335.26
Right of use asset	6	76.59	74.47
Goodwill	7	36.27	36.27
Other intangible assets	7	50.89	25.65
Intangible assets under development		6.27	1.24
Investment in joint ventures and others	8	52.81	19.25
Financial assets			
- Loans	9	13.97	17.37
- Other financial assets	10	628.80	865.00
Non current tax assets (net)		60.51	51.88
Deferred tax asset (net)	33	373.30	252.83
Other non-current assets	11	775.71	739.30
		7,160.96	**6,126.38**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	85.78	81.85
Financial assets			
- Investments	13	1,024.54	1,241.10
- Trade receivables	14	160.65	178.77
- Cash and cash equivalents	15	693.83	270.98
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	16	1,472.98	680.93
- Loans	9	258.12	217.13
- Other financial assets	10	140.62	147.63
Current tax assets		0.01	1.71
Other current assets	11	101.46	55.33
		3,937.99	**2,875.43**
Assets held for sale	59	-	58.45
Total assets		**11,098.95**	**9,060.26**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	378.00	378.00
Other equity	18		
- Capital reserve		107.00	107.00
- Retained earnings		1,040.25	1,214.29
- Cash flow hedge reserve		126.89	165.06
Total equity		**1,652.14**	**1,864.35**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	19	7,711.92	5,685.81
- Lease liabilities		89.76	83.05
- Other financial liabilities	20	194.06	229.92
Government grants	21	30.32	35.59
Long-term provisions	22	8.08	1.47
Deferred tax liability (net)	33	8.30	6.54
Other non-current liabilities	23	102.15	68.43
		8,144.59	**6,110.81**

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	24	200.39	19.92
- Lease liabilities		0.62	-
- Trade payables	25		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		13.14	11.58
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		147.32	157.17
- Other financial liabilities	20	760.44	731.60
Government grants	21	5.27	5.27
Other current liabilities	23	117.56	59.35
Short-term provisions	22	26.17	22.99
Current tax liability (net)		31.31	35.87
		1,302.22	**1,043.75**
Liabilities classified as held for sale	59	-	41.35
Total liabilities		**9,446.81**	**7,195.91**
Total equity and liabilities		**11,098.95**	**9,060.26**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 19, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Place: Dubai
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	872.02	2,012.47
Other income	27	162.28	122.55
Total income		**1,034.30**	**2,135.02**
Expenses			
Concession fee		22.54	68.50
Purchase of traded goods		(0.38)	82.92
Changes in inventory of traded goods	28	16.55	(15.63)
Employee benefits expense	29	224.07	225.50
Finance costs	30	283.27	286.63
Depreciation and amortization expenses	31	240.04	216.49
Other expenses	32	500.90	554.88
Total expenses		**1,286.99**	**1,419.29**
Profit/(loss) before tax and share of profit in joint ventures		(252.69)	715.73
Share of profit/(loss) in joint ventures		0.09	4.50
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(252.60)**	**720.23**
Tax expense	33		
Current tax		(0.61)	118.20
Deferred tax income		(76.24)	(7.43)
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement		-	(51.70)
Total tax expense		**(76.85)**	**59.07**
Profit/(loss) after tax		**(175.75)**	**661.16**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	34	1.75	(1.91)
Share of other comprehensive income in joint ventures	34	0.02	0.02
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	34	(0.06)	0.18
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax)	34	(81.75)	195.12
Deferred tax credit/(expense)	34	43.58	(61.78)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(36.46)**	**131.63**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(212.21)**	**792.79**
Profit attributable to			
Equity holders of the parent		(175.75)	661.16
Other comprehensive income attributable to			
Equity holders of the parent		(36.46)	131.63
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Equity holders of the parent		(212.21)	792.79
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	35	(4.65)	17.49

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 19, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Place: Dubai
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

Equity share capital:

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 1, 2019	378,000,000	378.00
Issue of shares during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**378,000,000**	**378.00**
Issue of shares during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**378,000,000**	**378.00**

Other equity

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent			
	Reserves and surplus		Other reserves	Total
	Capital reserve*	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	
As at April 1, 2019	**107.00**	**668.43**	**31.72**	**807.15**
Profit for the year	-	661.16	-	661.16
Other comprehensive income	-	(1.71)	133.34	131.63
Interim dividend paid	**-**	(94.50)	**- -**	**94.50**
Dividend distribution tax	**-**	(19.09)	**- -**	**19.09**
As at March 31, 2020	**107.00**	**1,214.29**	**165.06**	**1,486.35**
Loss for the year	-	(175.75)	-	(175.75)
Other comprehensive income	-	1.71	(38.17)	(36.46)
As at March 31, 2021	**107.00**	**1,040.25**	**126.89**	**1,274.14**

*GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("the Company") has received a contribution of Rs. 107.00 crore from its shareholder i.e. Government of Telangana as per the terms of State Support Agreement for construction of Airport. This contribution received from Government of Telangana has been recognised as capital contribution from a shareholder of the Company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

For K.S.Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 0003109S

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 19, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Place: Dubai
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(252.60)	720.23
Adjustment to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows		
Share of (profit)/loss in joint ventures	(0.09)	(4.50)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	240.04	216.49
Provision for bad debts/bad debts written off	0.41	0.69
Inventories written off	0.35	0.26
Amortisation of prepaid expenses	0.04	-
Amortisation of deferred income	(11.80)	(0.85)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	23.97	1.45
Interest income	(113.83)	(82.70)
Interest expense	283.27	286.63
Interest receivable from PSF (SC) fund written off	-	15.08
Gain on sale of financial assets (mutual funds)	(8.80)	(18.57)
Provision no longer required, written back	(7.23)	(3.09)
Income from government grants	(5.27)	(5.28)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**148.46**	**1,125.84**
Working capital adjustments:		
Changes in trade payables	(2.71)	37.65
Changes in other liabilities	103.51	21.94
Changes in other financial liabilities	36.91	50.16
Changes in provisions	11.54	2.94
Changes in trade receivables	42.92	1.09
Changes in inventories	(4.28)	(25.93)
Changes in other assets	(170.22)	(186.45)
Changes in other financial assets	(24.32)	(90.29)
Changes in loans	2.62	(7.47)
Cash generated from operations	**144.43**	**929.48**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(9.69)	(127.80)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**134.74**	**801.68**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipment, including CWIP, capital advances and intangible assets under development	(1,137.09)	(1,092.40)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.71	0.47
Repayment of loans by joint venture company	-	0.32
Loans to group companies	(49.95)	(200.00)
Repayment of loans by group companies	9.95	-
Investment in joint venture	(16.35)	-
Recovery in inter corporate deposits	-	50.00
Purchase of current investments	(5,324.97)	(11,609.42)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	5,550.33	10,905.38
Movement in other bank balances	(792.05)	(565.88)
Interest received	142.95	110.61
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(1,616.47)**	**(2,400.92)**

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
CIN:U62100TG2002PLC040118
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	2,249.02	2,106.56
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(16.75)	(6.52)
Proceeds/(repayment)of short term borrowings, net	180.47	(18.02)
Payment of lease rentals	(6.68)	(1.68)
Dividend paid	-	(94.50)
Dividend distribution tax paid	-	(19.09)
Interest paid including borrowing cost	(501.48)	(433.23)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**1,904.58**	**1,533.52**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	422.85	(65.72)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	329.42	395.08
Effects of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalents held in foreign currency	-	0.06
Adjustment on loss of control in subsidiary (refer note: 59)	(58.44)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**693.83**	**329.42**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.81	0.57
With banks		
- on current accounts	73.34	69.59
- on exchange earner foreign currency account	13.39	8.67
- on deposit accounts	606.29	192.15
Cash and cash equivalents classified under asset held for sale	-	58.44
Total cash and cash equivalents	**693.83**	**329.42**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

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

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 19, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Place: Dubai
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

1. Corporate information

GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('GHIAL', 'Company' or 'the Holding Company') is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India, its subsidiaries and joint venture herein are collectively referred as "the Group". GHIAL was incorporated in 2002 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having their registered office at GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 500 108. The Holding Company is engaged in the business of providing Airport Management Services on a Build, Owned, Operate and Transfer, and only operate model. Presently, the Company is managing the operations of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport ("RGIA" or "Airport") at Hyderabad, India and the airport in Bidar in Karnataka, India.

The Group is engaged in operation of airport infrastructure and other allied service such as cargo handling, development of airport city and SEZ area near airport, trading of goods in duty free area of airport, security services, hospitality services, development of logistics park and maintenance, repair and overhaul facility (MRO) of aircraft near and around the RGIA.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in the Board meeting held on July 19, 2021.

2. A. Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirement of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

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

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rs.") and all the values are rounded to the nearest Crore, except per share data, per unit data and when otherwise indicated.

B. Basis of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiary

Subsidiary includes the entity over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed or has right to variable return from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power (that is, existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities) over the entity. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls the entity, in case the under-lying facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to above mentioned parameters that determine the existence of control.

Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and they are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

(ii) Joint ventures

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.

Joint ventures are accounted for from the date on which Group obtains joint control over the joint venture.

(iii) Method of consolidation

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the Group under Ind AS.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

The Consolidated financial statements of subsidiary are fully consolidated on a line-by-line basis. Intragroup balances and transactions, and income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated while preparing the said financial statements. The un-realised gains resulting from intra-group transactions are also eliminated. Similarly, the un-realised losses are eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence as to impairment of the asset transferred.

The Group's investments in its joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the investments are carried at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of investee. Any excess of the cost over the Group's share of net assets in its joint venture at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment. The un-realised gains / losses resulting from transactions (including sale of business) with joint ventures are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. However, un-realised losses are eliminated only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of investment and its carrying value.

Entities considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements as Subsidiaries are listed below:

Name	Principal activities	Place and Country of operation	% equity interest as March 31	
			2021	2020
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL)#	Development of commercial property	Hyderabad, India	100%	100%
GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL)	Development of SEZ	Hyderabad, India	100%	100%
GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL) @	Development of power distribution facility	Hyderabad, India	-	-
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL)	Cargo handling operations and operation of maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) of aircrafts at Airport	Hyderabad, India	100%	100%
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (GHRL)	Operation of business hotel and duty free	Hyderabad, India	100%	100%
GMR Aero Technic Limited (GATL)	Operation of MRO	Hyderabad, India	100%	100%
GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL)*	Development of commercial property	Hyderabad, India	100%	-
GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)#	Development of logistics park	Hyderabad, India	-	100%

On December 20, 2018, GHAL has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary GMR Logistics Park Private Limited. Subsequent to the year end, pursuant to the Subscription Agreement and Shareholders' Agreement dated January 08, 2020 executed by and amongst GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL), GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL) and ESR Hyderabad 1 Pte. Limited, Singapore (ESR), GLPPL allotted 4,13,35,182 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par to ESR and 16,965,078 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par to GHAL on private placement basis by passing a circular resolution dated April 16, 2020. Consequently, the percentage shareholding of ESR and GHAL in GLPPL stands at 70 and 30 respectively, as a result of which, GLPPL has ceased to be a wholly owned subsidiary of GHAL with effect from April 16, 2020.

@ The Board of Directors of the GHAPDL in their meeting held on January 18, 2020 have approved the proposal for voluntary liquidation of GHAPDL by making an application to the Registrar of Companies ("RoC") seeking removal of

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

GHADPL from their Records, and filed an application Form STK-2 for Striking Off GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited with RoC/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

*On 25th November 2020, GHAL has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited.

Information about joint venture

Name	**Principal activities**	**Country of Incorporation**	**% equity interest as at March 31**	
			2020	**2019**
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (LHAMPL)	Advertisement	India	49%	49%
GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)#	Development of logistics park	India	30%	-

3. Uncertainties relating to COVID-19 Pandemic:

Post outbreak of COVID-19 last year in the month of March, 2020, the business of the Group got adversely impacted due to travel restrictions on international and domestic travel. As a quarantine measure, Government of India ("GOI") had also imposed the countrywide lockdown with effect from March 25, 2020, however, restrictions on operation of domestic flights were lifted from May 25, 2020. Accordingly, the airport was closed from March 25, 2020 to May 24, 2020 except for cargo and evacuation / rescue flights for passengers, which in turn has materially impacted the business of the Group. However, gradually the GOI eased restrictions on domestic travel but restriction on international travel continued except air bubble flights. There has been gradual improvement in air travel over last 12 months majorly in domestic travel and management believes that it will continue to improve further over the period of next one year. The Group has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next one year and of the recoverability and carrying values of its assets as at the balance sheet date and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the financial statements. For this assessment, management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events arising from COVID 19 pandemic in these consolidated financial statements. However, the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on our business will depend on future developments that cannot be reliably predicted. The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements and the Group will closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

4. Significant accounting policies

a. Use of estimates:

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

The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when these 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.

b. Business combinations and goodwill:

Business combinations other than common control business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition other than in a common control business combination 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. Business combination involving entities under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized 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:

i. Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

ii. Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.

iii. 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.

iv. Reacquired 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.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

c. Investment in joint ventures:

A jointly controlled entity is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the jointly controlled entity. 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 Group's investments in its jointly controlled entity are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a jointly controlled entity is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the jointly controlled entity since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the jointly controlled entity. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the jointly controlled entity, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the jointly controlled entity is eliminated to the extent of the interest in the jointly controlled entity.

If an entity's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the jointly controlled entity (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the jointly controlled entity), the entity discontinues recognising its share of further losses. If the jointly controlled entity 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 recognized.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a jointly controlled entity is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its jointly controlled entity. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the jointly controlled entity is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the jointly controlled entity and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of a jointly controlled entity' in the statement of profit or loss.

d. Current versus Non-current classification:

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

i) It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) It is 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.

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

e. Property, plant and equipment:
Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, 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 net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment under installation or under construction as at balance sheet are shown as capital work-in-progress and the related advances are shown as capital advances.

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

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.

Spares parts that can only be used in connection with a particular item of property, plant and equipment, and whose use is expected to be irregular, are capitalized. Such spare parts are depreciated over a period, not exceeding the remaining useful life of the principal asset.

