# DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED

Delhi International Airport Limited (the "**Company**" or "**Issuer**") was incorporated at New Delhi on March 1, 2006 as a private limited company with the name 'Delhi International Airport Private Limited' under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. On April 10, 2017, the Company converted into a public company and its name was changed to Delhi International Airport Limited. For more information about our Company, please refer "*General Information*" given in Section 3 of this General Information Document.

**Registered Office: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037 |**
**Corporate Office: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037**
**Telephone: +91 11 4719 7000 | Website: www.newdelhiairport.in | Email: DIAL-CS@gmrgroup.in |**
**CIN: U63033DL2006PLC146936 | PAN: AACCD3570F | Fax: +91 11 4719 7000**

**GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT BY DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (THE "ISSUER" / "COMPANY") FOR ISSUE OF LISTED NON-CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES (AS DEFINED IN THE SEBI (ISSUE AND LISTING OF NON-CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES) REGULATIONS, 2021, AND ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO ("SEBI NCS REGULATIONS")) ("NCS"), BY WAY OF PRIVATE PLACEMENT. EACH ISSUANCE OF NCS PURSUANT TO THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT WILL BE BY WAY OF A KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT (THE "KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT") CONTAINING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUANCE OF SUCH NCS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEBI NCS REGULATIONS (INCLUDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE ELECTRONIC BOOK MECHANSIM OF THE RELEVANT STOCK EXCHANGE, IF APPLICABLE). AN OFFER OF NCS WILL BE MADE BY ISSUE OF A SIGNED PRIVATE PLACEMENT OFFER CUM APPLICATION LETTER TO ELIGBLE INVESTORS (AS DEFINED IN THE RELEVANT KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND RELATED RULES ("COMPANIES ACT").**

**Type of Placement Memorandum: General Information Document of Private Placement of NCS**
**Date: August 21, 2025**

**NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR ANY OF ITS PROMOTERS OR DIRECTORS HAS BEEN DECLARED AS A WILFUL DEFAULTER.**
This General Information Document contains relevant information and disclosures required to be made by the Company under SEBI NCS Regulations and the Companies Act for issuance of NCS pursuant to the relevant Key Information Document.

## GENERAL RISKS

Investment in NCS (including debt and debt related securities) involves a degree of risk and Investors should not invest any funds in NCS, unless they understand the terms and conditions and can afford to take the risks attached to such investments. Investors are advised to take an informed generation and to read the risk factors carefully before investing in any issue of NCS (pursuant to a Key Information Document) ("**Issue**" or "**Issuance**") and consider with their advisers, of the suitability of the NCS in the light of their particular financial circumstances and investment objectives and risk profile. For taking an investment decision, potential investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer, any Issue, this General Information Document and the relevant Key Information Document including the risks involved therein. All Issuances will be made on a private placement basis, the NCS have not been recommended or approved by SEBI nor does SEBI guarantee the accuracy or adequacy of this document and any Key Information Document. Specific attention of the investors is invited to statement of risk factors contained under **Section 1** of this General Information Document and the relevant Key Information Document. These risks are not, and are not intended to be, a complete set of all risks and considerations relevant to the NCS or investor's decision to purchase such NCS.

## CREDIT RATING

The rating details in relation to each Issuance shall be mentioned in the relevant Key Information Document and shall be valid as on the date of issuance of the relevant NCS and the listing of such NCS.

## LISTING

The NCS offered pursuant to this General Information Document read with the relevant Key Information Document will be listed in the manner indicated in the Key Information Document.

## VALIDITY OF GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This General Information Document and various Issuances through relevant Key Information Document shall be valid for a period of 1 (one) year from the Issue Opening Date of the first Issuance and in respect of each Issuance during the period of validity of this General Information Document, the Company shall file with the stock exchange, the Key Information Document with respect to such Issuance, containing details of the offer of such Issuance through the Key Information Document, material developments, material changes, if any, in the information including the financial information provided in this General Information Document or the earlier Key Information Document, as applicable.

## ISSUE SCHEDULE

| ISSUE OPENING DATE | ISSUE CLOSING DATE | ISSUE EARLIEST CLOSING DATE | PAY-IN DATE | DEEMED DATE OF ALLOTMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| As per the relevant Key Information Document | As per the relevant Key Information Document | As per the relevant Key Information Document | As per the relevant Key Information Document | As per the relevant Key Information Document |

## DETAILS ABOUT ARRANGER, ANCHOR INVESTOR AND ELIGIBLE INVESTORS

**Arrangers:** As per the relevant Key Information Document.
**Anchor investor**: As per the relevant Key Information Document.
**The Eligible Investors**: As per the relevant Key Information Document.

| COUPON | COUPON PAYMENT FREQUENCY | REDEMPTION DATE | REDEMPTION AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|---|
| As per the relevant Key Information Document | As per the relevant Key Information Document | As per the relevant Key Information Document | As per the relevant Key Information Document |

| DETAILS OF KMP | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COMPLIANCE OFFICER** | **COMPANY SECRETARY** | **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER** | **PROMOTERS** | |
| **Abhishek Chawla**<br>**Tel No.** +91 4719 7433<br>**Email**: abhishek.chawla@gmrgroup.in | **Abhishek Chawla**<br>**Tel No.** +91 4719 7433<br>**Email**: abhishek.chawla@gmrgroup.in | **Hari Nagrani**<br>**Tel No.** +91 4719 7307<br>**Email**: hari.nagrani@gmrgroup.in | **GMR Energy Limited**<br>**Tel No.** +91 11 49882200<br>**Email**: ENERGY-SECRETARIAL@gmrgroup.in | **GMR Airports Limited**<br>(Formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited)<br>**Tel No.** +91 124 6637750<br>**Email**: gil.cosecy@gmrgroup.in |

| DETAILS OF INTERMEDIARIES | |
|---|---|
| **DEBENTURE TRUSTEE (IF ANY) TO THE ISSUE** | **CREDIT RATING AGENCIES** |
| **As per the Key Information Document** | **As per the Key Information Document** |
| **ARRANGERS TO THE ISSUE** | |
| **As per the Key Information Document** | |
| **REGISTRAR TO THE ISSUE** | **LISTING EXCHANGE** |
| **As per the Key Information Document** | **As per the Key Information Document** |
| **JOINT STATUTORY AUDITORS** | |
| **Walker Chandiok & LLP** | **K.S. Rao & Co.** |
| Address: 21st Floor, DLF Square, Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase-II, Gurugram, Haryana - 122002<br>Tel: +91 124 462 8099<br>E-mail: Danish.Ahmed@WalkerChandiok.IN<br>Website: www.walkerchandiok.in<br>Contact Person: Mr. Danish Ahmed | Address: 2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj Mansion, Kasturba Road Bengaluru – 560001, India<br>Tel: +91-9599399690<br>E-mail: sudarshan@ksrao.in<br>Website: www.ksrao.in<br>Contact Person: Mr. Sudarshana Gupta M.S |

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## I. DISCLAIMER CLAUSE:

THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT AND THE RELEVANT KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF NCS (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE "**OFFER DOCUMENTS**" ARE NEITHER A PROSPECTUS NOR A STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS. THE ISSUE OF NCS WILL BE STRICTLY ON A PRIVATE PLACEMENT BASIS. THE OFFER DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE SEBI NCS REGULATIONS AND THE COMPANIES ACT. THE OFFER DOCUMENTS ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE CIRCULATED TO MORE THAN 200 (TWO HUNDRED) INVESTORS IN ANY FINANCIAL YEAR, AS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE LAWS OF INDIA TO INVEST IN THESE NCS ("**ELIGIBLE INVESTORS**"). MULTIPLE COPIES OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS GIVEN TO THE SAME ENTITY SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE GIVEN TO THE SAME PERSON AND SHALL BE TREATED AS SUCH. IT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AND SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR AN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE NCS ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. THE OFFER DOCUMENTS HAVE NEITHER BEEN DELIVERED FOR REGISTRATION NOR ARE INTENDED TO BE REGISTERED.

THE OFFER DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN PREPARED TO PROVIDE GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER TO POTENTIAL INVESTORS TO WHOM IT IS ADDRESSED AND WHO ARE WILLING AND ELIGIBLE TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE NCS. THE OFFER DOCUMENTS DO NOT PURPORT TO CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION THAT ANY POTENTIAL INVESTOR MAY REQUIRE. NEITHER THE OFFER DOCUMENTS NOR ANY OTHER INFORMATION SUPPLIED IN CONNECTION WITH THE NCS IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE THE BASIS OF ANY CREDIT OR OTHER EVALUATION NOR SHOULD ANY RECIPIENT OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS CONSIDER SUCH RECEIPT A RECOMMENDATION TO PURCHASE ANY NCS. EACH INVESTOR CONTEMPLATING THE PURCHASE OF ANY NCS SHOULD MAKE HIS OWN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE ISSUER, AND HIS OWN APPRAISAL OF THE CREDITWORTHINESS OF THE ISSUER. POTENTIAL INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN FINANCIAL, LEGAL, TAX AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS AS TO THE RISKS AND INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS ARISING FROM AN INVESTMENT IN THE NCS AND SHOULD POSSESS THE APPROPRIATE RESOURCES TO ANALYSE SUCH INVESTMENT AND THE SUITABILITY OF SUCH INVESTMENT TO SUCH INVESTOR'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF INVESTORS TO ALSO ENSURE THAT THEY WILL SUBSCRIBE TO AND SELL THE NCS IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AND OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS, SO THAT THE SALE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE COMPANIES ACT.

THE ISSUER CONFIRMS THAT, AS OF THE DATE HEREOF, THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION THAT IS ACCURATE IN ALL MATERIAL RESPECTS AND DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY UNTRUE STATEMENT OF A MATERIAL FACT, OR OMITS TO STATE ANY MATERIAL FACT, NECESSARY TO MAKE THE STATEMENTS HEREIN THAT WOULD BE, IN THE LIGHT OF CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THEY ARE MADE, NOT MISLEADING. NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION NOT CONTAINED OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THE OFFER DOCUMETNS OR IN ANY MATERIAL MADE AVAILABLE BY THE ISSUER TO ANY POTENTIAL INVESTOR PURSUANT THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATION MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE ISSUER.

THE CONTENTS OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS ARE INTENDED TO BE USED ONLY BY THOSE INVESTORS TO WHOM THE OFFER DOCUMENTS ARE ISSUED. THE OFFER DOCUMENTS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND SHOULD NOT BE REPRODUCED BY THE RECIPIENT.

THE PERSON WHO IS IN RECEIPT OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS SHALL MAINTAIN UTMOST CONFIDENTIALITY REGARDING THE CONTENTS OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AND SHALL NOT REPRODUCE OR DISTRIBUTE IN WHOLE OR PART OR MAKE ANY ANNOUNCEMENT IN PUBLIC OR TO A THIRD PARTY REGARDING ITS CONTENTS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ISSUER.

THE ISSUER DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO UPDATE THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT TO REFLECT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF THE GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT EXCEPT ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENTS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT AND THUS IT SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON WITH RESPECT TO SUCH SUBSEQUENT EVENTS WITHOUT FIRST CONFIRMING ITS ACCURACY WITH THE ISSUER. NEITHER THE DELIVERY OF THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT NOR ANY SALE OF NCS MADE PURSUANT TO THIS SHALL, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, CONSTITUTE A REPRESENTATION OR CREATE ANY IMPLICATION THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE ISSUER SINCE THE DATE HEREOF.

IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AND THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS (TO BE EXECUTED BY THE ISSUER WITH RESPECT TO EACH ISSUANCE INTER ALIA RECORDING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH THE RELEVANT NCS ARE BEING ISSUED BY THE ISSUER), THE TERMS OF THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS SHALL PREVAIL.

THE OFFER DOCUMENTS DO NOT CONSTITUTE, NOR MAY IT BE USED FOR OR IN CONNECTION WITH, AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION BY ANYONE IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFER OR SOLICITATION IS NOT AUTHORIZED OR TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION. NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN TO PERMIT AN OFFERING OF THE NCS OR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE SUCH ACTION IS REQUIRED. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AND THE OFFERING AND SALE OF THE NCS MAY BE RESTRICTED BY LAW IN CERTAIN JURISDICTIONS. PERSONS INTO WHOSE POSSESSION THE OFFER DOCUMENTS COMES ARE REQUIRED TO INFORM THEMSELVES ABOUT AND TO OBSERVE ANY SUCH RESTRICTIONS. THE OFFER DOCUMENTS ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO POTENTIAL INVESTORS IN THE ISSUE ON THE STRICT UNDERSTANDING THAT IT IS CONFIDENTIAL.

THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED SOLELY TO PROVIDE GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER TO ELIGIBLE INVESTORS TO WHOM IT IS SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED AND WHO ARE WILLING AND ELIGIBLE TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE DEBT SECURITIES. THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT DOES NOT PURPORT TO CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION THAT ANY ELIGIBLE INVESTOR MAY REQUIRE. FURTHER, THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES RELATING TO THIS TRANSACTION ONLY AND UPON THE EXPRESS UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WILL BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES SET FORTH HEREIN. FURTHER, SINCE THE ISSUE IS BEING MADE ON A PRIVATE PLACEMENT BASIS, THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 26 OF THE COMPANIES ACT SHALL NOT BE APPLICABLE AND ACCORDINGLY, A COPY OF THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES OR THE SEBI.

**STOCK EXCHANGE DISCLAIMER CLAUSE:** AS REQUIRED, A COPY OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS HAS BEEN OR SHALL BE FILED WITH THE STOCK EXCHANGE PURSUANT TO THE SEBI NCS REGULATIONS. IT IS TO BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT FILING OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS WITH THE STOCK EXCHANGE SHOULD NOT, IN ANY WAY, BE DEEMED OR CONSTRUED THAT THE SAME HAS BEEN CLEARED OR APPROVED BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE. THE STOCK EXCHANGE DOES NOT TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITY EITHER FOR THE FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF ANY SCHEME OR THE PROJECT FOR WHICH ANY ISSUE UNDER THE OFFER DOCUMENT IS PROPOSED TO BE MADE, OR FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF THE STATEMENTS MADE OR OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THE OFFER DOCUMENTS.

**SEBI DISCLAIMER CLAUSE: IT IS TO BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT FILING OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS WITH THE SEBI SHOULD NOT, IN ANY WAY, BE DEEMED OR CONSTRUED THAT THE SAME HAS BEEN CLEARED OR APPROVED BY SEBI. SEBI DOES NOT TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITY EITHER FOR THE FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF ANY SCHEME OR THE PROJECT FOR WHICH ANY ISSUE UNDER THE OFFER DOCUMENTS IS PROPOSED TO BE MADE, OR FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF THE STATEMENTS MADE OR OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THE OFFER DOCUMENTS.**

**DISCLAIMER FROM THE ISSUER**: THE ISSUER ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STATEMENTS MADE OTHERWISE THAN IN THE OFFER DOCUMENTS OR IN ANY OTHER MATERIAL ISSUED BY OR AT THE INSTANCE OF THE ISSUER AND THAT ANYONE PLACING RELIANCE ON ANY OTHER SOURCE OF INFORMATION WOULD BE DOING SO AT THEIR OWN RISK.

**DISCLAIMER IN RESPECT OF JURISDICTION**: THE LAWS OF INDIA WILL GOVERN AND BE USED TO CONSTRUE THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AND THE NCS. NOTHING IN THE OFFER DOCUMETNS CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN ANY OTHER JURISDICTION, OTHER THAN INDIA, WHERE SUCH OFFER OR PLACEMENT WOULD BE IN VIOLATION OF ANY LAW, RULE OR REGULATION.

| **LISTING** |
|---|
| The NCS to be issued pursuant to this General Information Document will be listed on such stock exchange as identified in the relevant Key Information Document. |

INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE RISK FACTORS CAREFULLY BEFORE TAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION IN ANY ISSUE PURSUANT TO THE OFFER DOCUMENTS. FOR TAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE ISSUER AND THE OFFER INCLUDING THE RISKS INVOLVED. THE NCS HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED OR APPROVED BY THE ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY IN INDIA, INCLUDING THE SEBI NOR DOES SEBI GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THE OFFER DOCUMENTS. SPECIFIC ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS INVITED TO THE STATEMENT OF 'RISK FACTORS' GIVEN IN SECTION 1 OF THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT, AS WELL AS THE SECTION TITLED 'GENERAL RISK' ON THE COVER PAGE OF THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT.

THE ISSUER, HAVING MADE ALL REASONABLE INQUIRIES, ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR, AND CONFIRMS THAT THE OFFER DOCMENTS CONTAIN ALL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO THE ISSUER AND THE ISSUE, THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE OFFER DOCUMENTS IS TRUE AND CORRECT IN ALL MATERIAL ASPECTS AND IS NOT MISLEADING IN ANY MATERIAL RESPECT, THAT THE OPINIONS AND INTENTIONS EXPRESSED THE OFFER DOCUMENTS ARE HONESTLY HELD AND THAT THERE ARE NO OTHER FACTS, THE OMISSION OF WHICH MAKE THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AS A WHOLE OR ANY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR THE EXPRESSION OF ANY SUCH OPINIONS OR INTENTIONS MISLEADING IN ANY MATERIAL RESPECT.

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| THE ISSUER, HAVING MADE ALL REASONABLE INQUIRIES, ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR AND CONFIRMS THAT THE OFFER DOCUMENTS CONTAINS ALL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO THE ISSUER AND THE ISSUE WHICH IS MATERIAL IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISSUE, THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE OFFER DOCUMENTS IS TRUE AND CORRECT IN ALL MATERIAL ASPECTS AND IS NOT MISLEADING, THAT THE OPINIONS AND INTENTIONS EXPRESSED IN THE OFFER DOCUMENTS ARE HONESTLY STATED AND THAT THERE ARE NO OTHER FACTS, THE OMISSION OF WHICH MAKE THE OFFER DOCUMENTS AS A WHOLE OR ANY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR THE EXPRESSION OF ANY SUCH OPINIONS OR INTENTIONS MISLEADING. |
| INVESTMENT IN NON-CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES IS RISKY AND INVESTORS SHOULD NOT INVEST ANY FUNDS IN SUCH SECURITIES UNLESS THEY CAN AFFORD TO TAKE THE RISK ATTACHED TO SUCH INVESTMENTS. INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO TAKE AN INFORMED DECISION AND TO READ THE RISK FACTORS CAREFULLY BEFORE INVESTING IN THE ISSUANCE. FOR TAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR EXAMINATION OF THE ISSUE INCLUDING THE RISKS INVOLVED IN IT. SPECIFIC ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS INVITED TO STATEMENT OF RISK FACTORS CONTAINED UNDER **SECTION 1** OF THIS GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT. THESE RISKS ARE NOT, AND ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE, A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL RISKS AND CONSIDERATIONS |

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| RELEVANT TO THE NON-CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES OR INVESTOR'S DECISION TO PURCHASE SUCH SECURITIES. |

**CREDIT RATING AGENCIES DISCLAIMER CLAUSE**: AS PER THE RELEVANT KEY INFORMATION DOCUMENT.

## II. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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|---|---|
| 2026 Indenture | Indenture dated October 31, 2016, pursuant to which the 2026 Notes were issued. |
| 2026 Notes | US$522,600,000 senior secured notes due 2026 issued by the Company on October 31, 2016. |
| 2027 NCDs | 10,000 (ten thousand) listed, rated, redeemable, unsecured (for the purposes of the Companies Act and the SEBI Regulations) non-convertible debentures of a face value of INR 10,00,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Lakhs only) each, aggregating to INR 1,000,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Thousand Crores only) issued by way of private placement by the Issuer, *vide* placement memorandum dated June 14, 2022. |
| 2029 Indenture | indenture dated June 4, 2019, pursuant to which the 2029 Notes were issued. |
| 2029 Notes | US$350,000,000 senior secured notes due 2029 issued by the Company on June 4, 2019 and the US$150,000,000 additional notes issued by the Company on February 25, 2020. |
| 2030 NCDs | 1,20,000 (one lakh twenty thousand) listed, rated, unsecured (for the purposes of the Companies Act and the SEBI Regulations), redeemable, non-convertible debentures of the nominal value of INR 1,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Lakh only) each, aggregating to not more than INR 1,200,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Thousand Two Hundred Crores only), issued by way of private placement by the Issuer, *vide* placement memorandum dated April 06, 2023. |
| 2030 NCDs 2 | 74,400 (seventy four thousand four hundred) listed, rated, unsecured (for the purposes of the Companies Act and the SEBI Regulations), redeemable, non-convertible debentures of the nominal value of INR 1,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Lakh only) each, aggregating to not more than INR 744,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees Seven Hundred and Forty Four Crores only), issued by way of private placement by the Issuer, *vide* general information document dated August 14, 2023, read with key information document dated August 17, 2023. |
| 2034 NCDs | 80,000 (eighty thousand) listed, rated, unsecured (for the purposes of the Companies Act and the SEBI Regulations), redeemable, non-convertible debentures of the nominal value of INR 1,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Lakh only) each, aggregating to not more than INR 800,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees Eight Hundred Crores only), issued by way of private placement by the Issuer, *vide* general information document dated August 14, 2023, read with the key information document dated March 19, 2024. |
| 2034 NCDs 2 | 2,51,300 (two lakhs fifty one thousand and three hundred only) rated, listed, unsecured (for the purposes of Companies Act and SEBI Regulations), redeemable, non-convertible debentures ("**NCDs**") of the nominal value of INR 1,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Lakh only) each, aggregating to INR 2513,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred Thirteen Crores only), issued by way of private placement by the |

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| | Issuer, *vide* general information document dated August 14, 2023, read with the key information document dated July 22, 2024. |
| AAI | Airports Authority of India, an Indian government authority established under the Airports Authority of India Act 1994, as amended. |
| AERA | The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India, an independent regulator established by the Government of India. |
| AERAAT | AERA Appellate Tribunal, which was merged into the TDSAT on May 26, 2017. |
| Airport | Indira Gandhi International Airport located on the land leased to the Issuer from AAI pursuant to the Lease Deed. |
| Bankruptcy Code | Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as may be amended, replaced or substituted from time to time. |
| Base Airport Charges or BAC | As per Schedule 6 of the SSA, Issuer is entitled to recover BAC plus 10% whenever the charges calculated under Schedule 1 fall below this threshold. Accordingly, BAC + 10% serves as the minimum tariff and acts as a safety net guaranteed to DIAL by the Government of India under the SSA. |
| BSE | BSE Limited |
| BSE-BOND EBP | EBP Platform of BSE |
| CAG | Comptroller and Auditor General of India. |
| Change of Control Triggering Event | Has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Transaction Documents. |
| Collateral | Has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Transaction Documents. |
| Companies Act or Act | Companies Act, 2013, as amended, modified, supplemented or re-enacted from time to time, and includes all rules, circulars and clarifications, issued pursuant thereto, from time to time. |
| Company or Issuer | Delhi International Airport Limited, incorporated in New Delhi on March 01, 2006 and bearing corporate identity number as U63033DL2006PLC146936. |
| Concession | The right to operate, manage and develop the Airport pursuant to the Concession Agreements. |
| Concession Agreements | Collectively, OMDA, the SSA, the SGSA, the Lease Deed and other related agreements governing the Company’s rights to operate, manage and develop the Airport. |
| DGCA | Director General of Civil Aviation of India |
| EBP Mechanism Guidelines | Electronic Book Mechanism issued by BSE *vide* their Notice bearing reference number 20230417-35 dated April 17, 2023, as may be amended or replaced from time to time. |
| EBP Platform | Platform for issuance of NCS on a private placement basis, established in accordance with the SEBI Master Circulars, e.g. BSE-BOND EBP. |