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

f. Depreciation:
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 by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA") in case of airport assets and as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 in case of other assets, except as stated below. The following useful lives of property, plant and equipment is adopted by the Group:

Particulars	**(Useful life in years)**
Improvements to leasehold land	30
Buildings on leasehold land *	10-30
Building interim terminal #	7

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

Other buildings	30-60
Runways and taxiways	30
Roads – other than RCC **	10
Recarpeting of runways	5
Electrical installations **	10-15
Plant and machinery	15
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment and IT systems	3-6
Furniture and fixtures	3-7
Vehicles	8-10

*The useful lives of modifications to buildings on leasehold land are estimated as 10 years.

**The useful lives of internal roads – other than RCC and certain electrical installations (transformers) are estimated as 10 years and 15 years respectively. These lives are longer than those indicated in schedule II.

#During the previous years, GHIAL has commissioned two interim terminals namely Interim International Departure Terminal (IIDT) and Interim Domestic Arrival Terminal (IDAT) to accommodate the growing traffic, until the expanded terminal becomes operational. Further, the area where these interim terminals are created, will eventually be used for expansion and boarding gates, therefore these interim terminals will need to be demolished after seven years. Based on the same, the management has considered the life of seven years period for these terminal buildings and related assets i.e. electrical installations and certain plant and machineries viz. Fire systems, HVAC systems. Accordingly, IIDT, IDAT building, electrical installations, Fire systems, HVAC systems are depreciated over a period of seven years.

g. Intangible assets:

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

Goodwill arising on consolidation is not amortized but tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 103.

h. Amortization of intangible assets:

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each year. Cost relating to software licenses, which are acquired, are capitalized and amortized on a straight – line basis over their useful life not exceeding six years.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

i. Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.
Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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

j. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes all applicable costs incurred in bringing goods to their present location and condition. However, stores and spares items held for use in providing the service are not written down below cost if the services are expected to be provided at or above cost.

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

k. Borrowing cost:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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

l. Provisions, contingent liabilities and commitments:

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation 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 recognized 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.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

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

The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

m. Retirement and other employee benefits:

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

Retirement benefit in the form of Superannuation Fund and Employee State Insurance are defined contribution schemes, and the Group recognizes contribution payable to these schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the funds.

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

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

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- 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 statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

Short-term employee benefits
Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The 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. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. However, the Group presents the entire provision towards accumulated leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement:
All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement:
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost:
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI:
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL:
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

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

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

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

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the

Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

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

a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 115
d. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
e. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equity Investments:
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings:
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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 recognized 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 recognized less cumulative amortization.

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments:
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized 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 and hedge accounting
The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non- financial liability.

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

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment;
- 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;
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as escribed below:

Fair value hedges
The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

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

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in recognised liability and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast transaction occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

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

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

For the purpose of the consolidated 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.

q. Cash dividend to equity holders of the parent
The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the Companies Act, 2013, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

r. Foreign currency Transactions
The Group's Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in INR, which is also the Group's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI"):

- certain debt instruments classified as measured at FVOCI; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges, to the extent that the hedges are effective.

s. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

t. Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

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

Income from service:

i. Revenue from Airport Operations i.e. Aeronautical and Non-Aeronautical Operations are recognized on an accrual basis, net of service tax and applicable discounts, when services are rendered and it is possible that an economic benefit will be received which can be quantified reliably. Revenue from Aeronautical operations includes landing and parking charges of aircraft, operation and maintenance of passenger boarding and other allied services. Revenue from Non-aeronautical operations include granting rights to use land and space primarily for catering to the needs of passengers, air traffic services and air transport services.

   Further, Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in non-aeronautical revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

ii. In case of cargo handling revenue, revenue from outbound cargo is recognized for non-airline and airline customers at the time of departure of aircraft. Revenue from inbound cargo is recognized at the time of arrival of aircraft in case of airline customers and at the point of delivery of cargo in case of non-airline customers.

iii. In case of MRO business, revenue is recognized upon transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances, taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government. An entity shall recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset. Revenue relating to fixed price contracts is recognized based on percentage of completion method (POC method).

iv. Revenue from hotel operations comprises of income by way of hotel room rent, sale of food, beverages and allied services relating to the hotel and is recognized net of taxes and discounts as and when the services are provided and products are sold.

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

vi. Revenue from commercial property development rights granted to concessionaires is recognized on accrual basis, as per the terms of the agreement entered into with the customers.

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

Sale of Goods:
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the time of delivery of goods to customers which coincides with transfer of risks and rewards to its customers. Sales are stated net of returns and discounts.

Interest income:

i. Interest on all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the 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 finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Dividend income:
Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

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 good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group also receives long-term advances from customers for providing the license to operate at the Airport. The transaction price for such contracts is 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.

u. Government Grants
Government grants are recognized 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 recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Such grants related to income are deducted in reporting the related expense. When the grant is in the nature of capital subsidy it is treated as capital reserve.

The Holding Company has deferred payment arrangement on the concession fee payable to Ministry of Civil Aviation ('MoCA') without interest. The effect of this assistance is treated as a government grant. The assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the assistance and the fair value. The grant is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

v. Taxes:

Current income tax
Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961.

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

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current and deferred tax items are recognized 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 recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

i. When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax on items reversing within the tax holiday period is not recognized.

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 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.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Group recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Group recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "Deferred Tax Asset." The Group reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

w. Leases

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

Group as a lessee:

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

Right-of-use assets: The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

In case of a short-term lease contract and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value, lease payments are charged to statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Group as a lessor:
Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. 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. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfers 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.

x. Segment Reporting Policies
Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') has carried out evaluation of the Group's performance at an overall Group level as one reportable operating segment i.e. 'Airport and allied services '. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Group's single business segment. The Group prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group as a whole.

y. Cash flow statement
Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

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

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

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

5 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements	Freehold land	Buildings on leasehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Runways	Roads	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computer equipments	Electrical installations	Vehicles	Total
Gross block, At cost													
As at April 1, 2019	**136.87**	**16.13**	**1,492.42**	**62.31**	**501.94**	**133.39**	**673.10**	**66.83**	**11.66**	**56.45**	**210.79**	**5.13**	**3,367.02**
Additions	2.24	-	34.45	-	371.04	0.20	34.95	5.17	4.85	26.21	45.48	3.45	528.04
Disposals	-	- -	3.77	-	-	-	(5.27)	(2.51)	(0.09)	(0.71)	(0.03)	(0.24)	(12.62)
Adjustments*	(1.37)	-	(36.16)	-	(26.18)	(3.03)	(3.04)	(0.45)	(0.12)	(0.65)	(1.48)	-	(72.48)
As at March 31, 2020	**137.74**	**16.13**	**1,486.94**	**62.31**	**846.80**	**130.56**	**699.74**	**69.04**	**16.30**	**81.30**	**254.76**	**8.34**	**3,809.96**
Additions	16.34	-	126.50	-	66.44	20.08	37.58	7.23	1.78	7.18	28.22	1.97	313.32
Disposals	(0.19)	-	(34.07)	-	-	-	(3.52)	(0.24)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.10)	(38.14)
Adjustments*	-	-	(0.24)	-	-	-	(1.38)	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	(1.63)
As at March 31, 2021	**153.89**	**16.13**	**1,579.13**	**62.31**	**913.24**	**150.64**	**732.42**	**76.03**	**18.06**	**88.48**	**282.98**	**10.20**	**4,083.51**
Depreciation													
Up to March 31, 2019	**22.09**	**-**	**242.47**	**6.64**	**63.34**	**99.45**	**250.07**	**42.50**	**4.67**	**21.55**	**149.33**	**0.81**	**902.92**
Charge for the year	6.25	-	71.43	1.33	24.30	4.70	64.53	6.22	2.32	14.00	11.24	0.73	207.05
Disposals	-	-	(0.78)	-	-	-	(3.52)	(2.50)	(0.09)	(0.71)	(0.03)	(0.24)	(7.87)
Up to March 31, 2020	**28.34**	**-**	**313.12**	**7.97**	**87.64**	**104.15**	**311.08**	**46.22**	**6.90**	**34.84**	**160.54**	**1.30**	**1,102.10**
Charge for the year	6.41	-	73.25	1.33	37.68	4.44	66.72	4.41	3.02	16.19	14.24	1.20	228.89
Disposals	(0.04)	-	(7.75)	-	-	-	(1.86)	(0.24)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.10)	(10.01)
Up to March 31, 2021	**34.71**	**-**	**378.62**	**9.30**	**125.32**	**108.59**	**375.94**	**50.39**	**9.90**	**51.03**	**174.78**	**2.40**	**1,320.98**
Net book value													
As at March 31, 2020	**109.40**	**16.13**	**1,173.82**	**54.34**	**759.16**	**26.41**	**388.66**	**22.82**	**9.40**	**46.46**	**94.22**	**7.04**	**2,707.86**
As at March 31, 2021	**119.18**	**16.13**	**1,200.51**	**53.01**	**787.92**	**42.05**	**356.47**	**25.64**	**8.16**	**37.45**	**108.20**	**7.80**	**2,762.53**

*Includes reversal of input credit of GST amounting to Rs.Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs.70.83) and reversal of project creditors liability amounting to Rs.1.63 (March 31, 2020: Rs.1.65), pertaining to construction works which were earlier capitalized.

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

6 Right of use asset

	Land and Building	Total
Gross block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2019	**-**	**-**
Additions	77.37	77.37
As at March 31, 2020	**77.37**	**77.37**
Additions	5.62	5.62
As at March 31, 2021	**82.99**	**82.99**
Accumulated depreciation		
Up to March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	2.90	2.90
Up to March 31, 2020	**2.90**	**2.90**
Charge for the year	3.50	3.50
Up to March 31, 2021	**6.40**	**6.40**
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2020	**74.47**	**74.47**
As at March 31, 2021	**76.59**	**76.59**

7 Goodwill and other intangible assets

	Goodwill	Computer software	Technical knowhow	Right to operate - cargo facility	Total
Gross block (at cost)					
As at April 1, 2019	**36.27**	**9.24**	**8.98**	**26.34**	**80.83**
Additions	-	8.38	-	3.72	12.10
Disposals	-	(0.20)	-	(0.05)	(0.25)
As at March 31, 2020	**36.27**	**17.42**	**8.98**	**30.01**	**92.68**
Additions	-	0.81	-	32.08	32.89
As at March 31, 2021	**36.27**	**18.23**	**8.98**	**62.09**	**125.57**
Accumulated Depreciation					
Up to March 31, 2019	**-**	**5.20**	**8.98**	**10.23**	**24.41**
Charge for the year	-	1.66	-	4.88	6.54
Disposals	-	(0.14)	-	(0.05)	(0.19)
Up to March 31, 2020	**-**	**7.00**	**8.98**	**15.06**	**30.76**
Charge for the year	-	2.39	-	5.26	7.65
Up to March 31, 2021	**-**	**9.39**	**8.98**	**20.32**	**38.41**
Net book value					
As at March 31, 2020	**36.27**	**10.42**	**-**	**14.95**	**61.92**
As at March 31, 2021	**36.27**	**8.84**	**-**	**41.77**	**87.16**

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

8 Investment in joint ventures and others

	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Investment measured at cost (accounted using equity method)				
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)				
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	9,800,000	13.78	9,800,000	13.66
GMR Logistics Park Private Limited	17,715,000	17.09	-	-
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures (unquoted)				
GMR Logistics Park Private Limited	1,635,000	16.35	-	-
Other investments				
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)				
Digi Yatra Foundation	148	0.00	148	0.00
On account of fair valuation of loans given to subsidaries/joint venture below market rate				
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited		5.59		5.59
		52.81		**19.25**
Aggregate value of investment in joint ventures and others		**52.81**		**19.25**

Note: Face value of Groups's investment in equity shares of the above joint ventures and other investment is Rs.10 per equity share fully paid-up, face value of investment in optionally convertible debentures is Rs. 100 per debenture fully paid-up, respectively. Further, the Group holds 49% stake in Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited and 30% in GMR Logistics Park Private Limited.

9 Loans

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Loan receivables in the nature of				
Security deposits	14.02	15.79	13.09	16.91
Less: Provision for doubtful deposit	(0.20)	(0.20)	-	-
	13.82	**15.59**	**13.09**	**16.91**
Loan to employees	0.15	1.78	5.03	0.22
Loans to related parties (refer details below)	-	-	240.00	200.00
	13.97	**17.37**	**258.12**	**217.13**

Break up of loans to related parties:	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	-	40.00	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	-	200.00	200.00
	-	**-**	**240.00**	**200.00**

10 Other financial assets

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost				
Non-trade receivables	-	-	21.04	21.26
Unbilled revenue	-	-	41.50	18.85
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	9.40	11.93
Interest accrued on investments	0.16	-	1.30	15.80
Interest accrued on others	-	-	0.91	8.59
Margin money deposits*	0.05	-	-	-
Finance lease receivables	6.41	-	-	-
Other receivables (Refer note 40)	-	-	66.47	71.20
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative assets (Refer note 44)	622.18	865.00	-	-
	628.80	**865.00**	**140.62**	**147.63**

*Margin money deposits represent security held by bank including bank guarantees issued by the bankers on behalf of the Group.