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| ECB | External Commercial Borrowings. |
| ECB Master Directions | Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended read with the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending in Foreign Exchange) Regulations, 2018 read together with the Master Direction on External Commercial Borrowings, Trade Credits and Structured Obligations, FED Master Direction No. 5/2018-19 dated March 26, 2019 issued by the RBI, as amended, modified, replaced or substituted from time to time by any rules, regulations, notifications, circulars, press notes or orders issued by the RBI or other Indian governmental agency in relation to external commercial borrowings. |
| Eligible Investor(s) | As defined in the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Excluded Collateral | Has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Transaction Documents. |
| Existing Indentures | 2026 Indenture and the 2029 Indenture |
| Existing NCDs | (a) the 2027 NCDs;<br>(b) the 2030 NCDs;<br>(c) the 2030 NCDs 2;<br>(d) the 2034 NCDs; and<br>(e) the 2034 NCDs 2. |
| Existing Notes | 2026 Notes and the 2029 Notes |
| Existing Senior Debt | Has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Transaction Documents. |
| Existing SBLC Facility | standby letter of credit facility for an amount of INR 175,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Hundred Seventy Five Crores only) availed by the Issuer from ICICI Bank Limited *vide* the standby letter of credit facility agreement dated October 27, 2023 as amended from time to time. |
| Existing Working Capital Facility | working capital facility for an amount of INR 784,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees Seven Hundred and Eighty Four Crores only) availed by the Issuer from ICICI Bank Limited *vide* master facility agreement, dated July 14 2006, between the Issuer and ICICI Bank Limited, as amended through amendment agreements dated April 26, 2007, November 19, 2007, July 29, 2008, July 13, 2009, August 31, 2010, January 23, 2012, February 25, 2013, January 30, 2014, March 21, 2014, May 7, 2015, January 25, 2017, and December 9, 2024, as amended and/or restated from time to time. |
| Issue or Issuance | Any issue of NCS (pursuant to a Key Information Document) by way of private placement. |
| Lien | Has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Transaction Documents. |
| Master Plan | Master plan for the long-term development of the Airport that DIAL prepares and updates in consultation with, among others, the Government of India, in accordance with the OMDA and the SSA, and as was last updated and revised in 2016, and includes any subsequent amendments thereto. |
| Memorandum and Articles of Association | The memorandum of association and articles of association of the Issuer, as amended from time to time. |

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| MoCA | Ministry of Civil Aviation. |
| NA | Not Applicable. |
| NCS | Non convertible securities as defined in the SEBI NCS Regulations. |
| Offer Documents | This General Information Document and the relevant Key Information Document. |
| OMDA | Operation, Management and Development Agreement entered into between AAI and DIAL on April 4, 2006 and subsequent amendments thereto. |
| Permitted Lien | Has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Transaction Document. |
| Phase 3A Expansion | Development at the Airport pursuant to the Master Plan, which began in 2019 and ended in 2024 (i.e., it has achieved commercial operations on August 17, 2024) |
| General Information Document | This document which sets out the information regarding the NCS being issued on a private placement basis. |
| Rating Agency(ies) | As defined in the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Rs. or INR or ₹ | Indian National Rupee. |
| SEBI | Securities and Exchange Board of India, constituted under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (as amended from time to time) |
| SEBI LODR Regulations | Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time. |
| SEBI NCS Regulations | SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021, as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time. |
| SEBI Master Circulars | SEBI circular bearing reference number SEBI/HO/DDHS/PoD1/P/CIR/2024/54 dated May 22, 2024 titled 'Master Circular for Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities, Securitised Debt Instruments, Security Receipts, Municipal Debt Securities and Commercial Paper', as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time.<br><br>SEBI circular bearing reference number SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-PoD-1/P/CIR/2025/0000000103 dated July 11, 2025 titled 'Master Circular for listing obligations and disclosure requirements for Non-convertible Securities, Securitized Debt Instruments and/or Commercial Paper', as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time. |
| SEBI Regulations | Collectively, SEBI NCS Regulations, SEBI LODR Regulations, SEBI (Debenture Trustees) Regulations, 1993, SEBI Master Circulars and such other applicable rules, regulations, notifications and circulars issued by SEBI from time to time. |
| Security Trustee | Axis Trustee Services Limited acting as the 'security trustee' pursuant to the fourth amended and restated security trustee agreement dated June 4, 2019 executed *inter alia*, among the Issuer and the Security Trustee, and as amended, acceded to or replaced from time to time. |

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| SGSA | State Government Support Agreement entered into between the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and DIAL on April 26, 2006 and subsequent amendments thereto. |
| SHA | Shareholders Agreement entered into *inter alios* between AAI, GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited), GMR Energy Limited, Fraport AG Frankfurt Services Worldwide, Malaysia Airports (Mauritius) Private Limited, India Development Fund and the Company on April 4, 2006 and subsequent amendments thereto. |
| SSA | State Support Agreement entered into between the Government of India and DIAL on April 26, 2006. |
| Substitution Agreement | Substitution agreement dated December 04, 2024 with AAI and Axis Trustee Services Limited as lender's agent for the 'Lenders' under Issuers financing arrangements. |
| TDSAT | Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal. |
| Transaction Documents | The transaction documents executed or to be executed by the Issuer with respect to each Issuance *inter alia* recording the terms and conditions upon which the relevant NCS will be issued by the Issuer. |
| Transfer Assets | Has the meaning ascribed to such term in the OMDA. |
| Trust and Retention Account Agreement | Fifth amended and restated trust and retention account agreement entered into between the Company, the Security Trustee and the account bank, dated June 4, 2019, as may be further amended, replaced or supplemented from time to time. |
| WDM | Wholesale Debt Market of the BSE. |

*Note: Other terms used but not defined in this General Information Document shall have the meanings ascribed to such term in the Transaction Documents and the relevant Key Information Document.*

**III. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS UNDER FORM PAS-4** (*Pursuant to section 42 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14(1) of Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014*) – Please refer to Section 3 of the General Information Document.

## SECTION 1: RISK FACTORS

*Investing in the NCS involves significant risk. Investors of the NCS should consider carefully all of the information in the Offer Documents, including in particular, the risk factors discussed below. Unless the context requires otherwise, the risk factors described in the Offer Documents apply alone to the Issuer. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, results of operations, cash flow, financial condition and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, other risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. This could, in turn, affect adversely our ability to make payments on the NCS offered pursuant to the Offer Documents.*

*Unless specified or quantified in the relevant risk factors, the Issuer is not in a position to quantify the financial or other implications of any risk mentioned herein below.*

*In this section, a reference to "we", "us", or "our" means Delhi International Airport Limited or the Issuer, unless the context otherwise requires.*

*The risks in relation to investing in NCS are mentioned in the relevant Key Information Document.*

### 1. RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

#### 1.1. *We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows to meet our debt service obligations.*

We have incurred indebtedness in connection with the development and operation of the Airport. As at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, our total debt, which includes non-current borrowings, current borrowings, current maturities of non-current borrowings and interest accrued but not due on borrowings (included in other financial liabilities), was INR 15,381.36 crores, INR 15,059.36 crores and INR 12,958.08 crores respectively. In March 2019, we commenced work on the Phase 3A Expansion, the total capital expenditure incurred for the Phase 3A Expansion is INR 12,511 crores (including interest during construction). Phase3A expansion program including expanded Terminal 1 has been completed and has been capitalized by us in FY2024. Commercial operations of expanded terminal has started on August 17, 2024. As of March 31, 2025, we have spent approximately INR 12,169 crores (including interest during construction) in capital expenditure on the Phase 3A Expansion.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on, or to refinance our obligations with respect to, our indebtedness, including the NCS offered under the Offer Documents, will depend on our financial and operating performance, which in turn will be affected by general economic conditions and by financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. For example, there was uncertainty over traffic recovery at the Airport due to the COVID-19 pandemic. See "*—Any outbreaks of contagious diseases such as the outbreak of COVID-19 may have a material adverse effect on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations and there may be an uncertainty as to how and how long such outbreak will continue to impact us. The COVID-19 pandemic had a material, negative impact on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations*.". See "*— Our operations and the fees we charge for aeronautical services — which comprise a substantial portion of our revenues — are regulated by the Government of India, through AERA, and the terms of our Concession Agreements. Accordingly, government regulations and the terms of our Concession Agreements (including with respect to the determination of tariffs for our aeronautical services) have materially affected our historical results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, and will continue to affect our future results of operations, cash flows and financial condition*" and "*Our revenue is highly dependent on levels of air traffic, which depend in part on factors beyond our control, including economic and political conditions and regulatory environment*." We may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations, and future sources of capital may not be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to service and pay principal on our indebtedness, including the NCS offered under the Offer Documents, or to fund our other liquidity needs.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and capital resources to satisfy our debt obligations or other liquidity needs, we may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as refinancing or restructuring our debt, selling assets or stakes in our joint ventures or associates, reducing or delaying capital investments or seeking to raise additional capital, including debt. There is no assurance that any refinancing would be possible, that any assets could be sold or, if sold, of the timing of the sales and the amount of proceeds that may be realized from those sales, or that additional financing could be obtained on acceptable terms, if at all. In the absence of such cash flow and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of assets (other than Transfer Assets, which we cannot dispose) to meet our debt service and other obligations. Other credit facilities and the Transaction Documents may restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from the disposition and we may not be able to consummate those dispositions or obtain the proceeds which we could realize from them, and any such proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations, or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms and in a timely manner, or at all, would materially and adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations and the ability to satisfy our obligations under the NCS offer under the Offer Documents.

**1.2.** ***Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations and prevent us from meeting our obligations under our Concession Agreements, particularly our obligations to construct and develop additional facilities at the Airport.***

We are highly leveraged. As of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, our total debt, which includes non-current borrowings, current borrowings, current maturities of non-current borrowings and interest accrued but not due on borrowings (included in other financial liabilities), was INR 15,381.36 crores and 15,059.36 crores respectively.

If certain conditions are met, we are obligated under our Concession Agreements to undertake significant capital expenditure for the construction and development of additional facilities at the Airport, including new terminals and the related facilities necessary to support these terminals, such as roads and security infrastructure. Additionally, in the past, regulatory bodies have also required us to accelerate the timing of certain capital projects. For example, MoCA instructed us to begin construction in 2013 of a new air traffic control tower, using funds previously borrowed, which originally had been scheduled in the Master Plan for construction in the sub-phase beginning in 2016.

In March 2019, we commenced work on the Phase 3A Expansion, the total capital expenditure incurred for the Phase 3A Expansion is INR 12,511 crores (including interest during construction). Phase3A expansion program including expanded Terminal 1 has been completed and has been capitalized by DIAL in FY 2024. As of March 31, 2025, we have spent approximately INR 12,169 crores (including interest during construction) in capital expenditure on the Phase 3A Expansion.

As and when we are required to construct additional infrastructure or other capital projects at the Airport, we will need to raise additional indebtedness, as we will not be able to fund much of these required capital expenditures solely with our operating cash flows. Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise this additional indebtedness on acceptable terms or at all. Moreover, any additional indebtedness incurred to fund our required capital expenditures will compound the adverse consequences of our high leverage as described below.

Our high degree of leverage could have additional adverse consequences, including:

- requiring a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, therefore reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund our operations and capital expenditures;
- limiting our ability to raise additional capital for working capital, debt service and other general corporate requirements;
- increasing our vulnerability to downturns or adverse changes in general economic conditions and adverse changes in the regulations affecting our business;
- currency risk in respect of our Existing Notes;
- making it difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the NCS offered under the Offer Documents and our other indebtedness; and

- exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates, as a portion of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest.