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

11 Other assets

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Capital advances		371.81	459.45	-	-
	(A)	**371.81**	**459.45**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances					
Passenger service fee (Security component) receivable		10.56	10.56	-	-
Others		7.75	7.83	10.47	6.38
		18.31	**18.39**	**10.47**	**6.38**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances		(0.04)	(0.04)	-	-
	(B)	**18.27**	**18.35**	**10.47**	**6.38**
Prepaid expenses		1.33	2.88	6.55	9.04
Lease equilisation reserve		17.10	7.37	-	-
Balances with government authorities		367.20	251.25	84.44	39.91
	(C)	**385.63**	**261.50**	**90.99**	**48.95**
Total (A+B+C)		**775.71**	**739.30**	**101.46**	**55.33**

12 Inventories

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Traded goods	14.81	31.37
Stores, spare parts and consumables	71.14	50.65
Less: Provision for non moving spares	(0.17)	(0.17)
	85.78	**81.85**

* includes material in transit of Rs. 4.80 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 1.44)

13 Investments

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Investment in mutual funds (unqouted, non-trade) at FVTPL				
Birla Sunlife Cash Plus Institutional Premium - Growth	-	-	2,011,910	63.94
Birla Sun Life Short Term fund - Regular Growth	-	-	64,246	2.05
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth Regular Plan	-	-	124,252	3.95
Sundaram Money Fund Regular Growth	-	-	1,156	-
Sundaram Money Fund Direct Growth	-	-	12,782,693	53.53
Axis Liquid Institutional - Growth Option	-	-	40,008	8.78
ICICI Prudential Liquid Regular Plan - Growth	-	-	2,059,659	60.25
Axis mutual fund - Liquid Growth Plan	-	-	173,207	5.07
UTI Liquid Cash Plan Institutional - Growth Option	-	-	211,029	68.32
UTI Liquid Fund - Growth	-	-	83,076	27.02
Axis Overnight Fund-Direcet Growth Plan	657,309	71.51	-	-
UTI Overnight Fund-Direct Growth Plan	181,428	51.03	-	-
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	3,222,496	35.76	-	-
SBI Premier Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	25,215	8.45	52,766	16.53
SBI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth	165,242	55.38	-	-
Tata Overnight Direct Plan Growth	422,642	45.90	-	-
Invesco India Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	105,494	10.98	-	-
Aditya Birla Sunlife Overnight Fund - Growth - Direct Plan	1,599,497	178.01	12,068	1.30
		495.67		**310.74**
Investment in commerical paper* (unqouted, non-trade) at Amortised cost				
SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited	-	-	2,500	114.83
SREI Equipment Finance Limited	-	-	5,600	268.04
Bharti Realty Limited	-	-	4,096	199.97
Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	5,440	249.82	500	24.46
Piramal Enterprises Limited	5,800	279.05	6,500	323.06
		528.87		**930.36**
		1,024.54		**1,241.10**

*Face value of all commercial paper investments is Rs.0.05 (March 31, 2020: Rs.0.05) per unit.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

14 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured, considered good	33.02	53.57
Unsecured receivables, considered good	127.63	125.20
Unsecured receivables, with significant increase in credit risk	1.83	1.03
	162.48	**179.80**
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(1.83)	(1.03)
	160.65	**178.77**

Trade receivables to the extent covered by security deposit or bank gurantees are conisdered as secured receivables.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	73.34	69.59
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	606.29	192.15
- In foreign currency account	13.39	8.67
Cash on hand	0.81	0.57
	693.83	**270.98**

16 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	1,403.55	609.98
Margin money deposits*	69.43	70.95
	1,472.98	**680.93**

*Margin money deposits represent security held by bank including bank guarantees issued by the bankers on behalf of the Group.

17 Equity

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Authorized share capital		
400,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 400,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	400.00	400.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
378,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 378,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	378.00	378.00

(a) **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
Equity Shares	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the beginning of the year	378,000,000	378.00	378,000,000	378.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**378,000,000**	**378.00**	**378,000,000**	**378.00**

(b) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further all shareholders will have their representative in the Board of Directors of the Company as per the terms of arrangement.

(c) **Shares held by holding/intermediate holding company**

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
GMR Airports Limited ("GAL"), Holding Company	238,139,000	238.14	238,139,000	238.14
GMR Infrastructure Limited, GAL's Holding Company	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00
	238,140,000	**238.14**	**238,140,000**	**238.14**

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

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up				
GMR Airports Limited, Holding Company	238,139,000	63.00%	238,139,000	63.00%
Airports Authority of India	49,140,000	13.00%	49,140,000	13.00%
Government of Telangana	49,140,000	13.00%	49,140,000	13.00%
MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited	41,573,540	11.00%	41,573,540	11.00%

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

(e) No Shares have been issued by the Company for consideration other than cash, during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

18 Other equity

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Reserves and surplus		
Capital reserve	107.00	107.00
Retained earnings	1,040.25	1,214.29
	1,147.25	**1,321.29**
Other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedge reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	165.06	31.72
Additions during the year	(81.75)	195.12
Deferred taxes on above	43.58	(61.78)
Balance at the end of the year	**126.89**	**165.06**
	1,274.14	**1,486.35**

(i) Nature and purpose of other reserves

Capital reserve

GHIAL has received a contribution of Rs. 107.00 crore from its shareholder i.e. Government of Telangana as per the terms of State Support Agreement for construction of Airport. This contribution received from Government of Telangana has been recognised as capital contribution from a shareholder of GHIAL.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are profits of the Group till date net of appropriations.

Cash flow hedge reserve

Represents the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve.

19 Long-term borrowings

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Bonds, secured		
1,750 units 4.25% Senior Secured Notes ('SSN') of USD 200,000 each	2,524.05	2,609.03
1,500 units 4.75% SSN of USD 200,000 each	2,156.80	-
1,500 units 5.375% SSN of USD 200,000 each	2,173.26	2,244.16
Debentures, secured		
Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 1,000,000 each	274.45	274.29
Term loans, secured		
From banks	186.51	162.23
From others	81.80	81.05
Term loan, unsecured		
From Others		
Government of Telangana	315.05	315.05
	7,711.92	**5,685.81**

i) 4.25% SSN

4.25% SSN were issued on October 27, 2017 by GHIAL to refinance secured rupee term loans and foreign currency loans and fund the airport expansion project works. The coupon rate of 4.25% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax is fixed through the tenor and is payable semi-annually. The 4.25% SSN are repayable after 10 years i.e. on October 27, 2027 (bullet repayment).

ii) 4.75% SSN

During the current year,4.75% SSN were issued by GHIAL on February 02, 2021 for funding the airport expansion project works. The coupon rate of 4.75% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax is fixed through the tenor and payable semi-annually. 4.75% SSN are repayable after 5 years i.e. on February 02, 2026 (bullet repayment).

iii) 5.375% Senior Secured Notes

5.375% senior secured notes were issued on April 10, 2019 by GHIAL for funding the airport expansion project works. The coupon rate of 5.375% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax is fixed through the tenor and payable semi-annually. 5.375% SSN are repayable after 5 years i.e. on April 10, 2024 (bullet repayment).

Senior Secured Notes mentioned in notes (i) (ii) and (iii) above are secured by mortgage of leasehold right, title, interest and benefit in respect of leasehold land (to an extent of 2,136.45 acres), freehold land of 8.824 acres and first pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable assets, all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors; all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of GHIAL in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements (i.e. Concession Agreement, State Support Agreement, Land Lease Agreement and the CNS-ATS Agreement) as detailed in the Indenture dated October 27, 2017, April 10, 2019 and February 02, 2021 respectively to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements; floating charge on all the operating revenues/receivables of GHIAL; and floating charge on all the GHIAL's accounts and each of the other accounts required to be created by GHIAL pursuant to the Security Documents (excluding any Excluded Accounts) and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

iv) Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures

GACAEL had issued 2,750 Senior, Rated, Listed, Secured, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures ("GACAEL NCDs") of face value of Rs. 1,000,000 each in two tranches of 1,000 and 1,750 each and carry interest at 8.55% per annum payable semi-annually. Interest rate on GACAEL NCD's shall reset at the end of 4 years from the date of allotment. GACAEL NCDs are redeemable at the end of 7th year from the date of allotment. GACAEL NCDs are secured by:

(a) First ranking pari passu charge on all movable assets of the MRO division of GACAEL, including but not limited to movable plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, present and future, intangible, goodwill, intellectual property, uncalled capital, present and future.

(b) First ranking pari passu charge on the Transaction Accounts and all book debts, operating cash flows, current assets, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future of MRO division of GACAEL.

(c) First ranking pari passu charge and assignment on all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of MRO division of GACAEL in the Project Documents and operation and maintenance related agreements, Clearances Approvals pertaining to their operations, both present and future and letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, corporate guarantee, bank guarantee provided by any party to the Project Documents and the insurance Proceeds received by GACAEL.

(d) Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee given by GHIAL as per Deed of guarantee dated October 04, 2017.

(e) Further, 1,000 GACAEL NCDs are secured by way of equitable mortgage of leasehold rights of the land to the extent of 16.46 acres on which MRO facilities are constructed along with the buildings, structures, etc. on the land.

v) Loans from banks, secured

a) GHAL has an outstanding term loan of Rs. 65.50 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 38.60) availed from State Bank of India under LRDS (Lease Rental Discounting Scheme) at an interest rate of 1 year MCLR plus 1%. The loan is repayable over 144 structure monthly installments beginning from October 2017 and is secured by assignment of lease rental receivables from Amazon India Seller Services Private Limited accruing to GHAL arising from fulfillment center at GMR Hyderabad Airport City as a primary security and colleteral security as exclusive first charge on all the fixed assets leased out to Amazon India Seller Services Private Limited and equitable mortagage of leasehold rights of land measuring 17 acres.

b) GHASL has taken loan Rs. 36.72 (March 31, 2020: Rs.15) from HSBC at an interest rate of 9% p.a i.e 1 Year MCLR plus 0.75% margin repyable over 20 Quarterly Installments begining from June 2021. During the current year interest rate has been reset to 8.1% w.e.f 13th March 2021.

c) GHRL has an outstanding term loan of Rs. 108.13 (31 March 2020: Rs. 115.63) which is repayable in 46 quarterly installments commencing from January 2019 to April 2030. The rupee term loan is secured by exclusive charge on immovable assets (including assignment of leasehold rights in the case of leasehold land), current assets, fixed assets, cash flows of the hotel division and pledge of 32,897,675 equity shares of GHRL held by GHIAL. Also the loan is secured by an irrecoverable and unconditional corporate guarantee given by GHIAL. This loan carries an interest rate of 8.6% p.a to 9% p.a (March 31, 2020: 8.6% p.a to 9% p.a).

vi) Loans from others (secured)

(a) GHAL has an outstanding term loan of Rs. 45.00 (31 March 2020: Rs. 25.00) from Aditya Birla Finance Limited at an interest rate of 9.65% p.a., repayable over 32 structured quarterly installments beginning from September 2021 and is secured by first ranking charge on Leasehold rights, title, interest and benefit in respect of Sub-lease Land of 1.5 acres together with all buildings, structures etc on the said land, movable assets and intangibles of whatsoever nature in both present and future, revenues, book debts, receivables, bank accounts including TRA, DSRA etc. of GHAL.

(b) GHASL has an outstanding term loan of Rs. 56.40 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 58.43) at an interest rate of 9.40% p.a., i.e., 1 year MCLR plus a spread of 1.2%. The same is repayable over 51 structured quarterly installments beginning from September 2017 and is secured by first ranking charge on Leasehold rights, title, interest and benefit in respect of Sub-lease Land together with all buildings, structures etc on the said land, movable assets and intangibles of whatsoever nature in both present and future, revenues, book debts, receivables, bank accounts including TRA, DSRA etc. of GHASL.

vii) Loan from Government of Telangana (unsecured)

Interest free unsecured loan received from the Government of Telangana is repayable in five equal instalments commencing from 16th anniversary of the commercial operations date (i.e. March 23, 2008).

20 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
At amortised cost				
Retention money	3.40	4.33	44.27	22.23
Deposit from concessionaires and others	41.55	53.63	23.34	28.62
Concession fee payable	149.11	171.96	144.45	92.11
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	-	-	28.27	7.59
Non trade payables	-	-	87.89	36.32
Capital creditors*	-	-	237.01	375.10
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	195.21	169.63
	194.06	**229.92**	**760.44**	**731.60**

*includes amount payable to parties registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 of Rs. 10.53 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 16.07)

21 Government grants

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	40.86	46.14
Grant received during the year	-	-
Less: recognised in the statement of profit and loss	(5.27)	(5.28)
	35.59	**40.86**
Non-current	30.32	35.59
Current	5.27	5.27

Concession fee is payable to Ministry of Civil Aviation ("MoCA") in respect of first 10 years in 20 equal half yearly instalments commencing from 11th anniversary of the commercial operations date (i.e., March 23, 2008). Concession fee from the 11th year is payable on a half yearly basis. The difference between the fair value and carrying value of such fee payable has been treated as a government grant as per Ind AS 20.

22 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provision for compensated absences	0.77	0.14	17.77	18.65
Provision for superannuation fund	-	-	0.18	0.20
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 37)	0.69	1.33	4.16	4.14
Other provisions	6.62	-	4.06	-
	8.08	**1.47**	**26.17**	**22.99**

23 Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contract Liabilities	39.87	37.75	14.82	10.30
Marketing fund liability	-	-	0.58	-
Deferred income	60.58	26.51	7.26	7.37
Advances from customers	1.70	4.17	58.23	7.61
Statutory dues	-	-	36.67	34.07
	102.15	**68.43**	**117.56**	**59.35**

24 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured		
From bank	79.07	-
From others	100.00	-
	179.07	**-**
Unsecured		
From bank	21.32	19.92
	200.39	**19.92**

i. Loan from bank, secured

The working capital demand loan of Rs.50 is repayable by GHIAL within 12 months of drawdown and carry a interest rate linked to bank's six month lending rate plus spread of 0.80% p.a and GACAEL has availed the overdraft facility upto Rs. 30 Lakhs which is repayable on demand and carries interest of MCLR-6M is 8.20% plus spread 1.4%, as per the terms of sanction letter.

ii. Loan from others, secured

The working capital demand loan of Rs.100 has been availed by GHIAL from a financial istitution and is repayable within 12 months of drawdown and carry a interest rate linked to institutions's long term reference rate, currently 8.60% p.a.

Working capital arrangements mentioned in notes (i) and (ii) are secured by mortgage of leasehold and/or freehold rights, title and interest in respect of 2,145 acres and 11 guntas of land under the Land Lease Agreement and other land related documents, together with all buildings and structures thereon and charge on all movable and immovable assets, all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors; all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of GHIAL in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements (i.e. Concession Agreement, State Support Agreement and Land Lease Agreement); floating charge on all the operating revenues/receivables of GHIAL; and floating charge on all the GHIAL's accounts and each of the other accounts required to be created by GHIAL pursuant to the Security Documents (excluding any Excluded Accounts) and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts.

iii. Unsecured, working capital loan from banks

Unsecured working capital loans represents commercial credit card and vendor financing facility availed by GHIAL from banks and carry an interest rate range of 15.05% p.a. (March 31, 2020: 15.05% p.a.) and are repayable within a period of 25-90 days from the date of disbursement.

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

25 Trade payables

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13.14	11.58
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	147.32	157.17
	160.46	**168.75**

Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act") as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 (along with balances due to micro and small enterprises classified as capital creditors under the head other financial liabilities):

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	23.67	27.65
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 during each accounting year;	-	-
the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this MSMED	-	-
the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group.

26 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aeronautical		
Landing and parking charges	70.36	139.91
User development fee (UDF) and Passenger service fee (PSF)	80.89	709.51
Information communication and technology charges (ICT Charges)	25.99	-
Common infrastructure charges	0.27	61.90
Fuel farm	44.25	139.29
Ground handling	10.15	34.43
Cargo	78.70	91.21
Others	31.63	28.20
Revenue from Aeronautical services (A)	**342.24**	**1,204.45**
Non-aeronautical		
Duty Free	36.72	175.26
Retail	14.82	52.26
Advertisement	13.16	38.13
Food and beverages	14.47	50.08
Parking	24.32	81.13
Land and space - Rentals	38.91	47.42
MRO services and others	264.26	269.84
Revenue from Non-aeronautical services (B)	**406.66**	**714.12**
Commercial property development	102.87	27.72
Hospitality services	20.25	66.18
Revenue from Non-airport services (C)	**123.12**	**93.90**
Revenue from operations (A+B+C)	**872.02**	**2,012.47**

Note:

(i) The Group earns its entire revenue from operations in India.

(ii) Timing of rendering of services is as under:

For the year ended March 31, 2021:

	At a point in time		Over time	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Aeronautical services	292.73	1,138.48	49.51	65.97
Non-aeronautical services	282.17	380.47	124.49	333.65
Non-airport services	7.37	23.60	115.75	70.30
Total revenue from operations	582.27	1,542.55	289.75	469.92

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

(iii) Reconcilation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue as per contracted price	870.92	2,011.37
Adjustments:		
Significant financing component	1.10	1.10
Revenue from operations	**872.02**	**2,012.47**

(iv) Set out below is the revenue recognised from:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	2.80	2.80
Performanance obligations satisfied in previous years	-	-
Total	**2.80**	**2.80**

27 Other income

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest on:		
Bank deposits and commercial papers	12.42	26.75
Loan to group companies	0.07	0.03
Others	101.34	55.92
Gain on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	8.80	18.57
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	2.83
Amortisation of deferred income	2.07	0.85
Income from government grant	5.27	5.28
Duty credit Scrips	1.62	-
Provisions no longer required, written back	7.23	3.09
Profit on sale of assets	-	0.42
Other non-operating income	23.46	8.81
	162.28	**122.55**

28 Changes in inventory of traded goods

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening stock of traded goods	31.37	15.74
Closing stock of traded goods	14.82	31.37
	16.55	**(15.63)**

29 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	196.01	195.68
Contribution to provident and other funds	13.06	13.49
Gratuity expense	3.26	1.78
Staff welfare expenses	11.74	14.55
	224.07	**225.50**

30 Finance costs

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest on borrowings	163.31	145.62
Premium on derivative instruments	82.45	82.55
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	19.57	20.96
Other borrowing costs	17.94	37.50
	283.27	**286.63**

31 Depreciation and amortization expense

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 5)	228.89	207.05
Amortisation of right of use assets (refer note 6)	3.50	2.90
Amortisation of other intangible assets (refer note 7)	7.65	6.54
	240.04	**216.49**

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

32 Other expenses

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Operating and maintenance expenses	20.44	35.53
Power and fuel	21.70	32.78
Manpower hire charges	50.97	64.04
Consumption of stores and spares	92.62	67.70
Foods and beverages consumed	2.42	6.66
Cargo handling charges	4.00	4.77
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	27.06	27.21
Buildings	6.29	9.09
IT Systems	20.04	18.08
Others	11.30	16.56
Insurance	10.37	6.70
Security expenses	19.57	25.71
Rent	3.39	3.83
Rates and taxes	12.15	21.49
Advertising and business promotion	6.27	14.37
Collection charges	1.08	6.65
Travelling and conveyance	22.11	33.92
Provision for planned maintenance under SCA	11.85	-
Communication costs	3.99	5.80
Legal and professional expenses	33.00	54.17
Technical fees	6.62	5.81
Management fees	29.17	35.78
Directors' sitting fees	0.21	0.23
Payment to auditors (refer note A below)	0.66	0.73
Donation	3.92	14.80
CSR expenditure	13.61	10.59
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	0.47	-
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	1.81	-
Inventories written off	0.35	0.26
Bad debts written off	0.41	0.69
Construction and land development	21.88	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	0.83	0.58
Property, plant and equipment and CWIP written off	23.50	1.87
Interest receivable from PSF (Security Component) Fund written off	-	15.08
Miscellaneous expenses	16.84	13.40
	500.90	**554.88**

A. Payment to Auditors

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
As Auditor		
Audit fee	0.41	0.42
Tax audit fee	0.11	0.13
Other services		
Other services (Including certification fee)*	0.97	1.10
Reimbursement of expenses	0.04	0.07
	1.53	**1.72**
Less: SSN issuance cost considered as an adjustment to borrowings	(0.87)	**(0.99)**
	0.66	**0.73**

*includes Rs.0.87 (March 31, 2020: Rs.0.99) towards assurance related services for issuance of SSN which are adjusted against borrowings.

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

33 Income tax

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Statement of profit and loss:		
Current income tax	(0.61)	118.20
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	(51.70)
Deferred tax	(76.24)	(7.43)
Income tax expense / (credit) reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(76.85)**	**59.07**
Less: Adjustments relating to previous year	0.74	1.08
Income tax expense / (credit) for the year	**(76.11)**	**60.15**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the reported periods:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit / (loss) before tax	(252.60)	720.23
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2020: 34.94%)	(88.27)	251.68
Adjustments:		
Exempt income not included in calculation of tax	-	(200.08)
Expenses disallowed in calculation of tax	5.59	4.20
Reversal of deferred tax during tax holiday period u/s 80IA	2.25	8.79
Others	4.32	(4.44)
Income tax expense / (credit) for the year	**(76.11)**	**60.15**

Deferred tax

	Statement of profit or loss/OCI		Balance sheet	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deferred tax asset				
Unabsorbed business losses & depreciation	(70.68)	3.46	80.40	9.72
MAT Credit asset	(0.18)	(51.70)	457.59	457.41
Capital work-in progress	(11.13)	(27.31)	42.36	31.23
Others	(5.43)	(2.32)	8.71	3.28
	(87.42)	(77.87)	589.06	501.64
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	12.33	18.50	(188.60)	(176.27)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(43.58)	61.78	(35.24)	(78.82)
Fair value of financial assets/liabilities	(0.04)	0.24	(0.22)	(0.26)
	(31.29)	80.52	(224.06)	(255.35)
Net deferred tax assets	**(118.71)**	**2.65**	**365.00**	**246.29**

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

Reconciliations of net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance as at beginning of the year	246.29	248.94
Recognised in profit or loss	75.19	58.95
Recognised in OCI	43.52	(61.60)
	365.00	**246.29**
Deferred tax asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet		
Deferred tax asset (net)	373.30	252.83
Deferred tax liability (net)	(8.30)	(6.54)

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 was issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India on 20 September 2019. Pursuant to the said Ordinance, the Group is entitled to avail revised tax rates from the financial year commencing 1 April 2019. However, on the basis of a detailed analysis of the provisions of the Ordinance, management has concluded that the Group shall avail revised tax rates after utilization of various tax credits that the Group is currently entitled for. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 do not include any adjustments on account of changes in the corporate tax rates.

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 Components of other comprehensive income

Disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

For the year ended March 31, 2021

	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Cash flow hedge reserve (net)	(242.73)	-	(242.73)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	160.98	-	160.98
Deferred tax	43.58	-	43.58
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	-	1.71	1.71
Closing balance	**(38.17)**	**1.71**	**(36.46)**

For the year ended March 31, 2020

	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Cash flow hedge reserve	625.77	-	625.77
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(430.65)	-	(430.65)
Deferred tax	(61.78)	-	(61.78)
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	-	(1.71)	(1.71)
Closing balance	**133.34**	**(1.71)**	**131.63**

35 Earnings per equity share (EPES)

The following reflects the profit/ (loss) and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders of the company	(175.75)	661.16
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted)	378,000,000	378,000,000
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (Rs.)	(4.65)	17.49
Face value per share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

36 Capital work-in-progress

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Capital expenditure incurred on property, plant and equipment	1,805.28	1,063.76
Legal and professional expense	165.64	145.78
Employee benefits expense	1.38	0.75
Finance costs	473.62	216.60
Other expenses	5.68	5.94
Total (i)	**2,451.60**	**1,432.83**
Less:-		
Interest income from bank deposit	(125.37)	(95.76)
Interest income on security deposit paid	(2.35)	(1.24)
Temporary lease rentals earned net of taxes	(0.57)	(0.57)
Total (ii)	**(128.29)**	**(97.57)**
Net capital work-in-progress (i-ii)	**2,323.31**	**1,335.26**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the following expenses of revenue nature are capitalized to the capital work-in-progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the other expenses are net of amounts capitalized by the Group.

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance (A)	**271.50**	**121.57**
Expense:		
Legal and professional expense	58.54	91.18
Employee benefit expense	0.63	0.40
Finance cost	260.18	231.53
Other expenses	0.82	4.52
Total (B)	**320.17**	**327.63**
Less:		
Interest income from bank deposit	(29.61)	(95.76)
Interest income on security deposit paid	(1.11)	(1.24)
Total (C)	**(30.72)**	**(97.00)**
Less: Capitalised during the year (D)	(18.91)	(80.70)
Less: Adjustments (E)*	(24.01)	-
Closing balance (F=A+B-C-D-E)	**518.03**	**271.50**

*Represents write off of expenditure related to ongoing project of the Group.

37 Retirement and other employee benefits:

a) Defined contribution plan:

Contribution to provident and other funds under employee benefits expense are as under:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contribution to provident fund	9.79	9.84
Contribution to ESI and Labour welfare fund	0.66	0.84
Contribution to superannuation fund	2.61	2.81
	13.06	**13.49**

b) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation which is funded through policy taken from Life insurance Corporation of India and liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 0.20 (March 31, 2020: 0.20).

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

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in employee benefits expense):

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current service cost	2.91	1.60
Interest cost on net Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	0.36	0.18
Net benefit expense	**3.27**	**1.78**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

37 Retirement and other employee benefits: (continued)

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(1.44)	(0.56)
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	-	0.82
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(0.31)	1.65
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	**(1.75)**	**1.91**

Amounts recognised in the Balance sheet are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets	13.90	12.52
Defined benefit obligation	(18.75)	(17.99)
Plan (liability)/ asset	**(4.85)**	**(5.47)**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	17.99	15.17
Interest cost	1.19	1.09
Current service cost	2.91	1.58
Benefits paid	(1.44)	(1.46)
Actuarial losses /(gains) on obligation	(1.09)	0.80
Acquisition cost	(0.81)	0.81
Closing defined benefit obligation	**18.75**	**17.99**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	12.42	11.59
Expected return on plan assets	0.63	0.70
Contributions by employer	1.82	1.76
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.31	(1.14)
Acquisition adjustment	-	0.81
Interest income on plan assets	0.21	0.20
Benefits paid	(1.49)	(1.42)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	-	0.01
Closing fair value of plan assets	**13.90**	**12.51**

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

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

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate	5.70% to 6.80%	5.70% to 6.80%
Rate of compensation increase	6% to 8%	6% to 8%
Employee turnover	5% to 20%	5% to 20%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is shown below:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in discount rate	(1.47)	(1.38)
Effect due to 1% decrease in discount rate	1.71	0.75
Attrition rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in attrition rate	0.02	0.07
Effect due to 1% decrease in attrition rate	(0.03)	(0.08)
Salary escalation rate		
Effect due to 1% increase in salary increase rate	1.37	1.23
Effect due to 1% decrease in salary increase rate	(1.25)	0.28

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

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

37 Retirement and other employee benefits: (continued)

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
with-in one year	1.76	2.16
between one to two years	2.00	1.91
between two to three years	1.78	2.08
between three to five years	5.76	4.84
between five to ten years	14.97	15.37

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

38 Reimbursement of expenses claimed by the Group from the concessionaries and other vendors based on the contractual arrangements have been reduced from the respective expense head as mentioned in the table below:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Expense head		
Electricity and water charges	32.27	27.68
Salaries, wages and bonus	3.74	2.64
Staff welfare expenses	1.33	3.10
Insurance	-	0.03
Rates and taxes	-	0.04
Miscellaneous expenses	7.27	0.38
Rent	0.53	0.48
Travelling and conveyance	0.45	1.30
Repairs and maintenance	7.75	3.45
Office maintenance expense	-	0.19
	53.34	**39.29**

39 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in such a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). The Group only has a single geographical segment operating in Hyderabad, India. As per the evaluation carried out by CODM the Group has only one reportable business segment i.e. of airport and allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Group's single business segment. The information relating to different products and services regarding products and services regarding Revenue from contracts with customers along with other income are given in Note 26 and 27.

Major Customers: Revenue from one customer of the Group is approximately Rs. 237.56 out of revenue from operations of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 387.23).