Any difficulties we may encounter, both in raising additional indebtedness to fund our capital expenditure and satisfying our increased debt service requirements, could have a material and adverse effect on our liquidity and results of operations and, possibly, result in the breach of our obligations under the Concession Agreements. In addition, as our existing indebtedness matures, we may need to refinance or secure new debt which may not be available on favorable terms.

Although the Debenture Trust Deed permits us to incur additional indebtedness for capital expenditure (i.e., related to the Master Plan) and we may become more leveraged in the course of implementing any future capital expenditure plans of this nature, which would result in increased debt- servicing requirements. We cannot guarantee that we would be able to obtain such indebtedness on a timely basis, on favorable terms, or at all. The terms of any future debt may differ from the terms of existing debt, including the NCS offered under the Offer Documents.

The OMDA and the SSA also require us to prepare and comply with the Master Plan, for the development of the Airport, and as well as with certain major development plans. If certain conditions are met, then we are, in accordance with the Master Plan, required to the commence and complete certain additional expansions and upgrades to the Airport in order to fulfill the saturation phase goals as provided in the Master Plan. We have completed the Phase 3A Expansion to meet additional traffic demand in compliance with the Master Plan for the long-term development of the Airport. The significant capital expenditure expected in connection with the developments under the Master Plan may adversely affect our financial performance, cash flows and results of operations

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to fulfil our investment commitments without delay or within the estimated budget for such projects, nor that we will be able to obtain the financing necessary to complete such projects.

**1.3. *Significant capital expenditure has been incurred in connection with the Phase 3A Expansion, which had an impact on our tariff.***

In March 2019, we commenced work on the Phase 3A Expansion, the total capital expenditure incurred for the Phase 3A Expansion is INR 12,511 crores (including interest during construction). Phase 3A expansion program including expanded Terminal 1 has been completed and has been capitalized by DIAL in FY 2024. As of March 31, 2025, we have spent approximately INR 12,169 crores (including interest during construction) in capital expenditure on the Phase 3A Expansion. AERA has also passed the tariff order dated March 28, 2025 (which is applicable from April 16, 2025 for the fourth control period), whereby the tariff has been significantly increased from the third control period. This increase in tariff may impede and have an adverse impact on the air traffic growth as the airlines may choose other alternate airports (such as Hindon Airforce Station, Noida International Airport or Jaipur International Airport) which may constrain our growth potential and, may also have negatively impact on our business, financial condition, cash flows and operations.

**1.4. *We have in the past not been and may not be in full compliance with the Trust and Retention Account Agreement. Our failure to comply with any covenants under our financing agreements could result in an event of default under the relevant financing agreements and the OMDA.***

We may not be in full compliance with the account-funding and usage requirements of the Trust and Retention Account Agreement. Specifically, we have not strictly followed, and may not be in full compliance with, the waterfall-funding mechanism for certain accounts under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement, which we may be required to maintain under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement.

In the future, we may face difficulties complying with the covenants under our financing agreements. Any such non-compliance may result in an event of default under those financing agreements, and our lenders would have the right to, among others, accelerate payment of all amounts outstanding under the relevant financing agreements and declare such amounts immediately due and payable together with accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, any such event of default may trigger cross- default or cross-acceleration clauses under our other financing agreements, including the Transaction Documents, which could result in an event of default under such other financing agreements and simultaneous accelerated repayments of additional material amounts of indebtedness. Further, under the OMDA, a material default by us under any provisions of the financing documents, except to the extent that the lenders are willing to excuse such default as certified by a written notice to AAI or give us an opportunity to cure it, is an event of default. We cannot assure you that our assets or cash flow would be sufficient to fully repay our borrowings or satisfy guarantees or security claims under our outstanding financing agreements if accelerated or that we would be able to refinance or restructure the payments due under those financing agreements. Accordingly, any such action by our creditors could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.5.** ***Our operations and the fees we charge for aeronautical services — which comprise a substantial portion of our revenues — are regulated by the Government of India, through AERA, and the terms of our Concession Agreements. Accordingly, government regulations and the terms of our Concession Agreements (including with respect to the determination of tariffs for our aeronautical services) have materially affected our historical results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, and will continue to affect our future results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.***

A substantial portion of our revenues is earned from aeronautical services, , we charge for such services — including, but not limited to, landing charges, user development fees, baggage x-ray charges and parking and housing fees — are regulated by AERA in accordance with our Concession Agreements. For fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023, 20.10%, 20.84% and 22.04% of our total income, respectively, was from aeronautical services, which proportion will increase basis the new tariff issued for the fourth control period (2024-2029). AERA determines the rates we charge for aeronautical services through a consultative process involving us and other stakeholders, such as relevant government agencies, airlines and passenger advocacy groups, and we do not have the ability to unilaterally change or increase the aeronautical service fees we charge to airlines or passengers. AERA's rate determinations are based on, among other things, our submissions of forecasts for our capital expenditure, operation and maintenance expenses and our revenue from non-aeronautical assets and our finance costs, as determined basis principles for tariff fixation provided in the SSA. AERA's rate determinations are for a "control period" of five years each and can be periodically re-examined. While AERA's determination of rates for aeronautical services is a consultative process, AERA may not agree with our submissions and forecasts, and the rates determined by AERA for any control period could be revised downwards. Additionally, we bear the risk of AERA adopting any stand as a public policy, or in public interest which is in variance from the Concession Agreements. We may also have to bear the risk for adverse changes in our operation and maintenance expenses, our revenue from non-aeronautical services and our finance costs. Accordingly, if there are unanticipated increases in our operating costs or finance costs, or shortfalls in our non-aeronautical services revenue, the same will have significant impact on our revenues and AERA may not allow us to make compensatory adjustments in our aeronautical service fees in the next tariff control period in case the variations do not pass the efficiency test. Any adverse change in AERA's determinations of our aeronautical service fees would have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flow and financial condition.

In addition to the regulation of our aeronautical charges, the effective dates of AERA's rate determinations have had — and will continue to have — a material impact on our results of operations. For example, the aeronautical charges for the first control period spanning fiscal years 2010 through 2014 were not declared effective by AERA until May 15, 2012, at which time, AERA permitted us to recover in-full — over the remaining 22 and one-half months of the control period — those aeronautical charges we should have earned prior to May 15, 2012 had AERA's rate determination been effective from the beginning of the first control period. As a result of this later-occurring effective date, our revenue from aeronautical services for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 experienced much higher growth than the earlier years during the first control period. Similarly, the tariff determination exercise for the second and third control period took considerable time and was declared after 22 months of delay and the tariff for the third control period was declared after 21 months of delay. As a result of this later-occurring effective date, our revenue from aeronautical services saw a significant decline following effectiveness. Any such increases or decreases in our revenue due to the amount and timing of AERA's rate determinations may lead to substantial volatility and unpredictability in our results of operations and could make period-on-period comparisons of our results of operations potentially misleading.

AERA passed an order dated April 24, 2012-,which determined the amount of aeronautical tariff to be levied at the Airport for the fourth and fifth year of the first control period (2009-2014). We filed an appeal against this order on May 23, 2012 before the AERAAT over certain disputed issues in the order. On January 22, 2015, Delhi High Court ordered that the tariff determined by AERA for the first control period shall continue to apply till the disposal of our pending appeals against the said Tariff order before the AERAAT.

Subsequently, AERA released the tariff order dated December 8, 2015 for the second control period (2014-2019). The Ministry of Finance, Government of India directed the merger of the AERAAT under the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008 into the TDSAT.

The Supreme Court, while presiding over a special leave petition filed by Air India vacated the stay on the implementation of the tariff of second control period vide, its judgment dated July 3, 2017 and directed the TDSAT to dispose off our pending appeals within two months. Following this judgment, we implemented the tariff order for the second control period dated December 8, 2015, on July 7, 2017. This resulted in a reduction of the aeronautical tariff by 89.4% from the tariff for the first control period. We subsequently applied to AERA on December 14, 2017 for upward adjustment of the tariff to the Base Airport Charges plus 10% thereof, i.e. the minimum aeronautical tariff that we are entitled to in any year during the concession term as per the provisions of the SSA. AERA issued an order on November 19, 2018 by which it set the tariff for the second control period to the Base Airport Charges plus 10% escalation as provided for in the SSA.

Our appeals with respect to the first control period pending before the TDSAT were concluded along with the appeals of several airlines by a TDSAT order dated April 23, 2018. This order provided clarity on some of the issues that were pending for six years and laid down the principles to be followed by AERA in the third control period (2019-2024).

On July 12, 2018, we filed an appeal against the TDSAT order dated April 23, 2018 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in relation to the following issues: (i) calculation of tax for the purposes of determination of target revenue; (ii) calculation of hypothetical regulatory asset base; (iii) treatment of fuel throughput charges for determination of tariff for the Airport; (iv) treatment of revenue from area of terminal building disallowed by AERA as part of regulatory asset base, which should not be considered in determination of the aeronautical tariff; and (v) application of CPI-X.

Further, we are also a respondent, along with AERA, in several cases brought by airlines, some of which are our customers, seeking reductions in the aeronautical tariffs set by AERA in the first five-year control period.

All these appeals have been disposed of by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by its judgement and order dated July 11, 2022, whereby all of our contentions as well as the contentions of the airlines in their respective appeals have been rejected except the Hon'ble Supreme Court has concurred with our submissions on the issue relating to calculation of tax for the purposes of determination of target revenue. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also observed that AERA is required to compute the tariff and keeping in mind the principles listed in Schedule-1 of SSA.

We had also filed an appeal on January 11, 2016 on certain other aspects of AERA's order dated December 8, 2015 for the second control period before the TDSAT.

AERA passed an order for third control period on December 30, 2020. AERA had allowed us to continue minimum tariff (i.e. BAC plus 10%) for the remaining duration of third control period plus a compensatory tariff on account of abolition of fuel throughput charges since the present value of the project revenue according to the minimum tariff is higher than the revenue determined by the building block approach. We believe that AERA had not considered some of the principles of determining tariff which include consistency and concession in its order. We had challenged the said order before TDSAT on January 29, 2021 on the following grounds, (i) true up of over recovered revenue on account of Base Airport Charges; (ii) treatment of other income as part of revenue from revenue share assets (revenue share assets are defined as part of S factor in Schedule-1 of SSA under formula of target revenue); (iii) failure to allow foreign exchange loss as part of operating expense in the first control period and truing up the same; (iv) consideration of refinance costs as part of foreign exchange losses for the true up for second control period; (v) inclusion of annual fee in determination of S-factor (as described under Schedule-1 of SSA under formula of Target Revenue); (vi) disallowance of part of the capital expenditure undertaken by the appellant for phase 3A expansion; (vii) consideration of S-factor as part of aeronautical revenue base for computation of aeronautical taxes for the second and third control period; (viii) disallowing CSR expenses as part of operating expense; (ix) consideration of only interest during construction instead of financing allowance; (x) exclusion of revenue from existing assets.