40 During the financial year ended 2019, GHIAL had entered into a term loan facility arrangement with Yes Bank Limited ("YBL" or "Bank"), to avail term loan of Rs. 4,200, and had incurred an up-front processing fee of Rs. 63. However, in view of certain developments, the Bank expressed its inability to extend the loan, and accordingly on April 21, 2020, the arrangement was terminated. Further YBL vide their letter dated June 9, 2020 acknowledged the receipt of request from GHIAL for refund of the aforesaid up-front fees and to present GHIAL's request to the appropriate committees for approvals. Further, management has obtained legal opinion from an independent lawyer regarding GHIAL's right to receive the refund of upfront fee. In view of the above and on the basis of on-going discussions with the Bank officials, management is confident of the recovery of the said amount in full, and accordingly, no adjustment were considered necessary in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

41 Disclosure on changes in financing liabilities

	Current borrowings	Non-current borrowings	Assets held to hedge
Balance as on 1 April 2019	**37.94**	**3,189.50**	**239.23**
Cash flows, net	(18.02)	2,100.04	(216.32)
Amortization of borrowing cost	-	(26.79)	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	430.65	-
Finance cost	-	-	191.13
Change in fair values	-	-	650.96
Balance as on 31 March 2020	**19.92**	**5,693.40**	**865.00**
Cash flows, net	180.47	2,232.27	(192.31)
Amortization of borrowing cost	-	(24.50)	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(160.98)	-
Finance cost	-	-	209.28
Change in fair values	-	-	(259.79)
Balance as on 31 March 2021	**200.39**	**7,740.19**	**622.18**

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

42 Related party transactions

a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of the related party
Holding company	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
GAL's holding company	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
Ultimate holding company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
Fellow subsidiary companies	GMR Aviation Private Limited Delhi International Airport Limited GMR Energy Trading Limited GMR Highways Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited GMR Airport Developers Limited Kakinada SEZ Limited GMR Aerostructure Services Limited GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited Raxa Security Services Limited GMR Warora Energy Limited GMR Infra Developers Limited GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited GMR Goa International Airport Limited GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited
Shareholders having significant influence	Government of Telangana Airports Authority of India Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. G M Rao, Executive Chairman Mr. GBS Raju – Managing Director Mr. SGK Kishore – Chief Executive Officer (till June 14, 2020) Mr. Pradeep Panicker – Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f June 15, 2020) Mr. Rajesh Arora – Chief Financial Officer (till May 31, 2019) Mr. Anand Kumar Polamada - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f June 1, 2019) Mr. Anup Kumar Samal - Company Secretary Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Director Mr. HJ Dora – Director Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar– Director Mr. C Prasanna – Director Mr. Venkatramana Hegde – Director (till July 30, 2020) Mr. IN Murthy – Director Mr. K Ramakrishna Rao IAS – Director Mr. Jayesh Ranjan IAS – Director Mr. Raja Azmi bin Raja Nazuddin – Director (till February 10, 2020) Mr. Mohd Shukrie bin Mohd Salleh- Additional Director w.e.f June 15, 2020 Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu- Independent Director Mr. Joyanta Chakraborty -Director (w.e.f March 16, 2021) Mr. NC Sarabeswaran- Independent Director Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa -Independent Director Mr. Madhu Ramachandra Rao – Independent Director
Joint Venture	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited
Joint Venture of GHAL	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited #
Associate of GIL	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited
Relative of KMP	Ramadevi Bommidala
Enterprises where KMP and their relatives exercise significant influence	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
Other entities in which Directors are interested	GMR Family Fund Trust Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited Geokno India Private Limited

On December 20, 2018, GHAL has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary GMR Logistics Park Private Limited. Subsequent to the year end, pursuant to the Subscription Agreement and Shareholders' Agreement dated January 08, 2020 executed by and amongst GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL), GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL) and ESR Hyderabad 1 Pte. Limited, Singapore (ESR), GLPPL allotted 4,13,35,182 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par to ESR and 16,965,078 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par to GHAL on private placement basis by passing a circular resolution dated April 16, 2020. Consequently, the percentage shareholding of ESR and GHAL in GLPPL stands at 70 and 30 respectively, as a result of which, GLPPL has ceased to be a wholly owned subsidiary of GHAL with effect from April 16, 2020.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

42 Related party disclosures (continued)

b) Transactions with related parties

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Services received		
Raxa Security Services Limited	24.65	27.23
Airports Authority of India	0.01	0.03
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	5.84
GMR Airport Developers Limited	27.10	30.94
GMR Infrastructure Limited	10.21	10.35
GMR Airports Limited	25.83	32.18
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.33	0.74
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	-	0.39
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.15	0.72
Security deposit (paid) /received		
GMR Logistics Parks Private Limited	36.23	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	10.00	-
Income from operations		
Airports Authority of India	0.19	0.43
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.00	0.08
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.02	0.02
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	10.99	34.02
Kakinada SEZ Limited	0.24	0.25
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.24	0.17
GMR Airports Limited	0.00	0.34
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.01	0.01
Geokno India Private Limited	0.04	0.10
GMR Energy Trading Limited	-	0.00
GMR Highways Limited	0.06	0.25
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.40	0.40
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited	3.18	3.16
GMR Infra Developers Limited	-	0.06
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.97	-
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.21	-
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.01	0.02
Unsecured loans given		
GMR Infra Development Limited	-	20.00
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	40.00	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited	9.95	200.00

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

b) Transactions with related parties (continued)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured loan received back		
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	-	0.32
GMR Infrastructure Limited	9.95	-
Investment in Joint Venture		
GMR Logistics Parks Private Limited	33.32	-
Interest on unsecured loan given		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	22.27	7.90
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.22	-
GMR Infra Development Limited	-	0.04
Interest income on optionally convertible debentures		
GMR Logistics Parks Private Limited	0.16	-
Interest on delayed payments from customers		
GMR Energy Trading Limited	-	0.01
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	-	0.15
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.00	0.00
Purchase of captial asset / services for Capital work-in-progress:		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	44.06	52.54
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.17	-
Airports Authority of India	-	0.02
CSR expenditure		
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	10.97	10.59
Straight lining of lease rental income		
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	(0.00)	0.02
GMR Business Process Services Private Limited	0.04	0.04
GMR Highways Limited	(0.00)	0.00
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.00	0.01
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.02	0.04
Raxa Security Services Limited	(0.00)	0.00
Depreciation and Interest cost as per Ind AS 116		
GMR Family Fund Trust	0.41	0.35
Government of Telangana	8.52	8.52
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	0.30	0.24
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.67	-
Advance received from customer		
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	7.00	-
Income on amortization of deposit received		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.00	0.00
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.06	0.05
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.01	0.02
Interest income on amortization of deposit paid:		
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.16	0.15
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	0.01	0.01
GMR Family Fund Trust	0.03	0.03

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

b) Transactions with related parties (continued)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest expense on amortization of deposit received:		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.00	-
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.04	0.04
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.01	0.01
GMR Logistics Parks Private Limited	0.01	-
Amortisation of expense on deposit paid		
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.16	0.14
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.02	-
Reimbursement of expenses claimed by the Group during the year from its related parties		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.17	0.01
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	0.50	1.11
Kakinada SEZ Limited	0.06	0.06
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.01	1.63
GMR Airports Limited	0.02	0.21
Airports Authority of India	3.11	3.43
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.70	1.30
GMR Highways Limited	0.08	0.05
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.01	0.00
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.04	0.07
Geokno India Private Limited	0.00	0.00
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited	0.27	0.59
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.02	-
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	0.02
Reimbursement of expenses claimed from the Group during the year by its related parties		
GMR Airports Limited	-	0.37
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.12	0.11
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	-	0.19
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.60	0.31
Dividend paid		
GMR Airport Limited	-	59.53
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	0.00
MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited	-	10.39
Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad	-	0.00
Government of Telangana	-	12.29
Airports Authority of India	-	12.29
Rent		
Ramadevi Bommidala	0.22	0.23
Remuneration paid to Key managerial personnel		
Short term employee benefits	7.46	14.20
Sitting fees	0.21	0.23

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

c) Outstanding balances at the end of the year

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Balance recoverable/(payable)				
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	-	0.03	-	0.03
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	(4.87)	-	(5.31)
Airports Authority of India	-	3.46	-	5.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	(0.86)	-	(2.31)
Delhi International Airport Limited	-	(0.12)	-	1.56
GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited	-	0.04	-	0.04
GMR Airports Limited	-	(6.61)	-	(7.93)
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited	-	0.01	-	0.01
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	-	0.01	-	0.01
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	0.00	-	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	(7.76)	-	(12.33)
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	-	(5.60)	-	0.77
Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	0.01	-	0.69
GMR Energy Trading Limited	-	-	-	0.00
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	-	0.59	-	(0.03)
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	-	0.00	-	0.00
GMR Highways Limited	-	0.25	-	0.26
Geokno India Private Limited	-	0.84	-	0.81
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited	-	1.05	-	1.66
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	-	0.00	-	-
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	0.41	-	0.02
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	-	0.97	-	-
GMR Logistics Parks Private Limited	-	0.16	-	-
Security deposit receivable /(payable)				
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	(0.39)	-	(0.34)	(0.02)
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	(0.11)	-	(0.10)	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	1.69	-	1.70
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	-	0.10	0.09	-
GMR Family Fund Trust	-	0.36	0.33	-
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.20	-	-	-
Ramadevi Bommidala	0.03	-	(0.00)	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	4.65	4.64	8.92
GMR Logistics Parks Private Limited	(0.29)	-	-	-
Loans given				
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	200.00	-	200.00
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	40.00	-	-
Investment in optionally convertible debentures				
GMR Logistics Parks Private Limited	16.35	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities				
GMR Family Fund Trust	(2.46)	-	(0.47)	-
Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited	(1.77)	-	(0.34)	-
Government of Telanagana	(76.98)	-	(74.26)	-
Delhi International Airport Limited	(0.60)	(0.50)	-	-
Borrowings				
Government of Telangana	(315.05)	-	(315.05)	-

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

43 Leases

(a) **Group as a lessee**

Group has taken land, office and other spaces on operating lease having a term ranging from 5 years to 60 years. The land lease has an escalation of 5% per annum from the 8th anniversary of the Commercial Operations Date (i.e., March 23, 2008) and is co-terminus with the concession period. The office and other space leases have an escalation of 5% per annum and are renewable at the end of the lease period with mutual consent.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets:

	Category of ROU asset		Total
	Land	Building	
Recognition on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 effective April 1, 2019	67.43	9.94	77.37
Additions	-	-	-
Deletion	-	-	-
Depreciation	(1.38)	(1.52)	(2.90)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**66.05**	**8.42**	**74.47**
Additions	-	1.95	1.95
Additions on account of modification in the terms of contract	-	3.67	3.67
Depreciation	(1.38)	(2.12)	(3.50)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**64.67**	**11.92**	**76.59**

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current lease liabilities	0.62	-
Non-current lease liabilities	89.76	83.05
	90.38	**83.05**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance as at the beginning of the year	83.05	76.94
Movement:		
Additions	1.95	-
Additions on account of modification in the terms of contract	3.67	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	8.39	7.79
Payment of lease liabilities	(6.68)	(1.68)
Balance at the end of the year	**90.38**	**83.05**

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation/amortisation on right to use asset	3.50	2.90
Interest on lease liability	8.39	7.79
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)	3.39	3.83
Total amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**15.28**	**14.52**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Within one year	10.59	9.41
After one year but not more than five years	27.43	23.55
More than five years	725.47	727.57

(b) **Group as a lessor**

The Group has sub-leased land to various parties under operating leases having a term of 9 to 30 years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiable.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Within one year	72.00	49.55
After one year but not more than five years	245.40	184.72
More than five years	566.85	450.88

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

44 Fair values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for certain other financial assets and liabilities, i.e. "Instruments carried at fair value") appearing in these standalone financial statements are reasonable approximation of fair values.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Financial assets				
I. At fair value through Profit or loss				
Investments in mutual funds	495.67	310.74	495.67	310.74
II. At fair value through Other comprehensive income				
Cash flow hedges (refer note V(a))				
Cross currency swap	466.25	702.08	466.25	702.08
Coupon only swap	0.00	31.92	0.00	31.92
Call spread option	155.93	131.00	155.93	131.00
III. At amortized cost				
Investments in commercial paper	528.87	930.36	528.87	930.36
Loans	272.09	234.50	272.09	234.50
Trade receivables	160.65	178.77	160.65	178.77
Cash and cash equivalents	693.83	270.98	693.83	270.98
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,472.98	680.93	1,472.98	680.93
Other financial assets	147.24	147.63	147.24	147.63
	4,393.51	**3,618.91**	**4,393.51**	**3,618.91**
Financial liabilities				
IV. At amortized cost				
Borrowings	7,912.31	5,705.73	7,953.09	4,636.61
Other financial liabilities	954.50	961.52	954.24	961.06
Lease liabilities	90.38	83.05	90.38	83.05
Trade payables	160.46	168.75	160.46	168.75
	9,117.65	**6,919.05**	**9,158.17**	**5,849.47**

V. Assumption used in estimating the fair values:

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

(a) Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives 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. As at March 31, 2021, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

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

(c) The fair value of borrowings is based on the traded price of the bond and the prevailing exchange rate.

(d) Management has assessed that cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other bank balances and other current liabilities balances approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments, hence the carrying value is considered to the same as its fair value.

45 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities as at the reporting date.

	Fair value measurement using		
	Market prices in active markets	**Significant observable inputs**	**Significant unobservable inputs**
	(Level 1)	**(Level 2)**	**(Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value as at March 31, 2021			
Investment in mutual funds	495.67	-	-
Derivatives designed as Cash flow hedge	-	622.18	-
	495.67	**622.18**	**-**
Assets measured at fair value as at March 31, 2020			
Investment in mutual funds	310.74	-	-
Derivatives designed as Cash flow hedge	-	865.00	-
	310.74	**865.00**	**-**

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the current and previous year.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

46 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Group's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by senior management team that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

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

The sensitivity analysis for borrowings have been not prepared as the amount of debt is fully hedged at the fixed currency exchange rate, therefore there is no impact on account of foreign exchange fluctuation. The analysis also excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The assumptions made in calculating the sensitivity analyses are:

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Group does not have any exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates as Group's long-term debt obligations are in the form of Senior Secured Notes ("SSN") with fixed interest rate of 4.25% p.a., 5.375% p.a. and 4.75% p.a on total amount of USD 350 million, USD 300 million and USD 300 million respectively. 4.25% SSN has been swapped for 8.65% p.a. (weighted average of all Cross Currency Swap (CCS) contracts) on INR notional of Rs. 2,229.95; the interest obligation on 5.375% SSN has been swapped for 6.05% p.a. (weighted average of all Coupon Only Swap (COS) contracts) on INR notional of Rs. 2,094.48; and interest obligation on 4.75% SSN has been swapped for 5.41% p.a. (weighted average of all COS contracts) on INR notional of Rs. 2,188.29.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Group's policy is to convert variable rate loan to fixed rate loan if the perceived uncertainty of such variable market rates is for a long term. As at March 31, 2021, approximately 98% (March 31, 2020: 97%) of the Group's borrowings are at fixed rate of interest after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes as at the end of the reporting period for actual outstanding balances is not significant and therefore, any change in interest rate will not materially impact the reported profit / loss for the period.

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings:		
Floating interest rate	187.69	112.02
Fixed interest rate	7,859.95	5,668.83

*The borrowings exposures are disclosed on the basis of actual transaction value.

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. Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings as enumurated above. However, Group has hedged its borrowings through cross currency swaps, call option spread and coupon only swap and designated the same as cash flow hedge.

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange derivative instruments measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges to hedge the USD INR conversion rate volatility with reference to the cash outflows on settlement of its borrowings and related interest payments designated in USD. The fair value of derivative instruments varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates.

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments				
Cross currency swap	466.25	-	702.08	-
Coupon only swap	0.00	-	31.92	-
Call spread option	155.93	-	131.02	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
Foreign Currency	**Foreign Currency**	**Rs. (in Crore)**	**Foreign Currency**	**Rs. (in Crore)**
Payable				
EURO	466,309	4.00	446,445	3.70
GBP	65,184	0.53	55,724	0.44
USD	4,104,618	30.01	2,943,844	22.22
CHF	23,252	0.13	22,130	0.14
CAD	25,000	0.25	10,475	0.10
SGD	-	-	19,146	0.10
Receivable				
USD	8,575,323	62.70	7,233,615	54.56
CHF	26,815	0.21	27,799	0.22
EURO	10,891	0.09	7,840	0.06
GBP	4,616	0.05	-	-
Bank balances (including credit card collection)				
USD	1,398,159	10.22	1,149,082	8.67
Others				
USD	2,689,624	19.67	834,854	6.29
Payable for purchase of fixed assets				
USD	-	-	51,030	0.42
Foreign currency on hand				
AED	54,926	0.11	19,526	0.04
AUD	1,231	0.01	3,206	0.01
CAD	710	0.00	280	0.00
CHF	7	0.00	107	0.00
EURO	813	0.01	1,943	0.02
GBP	2,775	0.03	685	0.01
HKD	28	0.00	28	0.00
JPY	42	0.00	42	0.00
KWD	1,319	0.03	84	0.02
MYR	2	0.00	165	0.00
NZD	8	0.00	608	0.00
OMR	1,475	0.03	135	0.00
QAR	4,095	0.01	2,700	0.01
SAR	28,970	0.06	17,493	0.04
SGD	590	0.00	135	0.00
THB	87	0.00	33,387	0.01
BAH	83	0.00	67	0.00
LKR	-	-	4,650	0.00
USD	494,515	3.62	1,012,655	7.64

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on Group's profit before tax is as under.

Foreign Currency	Nature of transaction	Change in Rate	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
EUR	Change in fair valuation of financial liabilities	5%	(0.20)	(0.18)
USD		5%	3.31	2.75

The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by Group subject to Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any services to major customers are generally covered by bank guarantee or other forms of credit assurance.

Financial instruments (security deposits) and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counter party. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by Group's senior management on regular basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Exposure to credit risk also includes bank guarantees provided to subsidiary companies.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is the carrying amounts of trade receivables and bank guarantees provided to subsidiary companies.

Liquidity risk

Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a rolling cash flow forecasts. Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of working capital facilities, long-term loans and finance leases. Group's policy is to ensure that the repayments of borrowings are in sync with the cash flows generated from the operations. Approximately, 2.87% of Group's debt will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: 0.54%) based on the outstanding amount of borrowings reflected in these Consolidated financial statements.Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders, if required.

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

	On Demand	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Borrowings	-	230.67	4,983.86	2,833.11	8,047.64
Lease liabilities	-	10.59	27.43	725.47	763.49
Trade payables	-	160.46	-	-	160.46
Other financial liabilities	-	741.89	155.30	122.65	1,019.84
Guarantees	605.96	-	-	-	605.96
Total	**605.96**	**1,143.61**	**5,166.59**	**3,681.23**	**10,597.39**
Year ended March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	-	31.00	2,985.03	2,764.82	5,780.85
Lease liabilities	-	9.41	23.55	727.57	760.53
Trade payables	-	168.75	-	-	168.75
Other financial liabilities	-	757.67	182.27	94.53	1,034.47
Guarantees	529.60	-	-	-	529.60
Total	**529.60**	**966.83**	**3,190.85**	**3,586.92**	**8,274.20**

Excessive risk concentration

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

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

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

47 Capital management

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

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 debt (excluding lease liabilities) divided by total equity plus debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimal level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings (A)	**7,940.58**	**5,705.73**
Share Capital	378.00	378.00
Other equity	1,274.14	1,486.35
Total equity (B)	**1,652.14**	**1,864.35**
Total equity and total debt (C=A+B)	**9,592.72**	**7,570.08**
Gearing ratio (A/C)	**82.78%**	**75.37%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any loans and borrowing in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

48 Commitments and Contingencies

I Contingent liabilities not provided for:

GHIAL	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
In respect of income tax matters [refer (a) below]	24.70	13.60
In respect of service tax matters [refer (b) below]	35.47	35.47
Claim against the GHIAL not acknowledged as debt [refer (d), (e) and (f) below]	149.35	149.01
In respect of other matters [refer (c) below]	25.20	25.20

(a) Pursuant to the income tax assessment for the years mentioned below, GHIAL had received various demands from the income tax authorities in relation to the inadmissibility of certain expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the income tax law. The management, on the basis of its internal assessment of the facts of the case, the underlying nature of transactions, the history of judgements made by the various appellate authorities, including favourable judgements received by GHIAL from lower appellate authorities and the necessary advise received from the independent expert engaged in this regard, is of the view that the probability of the case being settled against GHIAL is remote and accordingly do not foresee any adjustment to these consolidated financial statements in this regard. The details of the relevant financial year which is subject to the dispute and the amount of demanded is as follows:

Disputed tax amount

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Pending with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka		
A.Y.2013-14 [Disallowed under 115JB]	3.38	3.38
Pending with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bangalore ("ITAT")		
A.Y.2014-15 [Disallowed under 115JB]	3.76	3.76
A.Y.2016-17 [Disallowed under 115JB]	6.46	6.46
Pending with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) ("CIT(A)")		
A.Y.2017-18 [Disallowed under 115JB]	4.76	-
A.Y.2018-19 [Disallowed under 115JB]	6.34	-

Disputed disallowance of expenses, resulting in reduction in carry forward of tax losses and accordingly no tax demand has been received

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Pending with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka	Note	Note
A.Y 2008-09 to A.Y 2013-14	109.04	109.04
Pending with the Assessing Officer		
A.Y 2009-10	6.85	6.85
Pending with ITAT		
A.Y 2009-10 to A.Y 2016-17	96.33	103.18
Pending with CIT (A)		
A.Y 2013-14 to A.Y 2018-19	41.99	26.47

Note: Tax liability on aforementioned disputed disallowance of expenses is currently not ascertainable.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

(b) **Disputed service tax matters**

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Irregular availment of the cenvat credit, pending with Hon'ble High Court of Telangana*	24.84	24.84
Penalty equivalent to service tax levy on delay in payment of service tax on the user development fee, pending with Hon'ble Supreme Court	7.43	7.43
Irregular availment of cenvat credit and non-payment of service tax on recovery of electricity and water charges from its concessionaires, pending with CESTAT Hyderabad*	3.20	3.20

*including penalty amount.

(c) GHIAL had received a notice from the office of the Joint Commissioner of Labour for payment of Building and other construction workers' Welfare Cess @ 1% of the cost of construction of Airport Metropolitan amounting to Rs. 25.20 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 25.20). GHIAL had received the stay order from Hon'ble High Court of Telangana against the said order in the earlier years.

(d) GHIAL had received notice dated January 19, 2013, from Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board for disconnection of water connection for non-payment of sewerage cess arrears. GHIAL had received the stay order against the said order in the earlier years. The sewerage cess outstanding including interest as at March 31, 2021 amounts to Rs. 5.30 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 4.96).

(e) **Utilization of funds from Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) Fund ("PSF(SC) Fund"):**

(i) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) had issued orders in 2014, requiring the Airport Operators to reverse the expenditure incurred from PSF (SC) towards (a) procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment; (b) construction of other long lived assets (refer note (ii) below) and (c) payment of interest etc. The Group had used approximately Rs.142.00 towards the above expenses, excluding related maintenance expense, other costs and interest thereon till March 31, 2018 which is presently unascertainable. Management is of the opinion that the utilisation of funds from PSF(SC) escrow account is consistent with the Standard Operating Procedures, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds.

As the above order, in management's opinion, is contrary to and inconsistent with SOPs, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time in this regard, the Group had challenged the said order before the Hon'ble High court of Andhra Pradesh. The Hon'ble High Court, vide its order dated March 3, 2014 followed by further clarifications dated April 28, 2014 and December 24, 2014, stayed the MoCA order with an undertaking that, in the event the decision of the writ petition goes against the Group, it shall restore the PSF (SC) Fund to this extent.

Based on the internal assessment, Management of GHIAL is of the view that no further adjustments are required to be made to the GHIAL financial statements, in this regard.

(ii) As per the advice from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the SOP's issued by the MoCA on March 06, 2002, GHIAL, through its erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary, Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL) constructed the residential quarters for Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) deployed at the airport. After completion of such construction, the total construction cost including the cost of land and related finance cost amounting to Rs. 113.73 was debited to the PSF (SC) Fund with corresponding intimation to the MoCA. The Comptroller & Auditor General, during their audits of PSF (SC) Fund, observed that, GHIAL had not obtained prior approval from the MoCA for incurring such cost from the PSF (SC) Fund as required by the guidelines dated January 8, 2010 and April 16, 2010 issued by the MoCA. However, Management of GHIAL is of the opinion that these guidelines were issued subsequent to the construction of the said residential quarters and approached the MoCA for approval of such debit notes to the PSF (SC) Fund account. Further, GHIAL had requested the MoCA to advice the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for considering the cost of construction, land and other related costs with regard to the aforesaid residential quarters in determination of Aeronautical Tariff for the Airport. Pending final instructions from the MoCA, residential quarters continue to be accounted under the PSF (SC) Fund and no adjustments have been made to GHIAL financial statements.

(f) Fuel surcharge adjustments (FSA) for the period from April 2008 to March 2010 amounting to Rs. 2.05 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 2.05).

GACAEL	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
In respect of income tax matters [refer (g) below]	22.31	22.31
In respect of service tax matters [refer (h) below]	10.58	10.58
Claim against GACAEL not acknowledged as debt [refer (i), (j) and (k) below]	14.17	14.16

(g) Pursuant to the income tax assessment for the years mentioned below, GACAEL had received various demands from the income tax authorities in relation to the inadmissibility of certain expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the income tax law. The management, on the basis of its internal assessment of the facts of the case, the underlying nature of transactions, the history of judgements made by the various appellate authorities, including favourable judgements received by GACAEL from lower appellate authorities and the necessary advise received from the independent expert engaged in this regard, is of the view that the probability of the case being settled against GACAEL is remote and accordingly do not foresee any adjustment to these consolidated financial statements in this regard. The details of the relevant financial year which is subject to the dispute and the amount of demanded is as follows:

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

Disputed tax amount

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Pending with the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana		
A.Y.2009-10 to A.Y.2012-13 [Disallowed under 80IA]	9.84	9.84
A.Y.2013-14 and A.Y.2014-15 [Disallowed under 80IA]	7.29	7.29
Pending with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad ("ITAT")		
A.Y.2008-09 [Disallowed under 80IA]	0.85	0.85
Pending with Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals), Hyderabad ("CIT")		
A.Y.2015-16 [Disallowed under 80IA]	4.17	4.17
A.Y.2016-17 [Disallowed under 80IA]	0.16	0.16

(h) **Disputed service tax matters**

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Rejection of service tax refund claim, pending with CESTAT, Hyderabad	1.03	1.03
	5.92	5.92
Service tax on export cargo handling services from March 2008 to June 2010, pending with CESTAT, Hyderabad*		
Irregular availment of the cenvat credit, pending with CESTAT, Hyderabad*	1.28	1.28

*including penalty amount.

(i) GACAEL accrued customs officers' salaries stationed at Air Cargo Terminal based on debit notes raised by the customs department on GHIAL as the ultimate cost has to be borne by the custodian i.e. GACAEL. GHIAL filed a writ petition under article, 226 of the Constitution of India in the Honorable High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad against the demand raised in previous years, GHIAL had received an order from the Honorable High court of Andhra Pradesh (Single Judge), stating that the grounds on which the levy was made by customs department were wholly unsustainable and accordingly GACAEL had reversed the accrued customs cost amounting to Rs. 14.02 for the period from March 23, 2008 to March 31, 2012 during the earlier years.

Subsequent to the above order, the Customs Department preferred an appeal against the same and on November 2, 2012, a bench of two judges of the Honorable High Court of Andhra Pradesh passed an order for interim suspension of the said order passed by the Honorable Single Judge and the matter is pending.