TDSAT pronounced the judgement on July 21, 2023 disposing off all the appeals in relation to tariff order of second and third control period and allowing certain of our claims. The said judgement has been further challenged by FIA and AERA before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has not granted any stay against the TDSAT judgment dated July 21, 2023. Further, with respect to the nature of the cargo and ground handling services at the Airport, AERA has communicated that cargo services and ground handling services would be regulated services and hence the tariff for these services has to be determined by AERA, in so far as these services are being provided by third parties appointed by us, even though TDSAT had vide its order April 23, 2018 had held that colour of service does not change by an act of delegation and also that the revenue from cargo services and ground handling services at the Airport is Non-Aeronautical revenue. We had filed an appeal before TDSAT against such decision of AERA and succeeded in quashing the aforesaid communications issued by AERA. TDSAT has vide its order dated January 13, 2023 upheld the nature of cargo and ground handling services being provided at the Airport as Non-Aeronautical Services regardless of the party providing such services. However, AERA challenged this order dated January 13, 2023 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

During this time, AERA has also passed the tariff order dated March 28, 2025 applicable from April 16, 2025 for the fourth control period (2024-2029). We have filed, Appeal No. 1/2025, titled *DIAL vs. AERA*, before TDSAT challenging the Tariff Order dated March 28, 2025 . Notice in the matter was issued to AERA on June 30, 2025. The challenge is, inter alia, on the following issues arising from the Tariff order:

- The tariff determination exercise for the fourth control period (2024-2029) has been undertaken on the basis of the decisions taken by AERA in the Tariff Order for the third control period (2019-2024), without giving due consideration to the judgment of TDSAT which had partially set aside the Tariff order of the third control period (2019-2024), AERA's appeal against which is pending adjudication before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

- Failure to consider donations and corporate social responsibility expenditure incurred by us as part of operation and maintenance costs.

- Re-classification of dividend income from Our Fuel Farm subsidiary as revenues from aeronautical services.

- Non-consideration of the actual interest during construction incurred by us during the third control period (2019-2024), by setting off such interest against interest income accrued to us.

- Non-consideration of the actual cost of debt incurred by us in the third control period (2019-2024).

- Failure to account for the actual cost of debt to be incurred by us in the fourth control period (2024-2029), in case such cost exceeds SBI's MCLR plus 150 basis points.

- Non-consideration of costs relating to civil, electrical, and associated works for apron stands between L1 and M1, including the upgrade of the AGL system.

- Non-consideration of legal expenses incurred by us for the Third Control Period and fourth control period (2024-2029).

- Non-consideration of interest during construction on equipment procured through lease finance by us.

- Double counting of a deleted asset while computing the true-up of RAB for the third control period (2019-2024).

- Reduction of 1% of uncapitalized project cost from the target revenue in cases where any particular capital project is not completed or capitalized as per the approved capitalization schedule in the next control period.

- Determination of ₹21,889 crores as the minimum revenue from revenue-share assets for the fourth control period (2024-2029).

- Non-consideration of expenditure relating to the beautification of airport gateways as operation and maintenance costs pertaining to aeronautical services.

- Consideration of refundable security deposits at the rate of cost of debt instead of the cost of equity.

**1.6.** ***Our revenue is highly dependent on levels of air traffic, which depend in part on factors beyond our control, including economic and political conditions and regulatory environment.***

Our revenue is closely linked to passenger and cargo traffic volumes, and the number of air traffic movements at the Airport. These factors determine our revenue from aeronautical services and non-aeronautical services. Passenger and cargo traffic volumes and air traffic movements depend in part on many factors beyond our control, including, among others:

- political factors and the regulatory environment, which are both beyond our control;

- macroeconomic events (including changes in fuel prices and currency exchange rates), whether or not affecting the Indian economy or the global economy generally;

- adverse changes in domestic or international regulation or policy;

- increased competition or operations of other airports near the Airport, which may make the Airport less attractive compared to other airports;

- the development of efficient and viable alternatives to air travel, including the improvement or expansion of existing surface transport systems, the introduction of new transport links or technology, and the increased use of communications technology;

- consumer response to advocacy against air travel based on environmental concerns;

- grounding of aircraft for financial reasons, such as non-payment of aircraft leases by an airline or delay in the delivery of the aircraft, or for other reasons;

- shortages of qualified pilots and other critical personnel or strikes by pilots and other aircraft crew or air traffic control personnel;

- increase in air fares due to reduction in operations of competing carriers or increases in aviation fuel prices;

- discontinuance of operations of any airlines, for instance the discontinuance of operations of Jet Airways, Go Airways which led to a reduction in Air Traffic Movements at the Airport;

- decisions by airlines regarding airfares due to increased airline costs, and the number, type and capacity of aircraft, as well as the routes on which particular aircraft are utilized;

- major airport maintenance programs, including runway repairs, as conducted from time to time;

- increase/ decrease in the number of sectors existing airlines are operating in;

- enhanced security measures due to the current political tensions between India and Pakistan;

- bad weather and other seasonal factors which can impact flights and passenger demand, such as the fog experienced at the Airport during winter, especially during the months of December and January;

- accidents, fire, damage to any airport asset(s) or other security incidents at the Airport or other airports in India including any change of customer sentiments pursuant to any such event. Catastrophic events involving passenger aircraft have a negative impact on the aviation industry, such as the aircraft crashes which had previously led to the grounding of Boeing 737 MAX aircraft by numerous aviation regulators globally in the past, which had put upward pressure on fares;

- shortages of available parking slots at the Airport or airports to from which airlines using the Airport are operating; and
- acts of wars, riots, terrorist attacks, religious or communal tensions, wars (such as ongoing Ukraine-Russia, Israel-Hamas conflict or India's ongoing geopolitical tensions with its neighbouring state, Pakistan) political action, health scares, outbreaks of contagious diseases such as COVID-19, disruptions caused by natural disasters, and acts of terrorism or cyber-security threats;
- the imposition or increase of airspace restrictions (including closure of airspace due to any war) which increase the cost of travel, resulting in lower levels than expected of passenger and cargo traffic at our airports.

Any decreases in air traffic to or from the Airport and/or any shortfall in passenger numbers and their expenditures as a result of the above and other factors could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although under the SSA any decrease in our aeronautical services revenue due to drop in air traffic below that projected traffic in AERA's tariff determinations are required to be compensated for by AERA when determining the tariffs for the subsequent control period, there is no guarantee that AERA would provide such compensation. Any decrease in air traffic to or from the Airport as a result of the above and other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, passenger and cargo traffic at the Airport had declined significantly. See "*—Any outbreaks of contagious diseases such as the outbreak of COVID-19 may have a material adverse effect on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations and there may be an uncertainty as to how and how long such outbreak will continue to impact us. The COVID-19 pandemic had a material, negative impact on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations*."

In March 2019, we commenced work on the Phase 3A Expansion. The total capital expenditure incurred for the Phase 3A Expansion is INR 12,511 crores (including interest during construction). Phase3A expansion program including expanded Terminal 1 has been completed and has been capitalized by DIAL in FY2024. We have spent approximately INR 12,169 crores (including interest during construction) in capital expenditure on the Phase 3A Expansion. AERA has also passed the tariff order dated March 28, 2025 applicable from April 16, 2025 for the fourth control period increasing the tariff significantly from the third control period. We will not be able to recover the capital expenditure we have made with respect to the Phase 3A Expansion if air traffic does not recover in the years to come due to any impact that any force majeure event may have on air travel, rendering the expanded terminal and airside facilities under-utilized, which may cause AERA not to allow passing on the entire cost of Phase 3A Expansion to the passengers and airlines in the form of aeronautical charges.

Under prevailing regulatory practice, AERA may compensate us through tariffs in subsequent control periods for any decrease in our revenues from aeronautical operations due to drop or variations in air traffic or passenger traffic caused by economic cycles which are below projections in AERA's tariff determinations, however, there is no guarantee that AERA would provide such compensation. Any decrease in air traffic to or from the Airport as a result of the above and other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our revenue from non-aeronautical operations is partially linked to passenger numbers and expenditures by such passengers at the Airport. Levels of retail revenue may also be affected by changes such as the buying behavior of the passengers on account of any pandemic or otherwise, the mix of long- and short- haul, transfer, origin and destination of passengers and also the mix of international and domestic passengers. . In addition, retail tenant failures, lower retail yields on lease re-negotiations, redevelopments or reconfiguration of retail facilities, reduced competitiveness of the airport retail offering, reduced hand luggage and other carry-on restrictions and reduced shopping time as a result of more rigorous and time consuming security procedures may lead to a temporary or permanent decline in revenue form retail concessions. Other non-aeronautical operations revenue could also be reduced as a result of, amongst others, a decrease in demand from Airport users or airlines  check-in counters. Further, Airport terminals are periodically renovated and refurbished, such as recently completed as part of the Phase 3A Expansion (which has achieved commercial operations), and during such periods we may experience reduced earnings from non-aeronautical operations. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

**1.7.** ***The AAI may impose fines on us and/or terminate the OMDA under certain circumstances.***

The OMDA provides certain scenarios wherein fines and other penalties may be imposed on us in the event that we breach certain of our obligations as provided under OMDA, including by failing to meet certain agreed performance requirements. We cannot assure you that we will be able to satisfy our obligations under the OMDA and that the AAI will not impose any such penalties on us if we do not satisfy our obligations under the OMDA.

The OMDA may be terminated by the AAI prior to the expiration of the term of the agreement for certain prescribed reasons, including if there is an event of default declared by the "Lenders" (as defined in the OMDA) or a force majeure event causing an interruption to the performance of our obligations beyond a specified period. For example, any un-remedied material default under the primary agreements relating to the Concession, any financing documents, the Master Plan or any major development plans, or any permanent or sustained halt in our operations or any failure to pay the annual fee or any damages resulting from our operations could result in the OMDA being terminated. The OMDA may also be terminated, amongst other events as provided in OMDA, upon our insolvency, winding-up or liquidation or appointment of administrator, trustee or receiver in respect of all or substantially all of our assets or upon certain violations of Indian laws or regulations.

In addition, AAI had raised a counter-claim in the arbitration proceedings with respect to the excuse of payment of annual fees on account of force majeure, seeking to terminate OMDA for non-payment of annual fee for the period of more than 365 days. The arbitral tribunal rejected AAI's claim vide award dated January 6, 2024 , as subsequently corrected under Section 33 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 , by order dated January 16, 2024. Thereafter, AAI filed an Application under Section 34 of the Act before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The said petition was dismissed, and the arbitral award was upheld by Judgment dated March 7, 2025. Aggrieved by this decision, AAI has preferred an appeal, which is presently pending adjudication before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

AAI may also assume the operation of the Airport in the event of any emergency, including war, public disturbance or a threat to national security. We cannot assure you that the AAI will not terminate the OMDA, if we are unable to satisfy our obligations thereunder or any of the events described above occur.

Pursuant to communication sent on March 19, 2020, March 27, 2020, and March 31, 2020, we informed AAI of our inability to pay our monthly annual fee due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and its consequent adverse impact on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations. We invoked the force majeure provisions under the OMDA, which was acknowledged by AAI pursuant to the letter dated April 4, 2020, but instead of excusing the payment of monthly annual fee, AAI proposed to only defer the payment by three months. Despite the exchange of further correspondence, including the letter dated September 18, 2020 where we requested for an amicable settlement of the matter, AAI did not agree to excuse the payment obligation. Accordingly, we invoked to settle the dispute through arbitration under the provisions of the OMDA and initiated steps for the constitution of the arbitral tribunal. Pending constitution of the arbitral tribunal, on December 5, 2020, we filed a petition under section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court seeking certain interim reliefs. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court passed an order dated January 5, 2021 providing certain ad interim reliefs, including directing the escrow bank to transfer any amounts deposited into the AAI Fee Account back into the Proceeds Account and to not deposit any further amounts into the AAI Fee Account. Further, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court allowed us to utilize the money standing to the credit of the Proceeds Account to meet our operational expenses and directed AAI to file an affidavit setting out its submissions with respect to our financial position and as to our inability to perform our obligations under the OMDA as a result of the force majeure event, and directed us to file responses to the affidavit in two weeks' time thereafter. In May 2022 with mutual arrangement between us and the AAI, the petition and appeal pending in the High Court of Delhi have been withdrawn and we have commenced paying our monthly annual fee to the AAI from April, 2022 onwards, subject to the final outcome of the arbitration proceedings. In January, 2024 the Arbitral Tribunal ruled in our favour and awarded that on account of the occurrence of force majeure and in terms of OMDA we are excused from making payment Monthly Annual Fee to AAI from March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022. Thus, we are entitled to the refund by AAI of monthly annual fee of INR 477.27 Crores paid from March 19, 2020 till December 31, 2020. We have paid to AAI the monthly annual fee for the month of March 2022. AAI has challenged this award under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and consequently the award of the Arbitral Tribunal has been stayed. Moreover, AAI has contended that they were deprived of their right of terminating the OMDA by such award. We cannot assure you that the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the current pending appeal will be in our favor. Should the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi make a ruling against the Award we may be required to re-initiate the arbitration proceedings or pay the monthly fee from the month of January 2021 onwards until February 2022.