(j) During the previous year, GACAEL had received an order from Regional PF Commissioner – I, Regional Office II, Hyderabad, regarding the payment of contributions to International Worker under Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 demanding an amount of Rs. 0.14. GACAEL has filed writ petition before the High Court of Telangana.

(k) During the current period, GACAEL has received an order from District Consumer Forum (RR District), regarding the compensation for short delivery of cargo to M/s. Excell Media Pvt.Ltd. amounting to 0.01 along with applicable interest. GACAEL is in the process of filing appeal against the order.

In respect of other subsidiaries:

(l) GHRL during the previous year has received an order from Income Tax Officer for the AY 2016-17 demanding income tax of Rs. 0.05 on account of disallowance. GHRL has filed an appeal with CIT (Appeals). The CIT(Appeals) has passed an order dated February 20, 2020 dismissing the appeal of GHRL. During the period GHRL has filed an appeal against the said order with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

(m) During the previous year, GHRL had received an order for AY 2018-19 disallowing unpaid GST of Rs. 0.001. GHRL had filed an appeal against the said order with the Commissioner of Income Tax - Appels.

(n) In case of GHRL, during the current period one of the customer has filed the complaint against GHRL for an amount of Rs.0.05 under Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

(o) GHAL has preferred an appeal with CESTAT against Order-in-Appeal passed by The Commissioner of Central Tax (Appeals) confirming the demand of Rs. 1.47 in the matter of short payment of service tax under RCM on purchase of designs and drawings under Architecture service. GHAL has filed an appeal with CESTAT against the order and reversed cenvat credit of Rs. 0.11 in FY 17-18 and paid Rs 0.04 during the year towards pre-deposit. GHAL has filed an appeal with CESTAT against the order.

(p) GHASL had received Show Cause Notice dated July 17, 2015 from the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax wherein service tax refund of Rs. 0.01 has been denied.

(q) GHRL has filed appeal with Appellate Tribunal against the orders of Deputy Commissioner and Appellate Joint Commissioner against the order confirming the demand of Rs. 0.42 towards, levying Value Added Tax on leasing of Audio-visual equipment by the hotel customers for the period from October 2010 to November 2012 and December 2012 to March 2014 respectively. Further, GHRL had filed reply to the SCN for Rs. 0.20 on May 16, 2019 for the period from Apr-14 to Jun-17 on same issue. Order awaited.

(r) GHRL during the previous year, has received an order from Deputy Commissioner of Customs, RGI Airport in respect of alleged stock variance. GHRL has filed an appeal with the Commissioner of Customs & Central Tax (Appeals-1) against the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner Customs, RGIA. The Commissioner Customs & Central Tax (Appeals-1) upheld the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, RGI Airport and reduced the penalty to Rs. 0.01. GHRL is in the process of filling an appeal with CESTAT.

(s) The Assistant Commissioner of Central tax and Customs, Hyderabad has filed appeals on May 31, 2019 before the Commissioner (appeals) against the service tax refund orders in respect of service tax charged by GHIAL on renting of immovable property for Duty free shop located beyond custom frontier of India for an amount of Rs. 3.77 issued to GHRL pertaining to the period from October 2016 to June 2017. GHRL has filed cross-objections on October 14, 2019 against the appeals and personal hearing is awaited. GHRL has submitted the reply to show cause notice asking to show cause as to why the refunded amount erroneously should not be recovered u/s 73A of the Finance Act, 1994.

(t) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, Group has amended the pay structure and made the consequent payment of provident fund on a prospective basis form the date of the SC order.

Based on the internal assessment and / or legal opinion, the Management is confident that, for the aforesaid mentioned contingent liabilities under paragraph (a) to (t) above, no further provision is required to be made as at March 31, 2021.

II Guarantees including financial guarantees

a) In case of the Group, bank guarantees outstanding in respect of Customs Duty and others Rs. 60.42 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 48.95).

Note: The above guarantees also includes performance guarantees given by the Group on its own behalf.

b) Corporate guarantees amounting to Rs. 604.43 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 528.07) have been extended by the Group.

III Commitments

a) *Capital commitments:*

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) amounting to Rs. 1,998.41 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 2,642.68).

b) *Other commitments :*

i) As per the terms of Concession Agreement, the Group is required to pay concession fees to MoCA @ 4% on its gross revenue (as defined in the Concession Agreement) of the Group for a term of 60 years commencing from March 23, 2008.

ii) During previous years, GHIAL had entered into “Cross Currency Swap” with various banks in order to hedge principal portion and to protect interest component of 4.25% senior secured notes (2027 SSN) of USD 350 million which is repayable in October 2027, with interest payable on semi-annually basis. Further GHIAL had also entered into “Call Spread (CS)” arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 5.375% senior secured notes (2024 SSN) for USD 300 million which is repayable in April 2024 and “Coupon Only Swap” (COS) to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis.

iii) During the year, GHIAL has also entered into “Call Spread (CS)” arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 4.75% senior secured notes (2026 SSN) for USD 300 million which is repayable in February 2026 and “Coupon Only Swap” (COS) to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis.

49 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a) Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which has the effect on the amounts recognised in these consolidated financial statements:

Discounting rate

Group has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector as at transition date for measuring deposits, being financial assets and financial liabilities, at amortised cost till March 31, 2018. From period starting from April 01, 2018, management has considered revised incremental borrowing rate of airport sector i.e. 10.73% for all the deposits given/received post March 31, 2018; and impact has been duly accounted in these consolidated financial statements.

Non applicability of Service Concession Agreement (SCA)

GHIAL had entered into Concession agreement with the Ministry of Civil Aviation ("MoCA"), which gives GHIAL an exclusive right of development, design, financing, construction, commissioning, maintenance, operation and management of the Hyderabad Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years at the option of GHIAL. Under the agreement, the MoCA has granted exclusive right and authority to perform some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, up gradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Airport activities' (regulated services) and 'Non-Airport Activities' (non-regulated services). Airport Activities are regulated while there is no control over determination of prices for Non-Airport activities. Charges for Non-Airport activities are determined at the sole discretion of GHIAL.

Appendix D to Ind AS 115 contains provisions to cover arrangements between public and private enterprises- referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to evaluate applicability of SCA for its arrangement under public to private partnership based on SCA guidance. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantors control or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and also control the residual interest in the infrastructure.

GHIAL's management conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115. The concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from GHIAL, MoCA and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. Airport premises is being used both for providing regulated services and for providing non-regulated services. Based on GHIAL's proportion of regulated and non-regulated activities, the directors have determined that over the concession period, the unregulated business activities drives the economics of the arrangement and contributes substantially to the profits of GHIAL and hence concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to GHIAL.

Concession fee:

As per the Concession Agreement (CA), GHIAL is required to pay concession fee to MoCA @ 4% on its gross revenue. As per Article 3.3.2 of CA, "Gross Revenue" is defined to include all pre-tax revenue of GHIAL with certain specified exclusions.

Management of GHIAL is of the view that certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS, mark to market gain on valuation of derivative instruments and gain on restatement of long-term borrowings was not in contemplation of parties in December 2004 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in statement of profit and loss along with interest income on investment of part proceeds from borrowings earmarked for airport expansion project and adjusted from the value of capital work-in-progress, do not represent actual receipts from business operations, from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/ credits should not be treated as "Revenue" for calculation of concession fee payable. Accordingly, GHIAL, basis above and Legal Opinion obtained in this regard, has provided the concession fee payable to MoCA after adjusting such incomes/credits.

49 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

b) 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. Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when these 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.

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Contingencies

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

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. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial asset

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounting cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and minimum alternate tax credit entitlement are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these amounts can be utilised. Significant management estimate 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.

50 The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group do not include Accounts for Passenger Service Fee - Security Component [PSF- (SC)] as the same are maintained separately in the fiduciary capacity by the Group on behalf of Government of India and are governed by the Standard Operating Procedure issued vide letter number AV/13024/047/2003-SS/AD dated January 19, 2009 issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India.

As per the MOCA notification, the PSF(SC) is replaced by Aviation Security Fee, effective July 1, 2019 and will be governed by the National Aviation Security Fee Trust.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

51 Determination of aeronautical tariff

GHIAL had filed an appeal, challenging the disallowance of pre-control period losses, foreign exchange loss on external commercial borrowings, classification of revenues from ground handling, cargo and fuel farm as aeronautical revenues and other issues for determination of aeronautical tariff for the First Control Period ("FCP") commencing from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2016 by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA'). During the previous year, the Adjudicating Authority, Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT), in its disposal order dated March 06, 2020 has directed AERA to reconsider the issues afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from April 01, 2021.

In relation to determination of tariff for the Second Control Period ("SCP"), commencing from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2021, AERA had issued a consultation paper on December 19, 2017. However, as the aforesaid consultation paper does not address the issues arising out of the FCP, including true up for shortfall of receipt vis-a-vis entitlement for the FCP, GHIAL had filed a writ petition with the Hon'ble High Court at Hyderabad on February 6, 2018 and obtained a stay order from the High Court vide order dated February 7, 2018 in respect of further proceedings in determination of tariff order for the SCP. Pending determination of Aeronautical Tariff, AERA vide its order no. 48 dated March 25, 2019, has allowed GHIAL to continue to charge the aeronautical tariff as prevailed on March 31, 2016 till September 30, 2019 or till determination of tariff for the aforesaid period whichever is later. In view of the above, GHIAL had applied aeronautical tariff as prevailed on March 31, 2016 during the year ended March 31, 2020.

Consequent to the Order passed by TDSAT date March 06, 2020, AERA, in respect of the remainder of the SCP, i.e. from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, has determined the Aeronautical tariff vide its Order no: 34/2019-20/HIAL dated March 27, 2020. Accordingly, GHIAL has applied aeronautical tariff for determination of aeronautical revenue as per the aforesaid order, for the year ended 31 March 2021.

In July 2020, GHIAL filed an application with the AERA for determination of Aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026.

52 GHIAL has recognized, deferred tax asset comprising of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement and unabsorbed business losses aggregating to Rs.531.33 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 457.11) as at March 31, 2021. GHIAL based on the future taxable income expects to adjust these amounts after expiry of the tax holiday period. The ultimate realisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income projected by considering the anticipated tariff orders for the control period commencing from April 1, 2021, estimated revenues and expenses of the business, scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategy. As the recoverability of deferred tax assets is based on estimates of future taxable income including projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations as detailed in note 51 above, any changes in such future taxable income could impact its recoverability. However, basis the sensitivity analysis performed, management believes that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions would not effect GHIAL's ability to recover the deferred tax asset within the specified period as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

53 Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) Credit Entitlement claimed by GACAEL in the income tax returns aggregating Rs. 37.01 has not been recognised in the books in view of the ongoing disputes/litigations with the tax authorities.

54 As detailed in note 49, to these consolidated financial statements, certain incomes/credits recognised on adoption of Ind-AS are not considered for computation of concession fee payable to MoCA basis a legal opinion obtained. Accordingly, the following sources of income have not been considered for accrual of the concession fee:

	Income forming part of	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Discounting on fair valuation of deposit received from concessionaries	Revenue from operations	7.46	6.48
Income recognised on advance from customers under Ind AS 115	Revenue from operations	1.10	1.10
Impact on account of straight lining of lease rentals	Revenue from operations	5.65	2.09
Income arising from fair valuation of financial guarantee*	Other income	0.96	0.82
Discounting on fair valuation of deposit paid to vendors	Other income	0.25	0.23
Income from government grant	Other income	5.27	5.28
Amortisation of deferred income	Other income	0.26	0.52

*These transactions got eliminated in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

55 The disclosure on nature of revenue from contracts as required under Ind AS 115 is part of note 26. Further, the additional disclosure on trade receivable and contract assets, contract liabilities are as below:

Contract balances	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Trade receivables *	160.65	178.77
Contract assets**	41.50	18.85
Contract liabilities***	114.62	59.83

* Trade receivables, beyond the credit period as per the contracts with the customers, are interest bearing. In March 31, 2021: Rs. 1.83 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 1.03) was recognized as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

** Contract asset includes unbilled revenue.

*** Contract liabilities includes advance received from customers (current and non-current)

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

Details of movement in provision for trade receivable is as below:

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Opening balance	1.03	1.38
Add: Provision made during the year	1.21	1.27
Less: Bad debts written off	(0.41)	(1.62)
Closing balance	**1.83**	**1.03**

56 GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited

Pursuant to the agreement entered by the GMR Group dated February 20, 2020, the GMR Group has executed a definitive agreement with Aeroports De Paris ("ADP") for acquisition of 49% stake by ADP in GMR Airports Limited (the holding company of GHIAL, which is the holding company of the GACAEL) on fully diluted basis. The MRO CGU is part of the Airports business. To assess whether the Cash Generating Unit ("MRO CGU") (including goodwill of Rs. 36.27) is impaired, management has reckoned the values attributed to MRO CGU which are higher than its carrying value, on the basis of an independent valuation of the Airport business carried out as part of entering the aforesaid agreement. The Management has reviewed such assessment as at March 31, 2021, the updated business plans and the projections considering the COVID-19 impact and believes that there would not be any change in the original conclusion as of 31 March 2021.

Management has also performed sensitivity analysis considering different scenarios to build in the uncertainties attached. Based on such assessment, management is of the view that no impairment is required in the carrying value of MRO CGU as at March 31, 2021.

57 The Hon'ble Orissa High Court vide Judgement in W.P. No.20463/2018, in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited, observed that the GST provisions w.r.t input tax credit allowability in respect of Civil work are not in line with the objective of the Act, and accordingly, held that if an assessee is required to discharge GST on the rental income, it is eligible to avail the Input Tax Credit (ITC) of GST w.r.t. civil work. The Group is engaged in rendering output supplies which is in the nature of letting out space/ facilities to various airline operators and other parties/concessionaires, in return for consideration, known by different nomenclatures and are given that the same is leviable to GST. Hence, the Group has availed the GST ITC in respect of the costs for civil work incurred as part of the expansion project and regular operations, upon application of the said judicial pronouncement. Further, department has filed an appeal in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court. Pending outcome of judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, considering the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court and based on the opinion obtained by the Group in this regard, the Management is of the view that GST ITC in respect of such civil work is eligible to be availed by the Group. Having regard to the same, GST ITC amounting to Rs.395.06 (including Rs.271.87 pertaining to earlier years) has been claimed in GST returns and disclosed under balance with government authorities in the consolidated financial statements (refer note 11).