In the event of termination of the OMDA, AAI has the right to acquire "Transfer Assets and the underlying land will be transferred to AAI and AAI is required,, subject to several conditions, to compensate us by, among other things, making payment of 100% if AAI defaults, or 90% if we default under the OMDA, of the "Debt" related to the Transfer Assets to repay our lenders of certain of our debt that is related to such Transfer Assets and to pay us the fair market value for certain other Non-Transfer Aassets, for which it has the option to acquire. There can be no assurance that we will receive compensation equivalent to the value of our investment or any additional damages related to our Concession and related assets upon the occurrence of such event. Thus, the loss of our Concession would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations and may result in the loss of all principal and interest owed to the holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents.

Furthermore, we are allowed under the OMDA to meet all our financing requirements through suitable debt arrangements, and we are additionally allowed to secure certain debt by creating liens over certain assets in favor of the "Lenders" qualified under the OMDA. "Financing institutions, banks, multilateral funding agencies and similar bodies undertaking lending business" qualify as "Lenders" under the OMDA. There is a possibility that the holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents may not qualify within the definition of "Lenders."

Upon termination of the OMDA as a consequence of a default by us or AAI or in certain prescribed other circumstances, AAI may acquire the Transfer Assets by making certain required payments. The payments for such acquisition of the Transfer Assets are calculated to include "Debt." However, any amounts outstanding in relation to the NCS held by holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents, if such holders of NCS do not qualify within the definition of "Lender," may not be included in the calculation of "Debt" under the OMDA for the purpose of making transfer payments by AAI. This may adversely impact the amount of funds available to holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents from the transfer payments made by AAI upon termination of the OMDA. A court may also take the view that none of the holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents qualify as "Lenders" under the OMDA, in which case no funds would be available to holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents from the transfer payments made by AAI upon termination of the OMDA.

In addition, "Debt," as defined in the OMDA, means the outstanding principal amount of debt payable to "Lenders" and does not include, among other things, debt not secured by a first-priority charge and debt on which we have defaulted and which has become payable prior to the date on which AAI terminates our Concession. Accordingly, any amounts representing defaulted interest or other payments due under the NCS (up to and including the entire amount owed on the NCS if the NCS had prior to such time been accelerated following an Event of Default) as of the date of the termination of our Concession, the "Transfer Date" under the OMDA, would not be considered "Debt" for the purposes of the OMDA, and AAI would not be obliged to repay 90% of such amounts. In such event, the funds paid by AAI would not be sufficient to repay holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents, and such holders of NCS would only receive partial or no repayments of amounts owed under the NCS.

### 1.8. ***Our business is subject to extensive and evolving Indian law and regulations.***

Our operations, including the scope and extent thereof, are regulated and restricted by the Government of India and the terms of our Concession Agreements. Principal regulators of the Government of India that formulate and implement policies affecting our business include AERA, MoCA, the DGCA and the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security. We also are required to obtain governmental and regulatory approvals with respect to a variety of matters affecting our operations. In addition, new laws or regulations could be implemented that could have a direct or indirect adverse effect on our operations. While we seek to maintain the favorable relations we believe we enjoy with the regulators who oversee our business, there can be no assurance that these regulators will not formulate and implement policies which adversely affect our business. There can be no assurance that the Government of India or any state government in India will not implement new laws, regulations or policies that could adversely affect our business model and, consequentially, our revenue. Key areas of our business that are subject to regulatory oversight include the rate-setting process applicable to aeronautical service tariffs, security, health and environmental safety, and labor relations. There can be no assurance that the regulatory agencies overseeing our operations will rule favorably for us or that the laws and regulations governing our business will not be established or change in the future or be applied or interpreted in a way that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Our operations require us to obtain and comply with the terms of various approvals, permits and registrations. While certain approvals, permits and registrations are one-time in nature, which remain valid unless or until cancelled, certain other approvals, permits and registrations are only valid for stipulated periods of time and require periodic renewals. For example, we are required to obtain, and renew from time to time, the aerodrome licenses issued by the DGCA with respect to the Airport; our combined consent to operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and authorizations under the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 1989, each as subsequently amended. Additionally, we may be required to obtain or renew from time to time approvals and licenses at the central, state and municipal levels in relation to our commercial property development projects. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or renew such approvals and licenses in time or at all. Furthermore, the environmental approvals are granted to us based on certain assumptions on the number of people using the airports. Such assumptions may not be accurate and if we obtain or renew environmental approvals based on inaccurate assumptions, our business and operations may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, such approvals, permits and registrations contain various conditions and restrictions that we (as well as our contractors, concessionaries and other relevant third parties) are required to comply with. These include the requirement, in certain cases, to maintain registers and to file periodic returns with the appropriate authorities.

Our compliance costs (including penal or remedial costs in the event of any failure to comply) may be substantial. In certain circumstances, such approvals, permits and registrations may also be revoked or suspended by the issuing authorities or by the Government of India or the competent courts or appellate forums on account of our, or our contractors' or relevant third parties', failure to comply with applicable requirements or restrictions. Any failure to obtain, renew or comply with the terms of applicable approvals, permits and registrations could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations, and also result in reputational damage.

AERA determines the rates we charge for aeronautical services through a consultative process involving us and other stakeholders, based on agreed-upon principles provided in the SSA and our submissions of forecasts for our operation and maintenance expenses, revenues from non-aeronautical services and our finance costs, as well as other factors. While AERA's determination of rates for aeronautical services is a consultative process, AERA may not agree with our forecasts and other calculations included in the tariff applications we submit to AERA. See *"— Our operations and the fees we charge for aeronautical services — which comprise a substantial portion of our revenues — are regulated by the Government of India, through AERA, and the terms of our Concession Agreements. Accordingly, government regulations and the terms of our Concession Agreements (including with respect to the determination of tariffs for our aeronautical services) have materially affected our historical results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, and will continue to affect our future results of operations, cash flows and financial condition*."

The rights granted to us under the Concession Agreements are our principal assets. Our rights under these agreements may be revoked for certain prescribed reasons, including any event of default on our obligations or any force majeure event. If we were to lose our rights, or any portion of them, under the Concession Agreements , such loss could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.9.** ***The Government of India has granted new concessions that compete with the Airport, and has granted a concession for the Jewar Airport, which is located within 150 kilometers of the Airport.***

MoCA announced the results of a public bidding for a concession for a new airport located in the town of Jewar, Uttar Pradesh (the "**Jewar Airport**") in November 2019, which will be within 150 kilometers radius of the Airport. We had participated in the bidding for the concession for Jewar Airport, but Zurich Airport

AG emerged as the successful bidder and signed a concession agreement for the construction and operation of Jewar Airport on October 7, 2020. Basis publicly available information, the commercial operation date of the Jewar Airport is expected to occur either this calendar year or next calendar year . Competition from Jewar Airport could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations, and growth prospects.

Governmental authorities could grant additional concessions to operate existing government- managed airports or authorize construction of new airports — any or all of which could compete directly with the Airport. For example, MoCA has granted site clearance to Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) in July 2017 for setting up a greenfield airport near Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan, within 150 kilometers radius of the Airport. Also, while the facilities at the Airport were being upgraded in connection with the Phase 3A Expansion (which has now been completed), the Hindon Airforce Station has been handling, the operation of regional flights under the Regional Connectivity Scheme ("RCS") from March 2019. MoCA has further decided to commence regular commercial flight operations from Hindon Airforce Station which decision has been challenged by DIAL before the Court. If such challenge is decided against us, Hindon Airforce Station will also compete with us in the common catchment area. Furthermore, the Aviation Policy 2016 permits development of satellite airports or non-commercial airports within a 150-kilometer radius of existing PPP (public- private partnership) airports, such as the Airport, subject to the provisions of OMDA or any concession agreements. If we are unable to compete effectively with Jewar Airport or any such new airports, our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. DIAL has also filed Writ Petition No. 3144/2025, titled *DIAL vs. UOI & Anr.*, before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court challenging (i) the letter dated October 31, 2023 issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation ("MoCA") to AAI directing commencement of commercial operations at the Hindon Air Force Station, and (ii) the letter dated October 31, 2023 issued by AAI to various airlines advising them to avail slots at the said facility.

Further, DIAL filed Writ Petition No. 3279/2025 before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court challenging the order dated March 12, 2025 issued by AAI, whereby AAI decided DIAL's representation dated February 6, 2025 addressed to MoCA and AAI seeking, inter alia, reconsideration and withdrawal of: (i) MoCA's decision dated October 31, 2023 permitting AAI to convert the Hindon Air Force Station, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for commercial operations; and (ii) UO Note No. 808/3/18 dated April 17, 2023 issued by AAI proposing cancellation of the MoU so as to enable AAI to commence operations at the Hindon Air Force Station. Both cases are coming forth for the final hearing on September 4, 2025.For further details of the said litigations, please see **Annexure D**.

**1.10. *The loss of one or more of our key customers or a reduction in their operations could result in a loss of a significant amount of our revenue.***

Air India Limited (now transferred to the Tata group) accounted for 29.69%, 20.78% and 18.14% of our revenue from aeronautical services for the financial years ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively, while IndiGo accounted for 27.02%, 27.10% and 24.09% of our revenue from aeronautical services over the same periods. We expect that these airlines will continue to account for a significant percentage of our revenue in the future. None of our contracts with our airline customers obligate them to use the Airport for a minimum number of flights or passenger numbers. Decisions by, legal disputes with, financial difficulties at, or the failure of, a significant airline customer, or the withdrawal of their landing rights, could lead to a reduction in flights and passenger numbers and/or failure or delay in recovering aeronautical services revenues. For example, in April 2019, Jet Airways (including its affiliate, Jet Lite) discontinued its operations due to the deterioration of its financial health, which has resulted in a reduction of Air Traffic Movements at the Airport. The amount of revenue from aeronautical services recognized by us from Jet Airways and its subsidiaries during fiscal year 2020 totaled INR 4.64 Crores. GoFirst had also filed voluntary liquidation proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and is currently undergoing liquidation and is no longer operating flights. If any of our key customers were to reduce their use of the Airport or cease to operate at the Airport, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to derive revenue from other airlines to offset the loss of revenue from these key customers. In addition, as a result of this reliance, the growth of our revenue is effectively constrained by the number of flights operated by our key customers, the number of passengers they service at the Airport and the size of the aircraft used by these airlines. The interests of our key customers may conflict with our interests, and their pricing policies, business strategies, marketing, capital expenditures and other initiatives may result in disputes or cause them to decrease their use of the Airport. If any of these key customers decreases their flights into and out of the Airport or there is a significant reduction in the number of passengers using these

airlines or the size of the aircraft that they use, our results of operations could be adversely affected. We cannot assure you that our revenue generated from these key customers will reach or exceed historical levels in any future period. The loss of such customers could also impact our non-aeronautical services revenue or revenue from commercial property development, for which, unlike drops in our aeronautical services revenue due to decreases in air traffic below those projected in AERA's tariff orders, the SSA does not require AERA to compensate when determining the tariffs for the subsequent control period. Any loss or cancellation of business from, or decreases in the rates we charge for our services to, these key customers could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.
Air India Limited (now transferred to the Tata group) accounted for 29.69%, 20.78% and 18.14% of our revenue from aeronautical services for the financial years ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively. However, since the Air India Limited has been transferred to the Tata group, we cannot guarantee that the new management of Air India Limited would retain the same frequency of flights operating from the Airport. Further, Air India Limited may plan to scale down certain operations, and this would impact our revenues if flights to and from the Airport operated by Air India are reduced.

In addition, we believe that the airline industry in India has been experiencing near-term headwinds due to various operational challenges, including, among others, poor financial health of airlines, grounding of aircraft, leading to widespread cancellations of flights and a surge in ticket prices, which in turn affect air passenger traffic. Airlines have been undergoing operational turbulence, resulting in reduced frequency of their flights to and from the Airport. If any of our key customers were to reduce their use of the Airport or cease to operate at the Airport, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to derive revenue from other airlines to offset the loss of revenue from these key customers.

**1.11.** ***Any outbreaks of contagious diseases such as the outbreak of COVID-19 may have a material adverse effect on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations and there may be an uncertainty as to how and how long such outbreak will continue to impact us. The COVID-19 pandemic had a material, negative impact on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations.***

The outbreak of contagious diseases such as COVID-19, the H1N1 virus (Swine Flu), H5N1 and H7N9 strains of flu (Avian Flu) could be severe and widespread and may result in protracted volatility in international markets and/or result in a global or local recession or depression as a consequence of disruptions to travel and retail sectors, tourism, hospitality and manufacturing supply chains. In particular, the outbreak of COVID-19 had an adverse global impact on multiple countries around the world. The outbreak of COVID-19 caused stock markets worldwide to experience significant volatility and impacted economic activity worldwide. COVID-19 posed a serious public health threat worldwide and on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (the "**WHO**") declared the outbreak of COVID-19 to be a pandemic. A number of governments had revised GDP growth forecasts for 2020 downward in response to the economic slowdown caused by the spread of COVID-19 and, particularly, India's GDP contracted by 6.6% in the fiscal year 2020-21.

The outbreak of COVID-19 resulted in restrictions on travel and transportation, and prolonged closures of workplaces, businesses and schools, with employees being asked to work from home and citizens being advised to stay at home, which also had a significant adverse impact on our business operations and financial condition.

In particular, the entry restrictions, travel bans and quarantine measures implemented across the globe during the outbreak of COVID-19 had negatively impacted the aviation and travel industry, causing a significant drop in our passenger and cargo traffic. In order to curtail the spread of COVID-19, the Government of India had also imposed travel restrictions in relation to various countries, and suspensions of certain visas. The Government of India also imposed a country-wide lockdown from March 25, 2020, which extended until September 30, 2020, with certain limited exceptions. As a result, our operations (including the duty free operations) were closed from March 25, 2020 to May 24, 2020 (except for cargo and evacuation and rescue flights), which materially impacted our business operations. Restrictions on the operation of domestic flights were partially lifted from May 25, 2020 whereas international flight movement was limited to special evacuation flights under the Vande Bharat Mission. While restrictions on domestic flights were eased in a phased manner, international flights were operating only under Vande Bharat or special Bubble Airport arrangements done bilaterally. As a result, the mix of our revenue shifted even more towards domestic flights, which are less profitable. Restrictions on capacity of operating Domestic flights were fully removed in October 2021 whereas for international flights regular scheduled operations were resumed by Government of India on March 27, 2022.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and resultant entry restrictions, travel bans and quarantine measures had an adverse residual impact on the passenger traffic at the Airport which consequently impacted our business operations and our revenues had reduced significantly. In relation to this, please note that for the financial years ended March 31, 2021; March 31, 2022; and March 31, 2023; total passenger traffic at the Airport was 22.59 million passengers, 39.34 million, and 65.33 million passengers, respectively, against the total passenger traffic of 67.30 million during F.Y. 2019-20.

Due to COVID-19 there was a reduction in aviation traffic which had also affected our non-aeronautical operations, including, among others, duty free and retail operations, food and beverages, land and space rentals, and others. Accordingly, the drop in aviation traffic had materially and negatively affected both of our aeronautical and non-aeronautical revenue, thereby adversely impacting our overall business, financial condition and results of operations. Our revenues for the financial years ended March 31, 2021; March 31, 2022; and March 31, 2023; were Rs. 2,522.06 crores; Rs. 3,057.34 crores; and Rs. 4,254.27 crores; respectively against the Rs. 4,243.62 crores during F.Y. 2019-20.

There can be no assurance that incidents like COVID-19 and other contagious diseases will not occur in future and movement restrictions, lockdowns and travel restrictions on domestic and international travel will not be imposed.

In addition to the impact on passenger, COVID-19 had significantly disrupted our supply chains and our operations as well as our ability to deliver capital development projects within forecast timelines and budget. We had also experienced a shift in the overall timeline of our Phase 3A Expansion (which achieved commercial operations on August 17, 2024) due to various factors including but not limiting to Covid-19. The occurrence of a pandemic and the consequential effects thereof could also prevent our customers (including airlines) and other contract counterparties from meeting their contracted obligations. This could result in certain of our customers entering into voluntary administration or insolvency. Under such circumstances, any arrears payments owed to us would be at risk of non-recovery.

Although the impact of COVID 19 have significantly reduced recently, however COVID 19 has not been completely eradicated and might pose a threat in the future. A number of countries in Asia, including India, as well as countries in other parts of the world, are susceptible to contagious diseases and, have had confirmed cases of diseases such as the highly pathogenic H7N9, H5N1 and H1N1 strains of influenza in birds and swine and more recently, the COVID-19 virus. In relation to this, there can also be no assurance that the policies and controls for outbreak prevention and disease recurrence or any stimulus or relief packages introduced by the Government of India or other governments will be successful in preventing disease outbreaks or recurrences or that any actual or suspected outbreak of contagious disease affecting India or elsewhere will not occur. There can also be no assurance that the policies and controls for outbreak prevention and disease recurrence or any stimulus or relief packages introduced by the Government of India or other governments will be successful in preventing disease outbreaks or recurrences or that any actual or suspected outbreak of COVID-19 or other contagious disease affecting India or elsewhere will not occur. A worsening of the future outbreaks of COVID-19 virus, avian or swine influenza or a similar contagious disease could adversely affect the Indian economy and economic activity in the region and in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The occurrence of a pandemic and the consequential effects thereof could also prevent our customers (including airlines) and other contract counterparties from meeting their contracted obligations. This could result in certain of our customers entering into voluntary administration or insolvency. Under such circumstances, any arrears payments owed to us would be at risk of non-recovery.

**1.12.** ***We are exposed to certain credit risks and we may be unable to collect on our receivables.***

In recent years, many airlines have reported increased leverage and some have reported substantial losses. The financial health of these airlines has further deteriorated due to total or partial flight restrictions and lockdown restrictions that were imposed by the Government of India.

Our revenues from airlines and other aeronautical services are typically secured by a performance bond or other types of guarantees, but such guarantees may not fully cover the amount owed by an airline at a certain date. In the event of insolvency of any of our airline customers, we may be unable to collect any or all amounts invoiced to that airline in respect of passenger charges or other fees. For example, we are party to legal proceedings against Kingfisher Airlines and their officers in connection with the fees that we have not recognized as revenue since October 1, 2012, due to the lack of certainty that we would recover them.

GoFirst had also filed voluntary liquidation proceeding under Bankruptcy Code and is currently undergoing liquidation resulting in inability to recover the dues in a timely manner . We are also not sure of recovery of such charges since GoFirst has been declared insolvent and is being liquidated. We have filed a liquidation claim of INR 2,02,621,751 vide claim dated February 19, 2025 before Sh. Dinkar T. Venkatasubramanian, Official Liquidator of Go Airlines (India) Limited. Likewise, we have also submitted a liquidation claim dated December 12, 2024 for an amount of INR 3,522,432,692/- before Sh. Satish Kumar Gupta, Official Liquidator of Jet Airways (India) Limited.

In addition, should any of our principal airline customers refuse to continue to make payments to us, or should they refuse to pay increases in our charges for aeronautical services in future years, our results of operations could be adversely impacted by decreased cash flows from operations.

**1.13.** ***The interests of the GMR Group, our majority shareholder, may differ from our interests or the holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents.***

The GMR Group, primarily through GMR Airports Limited, holds 74% of our shares, and also develops and/or operates other airports, including Hyderabad's Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, under a concession arrangement, a greenfield airport at Mopa, Goa, India under a concession arrangement, a greenfield airport at Bhogapuram, Andhra Pradesh, India under a concession arrangement, Medan Airport (Kualanamu International Airport) through a special purpose company in Indonesia with its majority shareholding partner Angkasa Pura II, a new greenfield airport at Crete (Greece) through a special purpose company in Greece with its shareholding partner Terna S.A. and the civilian enclave of Bidar Airport in Karnataka. Further, the GMR Group has been issued a letter of award in March 2019 with respect to the concession for the development of Nagpur Airport in Maharashtra, India. As a result of its majority shareholding in us, the GMR Group, in many instances, is in a position to control our management and operations and to determine generally the outcome of many matters requiring the consent of our board of directors. In addition, we rely on the support of the GMR Group for certain managerial and operational assistance. Because the GMR Group manages a portfolio of different projects, the interests of the GMR Group may not coincide with our requirements. We cannot assure you that the GMR Group would act completely in the interest of the holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents or that possible conflicts of interests would be resolved in favor of the holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents. Further, we cannot assure you that GMR Group will continue to hold its entire stake in GMR Airports Limited and GMR Group will not sell its stake in GMR Airports Limited.

On February 20, 2020, GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) announced that it had signed a share purchase agreement with Groupe ADP, pursuant to which Groupe ADP acquired a 49% stake in GMR Airports Limited. As a part of the transaction, Groupe ADP has customary rights and representation on the boards of directors of GMR Airports Limited and its key subsidiaries, including DIAL. The share purchase closed in July 2020 and Groupe ADP has appointed its board and management representatives in DIAL. Although Groupe ADP has experience in the development and management of airports, differences may arise between GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) and Groupe ADP in the management and the interests of GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) and Groupe ADP may not always be aligned. Any such differences or disputes between the key shareholders of GMR Airports Limited could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.14.** ***We have entered into, and will continue to enter into, related party transactions, and there can be no assurance that we have achieved as favorable terms as had such transactions not been entered into with related parties.***

As permitted under the OMDA, we have entered into transactions with several related parties, including entities controlled by our majority shareholder, the GMR Group, and we will enter into related party transactions in the future. While we believe that all such transactions have been conducted on an arm's-length basis and in accordance with the provisions under the OMDA, there can be no assurance that we have achieved as favorable terms as had such transactions not been entered into with related parties. Furthermore, while we believe that all such transactions have been conducted on an arm's length basis and in accordance with the OMDA, any future transactions with our related parties could potentially involve conflicts of interest. These related party transactions include sales and purchases of goods, rendering of services, sales and purchases of fixed assets, payments of dividends, the making and borrowing of loans and capital advances. There can be no assurance that such future transactions, individually or in the aggregate, will not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.15.** ***AAI acts as our shareholder and indirect competitor, and this may give rise to conflicts of interest.***

We may face or suffer potential conflicts of interest arising from the fact that AAI plays multiple roles in our business. While we have entered into several agreements and contracts with AAI in relation to our Concession, including a shareholders' agreement governing AAI's equity ownership in us, in some instances AAI may also be regarded as our competitor. For example, in one role AAI holds 26% of the shares in us, and pursuant to the terms of the OMDA, AAI has the right to nominate at least one director to our board of directors even if AAI is no longer one of our shareholders and it also has certain corporate governance rights, including the authority to veto certain reserved matters at our board and shareholder levels. AAI is responsible for communication, navigation and surveillance, and air traffic management services at the Airport, while other governmental agencies are also responsible for providing certain services, such as customs, immigration and security services in respect of aeronautical assets, health, meteorology and quarantine. In another role, however, AAI is an operator of other airports in India under the MoCA, including the Hindon Airforce Station. See "- *The Government of India has granted new concessions that compete with the Airport, and has granted a concession for the Jewar Airport, which is located within 150 kilometers of the Airport.*" Since AAI also has interests in the operations of other airports, certain conflicts of interest (including in terms of actual or perceived public or national interest or policy objectives) may arise, and there can be no assurance that AAI will act in our favor, which may result in loss of our business or restrictions on our operations, and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.16.** ***Increases in aviation fuel prices could result in airlines increasing their airline ticket prices, which, in turn, could reduce demand for air travel.***

Aviation fuel costs represent a significant part of the operating costs of all airlines, including those which use the Airport. Aviation fuel prices have experienced periods of significant increases in the past, due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, macroeconomic conditions, regional hostilities such as Russia-Ukraine conflict and in areas such as the Middle East (including Israel-Gaza conflict) and oil industry production limitations, and may be subject to further increases in the future. Such increases in airlines' aviation fuel costs have, in the past, resulted in higher airline ticket prices and, in turn, have decreased demand for air travel. Accordingly, any such future increases in aviation fuel prices could result in further increases in airline ticket prices and decreased demand for travel on airlines which use the Airport, thereby adversely affecting our revenues and results of operations. Moreover, increased aviation fuel prices likely will have a more pronounced and adverse impact on those airlines which use less fuel-efficient airline fleets, a group which could include some of the airlines which use the Airport. Such an impact would, in turn, have a negative effect on our revenues and results of operations.