Further, GHIAL has filed a writ petition (10367/2020) with Hon'ble High Court of Telangana requesting to strike down the relevant provisions of GST which denies ITC in respect of works contract services or goods and services received for construction of immoveable property (other than plant & machinery). The Hon'ble High Court had passed interim order directing the Respondents to not take any coercive action against the petitioner.

58 Utilisation of money raised through issue of Senior Secured Notes (SSN)

During the current year, GHIAL has raised USD 300 million (INR 2,188.29) through issue of 4.75% SSN from overseas market to fund the airport expansion plan. The coupon rate is fixed through the tenor and payable semi-annually. The Notes are repayable after 5 years i.e. February 02, 2026. Details of utilization of funds raised are as under:

	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020***
Unutilised amount at the beginning of the year	749.23	-
Amount raised during the year	2,188.29	2,067.15
Less: Utilized for capital project works	(939.18)	(1,413.67)
Add: Income on temporary cash investment	29.62	95.75
Unutilised amount at the end of the year	**2,027.96**	**749.23**

* Represents unutilized proceeds out of the USD 300 million (Rs. 2,067.15) funds raised through issue of 5.375% SSN during FY 2019-20.

Details of temporary cash investment made from unutilized proceeds of SSN is as follows:

	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**
Funds parked in:		
Current accounts	12.53	43.02
Fixed deposits*	2,015.43	706.21
	2,027.96	**749.23**

* including accrued interest of Rs. 9.14 (March 31, 2020: 11.21)

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

59 GHAL has entered into a joint venture arrangement with ESR Hyderabad 1 Pte. Limited (ESR), a subsidiary of the Hong Kong headquartered ESR Cayman Limited, to develop 66-acre logistics and industrial park at the Hyderabad Airport in the SPV viz., GMR Logistics Park Private Limited ('GLPPL'). ESR and GHAL for the said transaction have entered into definitive agreements with an equity interest of 70% and 30% respectively in GLPPL. Accordingly, the retained interest of 30% in GLPPL is measured at fair value as on the date of loss of control in GLPPL.

For the year ended 31 March 2020, pending completion of legal formalities which were consummated in the month of April 2020, the arrangement was classified as investment in subsidiary held for sale as of 31 March 2020.

Details of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as of 31 March 2020 are as under:

	Amount
Cash and cash equivalent*	58.44
Other current assets	0.01
Assets classified as held for sale	**58.45**
Other financial liabilities*	41.33
Trade payables	0.01
Other current liabilities	0.01
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	**41.35**

*Other financial liabilities represent share application money pending allotment of Rs. 41.33 (after elimination) received from ESR and cash and cash equivalent of Rs. 58.44 represent the total share application money received.

60 Interest in Joint Ventures

The Group has a 49% interest in Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (LHAMPL), a joint venture engaged in offering Out of Home (OOH)/Outdoor Media Services for display of advertisement at the airport. The Group's interest in LHAMPL is accounted for using the equity method in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in Consolidated Financial Statements are set out below:

Summarised Balance Sheet:

	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents Rs. 1.49 (March 2020: Rs.0.30)	34.32	32.17
Non-current assets	16.96	19.16
Current liabilities	(3.59)	(3.20)
Non-current liabilities including borrowing Rs. Nil (March 2020: Rs.0.02)	(1.08)	(1.77)
Equity	**46.61**	**46.36**
Less: Equity component of borrowings availed at below market rate	(18.48)	(18.48)
Adjusted equity	**28.13**	**27.88**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49%	49%
Group's share in adjusted equity	**13.78**	**13.66**
Add: GHIAL's share of equity components of borrowings	5.59	5.59
Carrying amount of the investment	**19.37**	**19.25**

Summarized Statement of Profit and Loss account:

	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**
Revenue from operations	19.56	62.39
Other income	0.64	0.27
Total Income	**20.20**	**62.66**
Operating Expenses	12.16	39.09
Employee benefit expenses	2.52	4.29
Depreciation	1.89	1.88
Finance cost	0.07	1.32
Other expenses	3.25	3.84
Total expenses	**19.89**	**50.42**
Profit before tax	**0.31**	**12.24**
Tax expenses	0.11	3.05
Profit after tax	**0.20**	**9.19**
Other comprehensive income	0.04	0.03
Total comprehensive income	**0.24**	**9.22**
Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year	0.12	4.52

Group's share of contingent liabilities of the jointly controlled entity is Rs. 0.74 (March 2020: Rs. 0.53).

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

The Group has a 30% interest in GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL), a joint venture of GHAL engaged in the business of acquiring land and developing warehouses on those land parcels for the purpose of renting:

Summarised Balance Sheet:	**March 31, 2021**
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents Rs. 12.11)	12.14
Non-current assets	124.35
Current liabilities	(6.57)
Non-current liabilities (including borrowing Rs. 65.51)	(71.51)
Equity	**58.41**
Less: Equity component of borrowings availed at below market rate	-
Adjusted equity	**58.41**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	30%
Group's share in adjusted equity	**17.52**
Less: Loss on conversion of subsidiary to joint venture	(0.43)
Carrying amount of the investment	**17.09**

Summarized Statement of Profit and Loss account:	**March 31, 2021**
Other income	0.18
Total Income	**0.18**
Employee benefit expenses	0.03
Finance cost	0.00
Other expenses	0.18
Total expenses	**0.22**
Loss before tax	**(0.03)**
Tax expenses	0.00
Loss after tax	**(0.03)**
Total comprehensive income	**(0.03)**
Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year	(0.01)

Group's share of contingent liabilities of the jointly controlled entity is Rs. Nil.

61 Disclosure as per the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013:

A) Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities as at:

	March 31, 2021		**March 31, 2020**	
Name of the Entity	**As % of consolidated net assets**	**Amount**	**As % of consolidated net assets**	**Amount**
GHIAL	92.69%	2,133.06	91.04%	2,321.14
GACAEL	0.10%	2.30	-0.14%	(3.56)
GHAL	3.24%	74.58	3.04%	77.45
GHASL	2.04%	46.99	1.86%	47.33
GATL	0.00%	0.11	0.02%	0.43
GLPPL	0.00%	-	2.29%	58.44
GHAAL	0.00%	0.09	-	-
GHRL	0.33%	7.68	1.14%	29.08
Jointly controlled entities (as per Equity method)				
Laqshya	0.84%	19.37	0.76%	19.25
GLPPL	0.74%	17.09	-	-
	100.00%	**2,301.28**	**100.00%**	**2,549.56**
Less: Consolidated adjustments/elimination*		(649.14)		(685.21)
Grand Total		**1,652.14**		**1,864.35**

*Consolidated adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations and consolidated adjustments.

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except per share data and when otherwise stated)

B) Share in profit and loss for the financial year:

Name of the Entity	March 31, 2021 As % of consolidated profit or loss	March 31, 2021 Amount	March 31, 2020 As % of consolidated profit or loss	March 31, 2020 Amount
GHIAL	88.87%	(151.05)	96.71%	636.81
GACAEL	-3.34%	5.68	2.49%	16.37
GHAL	1.77%	(3.01)	-0.38%	(2.48)
GHASL	0.22%	(0.37)	-0.66%	(4.36)
GATL	-0.19%	0.32	0.01%	0.06
GLPPL	-	-	-0.08%	(0.55)
GHRL	12.71%	(21.61)	1.23%	8.11
GHAAL	0.01%	(0.01)	-	-
Jointly controlled entities (as per Equity method)				
Laqshya	-0.06%	0.10	0.68%	4.50
GLPPL	0.01%	(0.01)	-	-
	100.00%	**(169.96)**	**100.00%**	**658.46**
Less: Consolidated adjustments/elimination*		(5.79)		2.70
Grand Total		**(175.75)**		**661.16**

C) Share in other comprehensive income for the financial year:

Name of the Entity	March 31, 2021 As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	March 31, 2021 Amount	March 31, 2020 As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	March 31, 2020 Amount
GHIAL	101.56%	(37.03)	100.37%	132.11
GACAEL	-0.49%	0.18	-0.29%	(0.38)
GHAL	-0.38%	0.14	-	-
GHASL	-0.08%	0.03	-	-
GATL	-	-	-	-
GLPPL	-	-	-	-
GHRL	-0.55%	0.20	-0.09%	(0.12)
GHAAL	-	-	-	-
Jointly controlled entities (as per Equity method)				
Laqshya	-0.05%	0.02	0.01%	0.02
GLPPL	-	-	-	-
	100.00%	**(36.46)**	**100.00%**	**131.63**
Less: Consolidated adjustments/elimination*		-		-
Grand Total		**(36.46)**		**131.63**

D) Share of profit and loss for the financial year:

Name of the Entity	March 31, 2021 As % of consolidated profit or loss	March 31, 2021 Amount	March 31, 2020 As % of consolidated profit or loss	March 31, 2020 Amount
GHIAL	91.11%	(188.08)	97.32%	768.92
GACAEL	-2.84%	5.86	2.02%	15.99
GHAL	1.39%	(2.87)	-0.31%	(2.48)
GHASL	0.16%	(0.34)	-0.55%	(4.36)
GATL	-0.16%	0.32	0.01%	0.06
GLPPL	0.00%	-	-0.07%	(0.55)
GHRL	10.37%	(21.41)	1.01%	7.99
GHAAL	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-
Jointly controlled entities (as per Equity method)				
Laqshya	-0.06%	0.12	0.57%	4.52
GLPPL	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-
	100.00%	**(206.42)**	**100.00%**	**790.09**
Less: Consolidated adjustments/elimination*		(5.79)		2.70
Grand Total		**(212.21)**		**792.79**

62 Corresponding figures have been reclassified /regrouped wherever necessary.

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

For K S Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 003109S

Sd/-
Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No.:233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 19, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

Sd/-
GBS Raju
Managing Director
DIN.: 00061686

Place: Dubai
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
C Prasanna
Director
DIN: 01630300

Sd/-
Pradeep Panicker
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Anand Kumar P
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

Sd/-
Anup Kumar Samal
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 19, 2021

Form No. AOC - 1

(Pursuant to First proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries / associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Rs. In Crore

S.No	1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the subsidiary	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL)	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	GMR Aero Technic Limited	GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited $	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (Formerly GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited)
The date since when subsidiary was acquired	12-Dec-2014	18-Jul-2007	4-Dec-2007	12-Dec-2014	25-Nov-2020	8-Sep-2008
Reporting period	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020 - March 31, 2021
Reporting currency	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Share Capital	473.83	90.50	51.60	0.10	0.10	156.00
Reserves and Surplus	(471.53)	(15.92)	(4.61)	0.01	(0.01)	(148.32)
Total Assets	524.36	324.94	213.48	0.65	0.09	240.22
Total Liabilities	522.06	250.36	166.49	0.54	0.00	232.54
Investments*	2.29	31.46	8.45	-	-	9.78
Turnover	325.65	87.08	19.26	0.47	-	60.20
Profit before taxation	5.62	(1.27)	0.08	(0.32)	(0.01)	(21.61)
Provision for taxation	(0.06)	1.75	0.45	(0.00)	-	-
Profit after taxation	5.68	(3.01)	(0.37)	(0.32)	(0.01)	(21.61)
Proposed dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of shareholding	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1.The annual accounts of the Subsidiary Companies and the related detailed information will be made available to the members of the Company and the subsidiary companies seeking such information at any point of time. The annual accounts of the subsidiary companies will also be kept for inspection by any member in the registered office and that of the subsidiary companies concerned.

*2.Investments except investment in Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

$ 3.On 25th November 2020, GHAL has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited.

Part B-Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Rs. In Crore

Name of Associates or Joint Ventures	**GMR Logistics Park Private Limited $**	**Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (LHAMPL)**
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2021
2. Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired		
3. Shares of Associate or Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end		
No.	1,77,15,000	98,00,000
Amount of Investment in equity shares of Associates or Joint Venture	17.09	9.80
Amount of Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures (unquoted) of Associates or Joint Venture	16.35	-
Extent of Holding (in percentage)	30.00%	49.00%
4. Description of how there is significant influence	NA	NA
5. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Refer note 1 below	Refer note 1 below
6. Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	33.44	19.37
7. Profit or Loss for the year		
i. Considered in Consolidation	(0.01)	0.12
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	0	-

Note 1 :
GHIAL has assessed and determined that LHAMPL and GLPPL as its JV and associate under Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements. Therefore, this need to be accounted for using the equity method as against proportionate consolidation.

Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture/associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the entity's share of net assets of the joint venture /associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture/associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

Further, in case entity's share of losses of a joint venture/associates equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture/associates (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in the joint venture/associates), the entity discontinues recognising its share of further losses. If the joint venture/associates 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.

$ On December 20, 2018, GHAL has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary GMR Logistics Park Private Limited. Pursuant to the Subscription Agreement and Shareholders' Agreement dated January 08, 2020 executed by and amongst GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL), GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL) and ESR Hyderabad 1 Pte. Limited, Singapore (ESR), GLPPL allotted 4,13,35,182 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par to ESR and 16,965,078 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par to GHAL on private placement basis by passing a circular resolution dated April 16, 2020. Consequently, the percentage shareholding of ESR and GHAL in GLPPL stands at 70 and 30 respectively, as a result of which, GLPPL has ceased to be a wholly owned subsidiary of GHAL with effect from April 16, 2020.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited

	Sd/-	Sd/-
Place : Hyderabad	**G B S Raju**	**C Prasanna**
Date : July 19, 2021	Managing Director	Director
	DIN: 00061686	DIN :01630300