**1.17.** ***International and domestic events could have a negative impact on international air travel.***

Historically, we have derived a substantial amount of our revenue from aeronautical services, a principal source of which is user development fees. User development fees (including passenger service fees) are payable for each passenger (other than diplomats, infants and transit passengers) departing from the Airport. In the financial year ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, revenue from user development fees directly represented 7.79%, 8.06% and 8.39% respectively, of our total income. Catastrophic events involving passenger aircraft have a negative impact on the aviation industry, such as the recent aircraft crashes which had previously led to the grounding of Boeing 737 MAX aircraft by a number of aviation regulators globally (which bans have now been lifted) . Events such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the war in Syria, international tension on the border between India and Pakistan and on the Korean Peninsula, natural disasters such as the floods in Assam and other parts of North Eastern India in 2020, the volcanic eruptions in Iceland in 2011 and the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami in 2004 and public health crises, such as the Coronavirus (including 2019-nCov) outbreak globally, the Ebola outbreak in the western and central regions of Africa, the SARS crisis, the outbreak of the Zika virus and the swine flu (H1N1) epidemic, had negatively affected the frequency and pattern of air travel worldwide. As with other airport operators, we are subject to the risk of terrorist attacks. The terrorist attack on the United States on September 11, 2001 had a severe adverse impact on the air travel industry. Significant terror attacks have occurred in the past in India, including in Mumbai in 2008 and 2011, in New Delhi in 2011, in Uri in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 2016, in Pulwama in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019 and in

Pahalgam in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 2025. This attack was followed by increased military hostilities between India and Pakistan which lead to closure of airspace. India and Pakistan have closed their airspace to other's aircraft and airlines. India has, from time to time, experienced domestic social and civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, such as China and Pakistan, and isolated troop conflicts and terrorist attacks continue to take place in the south Asian region. The potential for hostilities between India and Pakistan could be particularly threatening because both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers. These hostilities and tensions could lead to political or economic instability in India and a possible material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. See "Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Business — *Terrorist attacks may have a severe negative impact on the international air travel industry*." The COVID-2019 pandemic had a significant impact on our results of operations and financial condition and any health concerns related to a pandemic by passengers will result in a reduction in air passenger traffic at the Airport and other airports for the next few years. See "Risk Factors — Risks Related to Our Business — *Any outbreaks of contagious diseases such as the outbreak of COVID-19 may have a material adverse effect on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations and there may be an uncertainty as to how and how long such outbreak will continue to impact us. The COVID-19 pandemic had a material, negative impact on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations*."

The effect of such incidents on the aviation industry may include increased security and insurance costs, increased concerns about terrorist attacks, airport shutdowns, flight cancellations and delays due to security breaches and perceived safety threats, and reduced passenger traffic due to the subsequent drop in demand for air travel globally. Because our revenue largely depends on the level of passenger traffic at the Airport, any general increase of hostilities relating to reprisals against terrorist organizations, tension on the international borders of India, outbreaks of health epidemics or other events of international concern (and any negative economic impact from such events) could decrease passenger traffic and increase costs to the air travel industry and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.18.** ***Terrorist attacks may have a severe negative impact on the air travel industry.***

As with other airport operators, we are subject to the risk of terrorist attacks. The terrorist attack on the United States on September 11, 2001 had a severe adverse impact on the air travel industry. Significant terror attacks have occurred in the past in India, such as attacks in Mumbai in 2008 and 2011, in New Delhi in 2011, in Uri in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 2016, in Pulwama in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019 and in Pahalgam in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 2025. India has, from time to time, experienced domestic social and civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, such as China and Pakistan. Isolated troop conflicts and terrorist attacks continue to take place in the south Asian region. The potential for hostilities between India and Pakistan could be particularly threatening because both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers. These hostilities and tensions could lead to political or economic instability in India and a possible material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may adversely affect global markets and economic growth. These acts may also result in a loss of business confidence, make travel and other services more difficult, and have other consequences that could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. Military activity or terrorist attacks could adversely impact the Indian economy by disrupting communications and making travel more difficult, and such tensions could create a greater perception that investments in Indian companies involve higher degrees of risk. In addition, any deterioration in international relations may result in investor concern regarding regional stability which could adversely affect the price of the NCS. In addition, any deterioration in international relations may result in investor concern regarding regional stability. India has witnessed localized terrorist attacks from time to time, including attacks in Mumbai in 2008 and 2011, attacks in Delhi in 2011, bombings in Hyderabad in 2013, attacks in Uri in 2016 and bombings in Pulwama in 2019. In February 2019, a suicide bomber attacked a paramilitary convoy in Kashmir. On August 5, 2019, the special autonomous status given to the state of Jammu and Kashmir was revoked by the Indian Government and the state was divided into the territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the territory of Ladakh, which has resulted in increased tensions in the region. On April 22, 2025, an attack in Pahalgam in the state of State of Jammu and Kashmir resulted in the death of 26 civilians. This attack was followed by increased military hostilities between India and Pakistan which lead to closure of airspace. India and Pakistan have closed their airspace to other's aircraft and airlines. Such incidents could also create an increased perception that investment in Indian companies involves a higher degree of risk and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

In the event of a terrorist attack directly on the Airport, airport operations would be disrupted or suspended, resulting in the cancellation or delay of flights during the time necessary to conduct rescue operations, investigate the incident, and repair or rebuild damaged or destroyed facilities. Security measures taken to comply with future security directives or in response to a terrorist attack or threat could reduce passenger and cargo capacity at the Airport due to increased passenger and baggage screening and slower security checkpoints, impose additional limitations on airport capacity for retail space, and increase our operating costs. We may not be able to pass on any additional operating costs we incur as a result of increased security. Any terrorist attacks would likely have a negative impact on the reputation of the Airport and could lead to fewer airlines and passengers using the Airport. In addition, our insurance policies do not cover all losses and liabilities resulting from terrorism, and our future insurance premiums would likely increase. All of the above factors may have a substantially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.19.** ***Failure in our airport security could have a material adverse effect on us.***

Airport security is the responsibility of the Government of India. We are responsible, however, for adopting security measures at the Airport necessary to assist the Government of India in protecting the public and maintaining the security of passengers. Under the terms of the OMDA and the SSA, we must provide certain space and facilities necessary for the Government of India to provide its required security measures. Security measures taken by us or the Government of India to comply with future security directives or in response to a terrorist attack or threat could reduce passenger capacity at the Airport due to increased passenger screening and slower security checkpoints. In addition, any failure in any of the security measures at the Airport that results in a serious security breach or a public security scare may result in reputational damage to passenger traffic, which would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.20.** ***Our strategy to develop commercial property development projects at the Airport may be unsuccessful.***

As part of our Concession, we have the right to develop approximately 230 acres at the Airport available for commercial purposes. Till date DIAL has monetized 40.06 acres in the Hospitality District and 5.03 acres yet to be monetized. AAI considers the area of our Hospitality District to be approximately 62.5 acres after accounting for the common infrastructure area.

We are challenging AAI's position, but should AAI prevail, the area available to us for commercial property development at the Airport would be reduced by 17.5 acres accounting for common infrastructure area in the Hospitality district.

We have also given the first tranche of development rights for approx. 4.78 million sq. feet of commercial space in two phases, with phase 1 involving development rights for approx. 2.73 million sq.ft. commercial space effectuated in September 2022 and phase 2 involving development rights for approx. 2.05 million sq.ft. commercial space in April 2024.

Further, we have given options for an additional tranche of development, and although we expect to receive security deposits and regular lease rentals with respect to such subsequent tranches. However, there is a risk of delay in receipt with relation to future commercial developments. Furthermore, we have also licensed an area of approx. 22.77 acres for retail development (approx. 2.1 million sq. ft. of commercial space), where there is a risk of delay in completing the construction.

A number of local and national real estate companies also focus on developing projects in the commercial property sector. In particular, in and around the Gurugram region, close to where the Airport is located, the market for commercial property is extremely competitive. Moreover, the business of commercial property development may be affected by many external factors, such as demand for and supply of commercial property, and the economic, legal, regulatory and political environment. Commercial property development in India is highly regulated at the state and local level, as well as cyclical, which could result in time and cost overruns in the event that the development companies are unable to obtain necessary approvals and permits in time or to negotiate and manage customer contracts such that their cash flows are not disrupted.

Additionally, the proximity of some of our land parcels to the Airport (which is considered a high security area) may raise security concerns and require our lessees to comply with more stringent security requirements as compared to commercial property elsewhere, thereby requiring them to incur higher costs to comply with such security requirements, along with the possibility of delays in obtaining security clearances from security agencies, which may adversely affect the demand for our land parcels and adversely affect the revenues we can expect to generate from such land.

In particular, the success of our commercial property developments could be adversely affected by the inability of customers to obtain credit to finance the acquisition of interests in our commercial properties, the financial position of customers to pay our rents, delays in obtaining requisite approvals (including security clearances), shortages of required construction materials, equipment and labor, labor unrest, or disputes with or insolvency of key contractors resulting in construction delays, or disputes with, or insolvency of, key tenants in our commercial and retail properties. Some of these factors could adversely affect the ability of the lessees to pay their lease rentals and license fee to us. In addition, we are exposed to risks obtaining requisite approvals (including security clearances). Further, we are exposed to risks generally associated with the grant of long-term rights of real property to third parties, such as a decline in rental market demand, occupancy rates or rent levels, non-payment by tenants or a weakening of the real estate market. Moreover, our commercial property assets are located on or adjacent to the Airport and serve a particular sector of the rental market, thus exposing us to fluctuations in this specific market.

Any of these risks could adversely affect the profitability of our commercial property development activities and, consequently, our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.21.** ***Our results of operations may fluctuate from period to period due to the cyclical and seasonal nature of the air transportation industry.***

Since the air transportation industry is vulnerable to economic cycles, the air transportation industry has historically experienced significant financial losses during economic downturns and periods of political and social instability. According to KPMG's 'Global Aviation Summit 2019' report, due to the global economic downturn in 2008, India's total passenger traffic declined by 4% from 73 million in 2008 to 70 million in 2009 whereas India's total passenger traffic had been growing at a CAGR of 20% in the previous five years. Any future general reduction in passenger traffic (which may be caused by economic, political and social factors that we cannot control) may adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. In addition, the industry tends to be seasonal in nature, and we typically experience increased passenger traffic, in particular international passenger traffic, and Air Traffic Movements in the third and fourth quarter of each fiscal year as travellers visit northern India during festival holidays, and lower passenger traffic and air traffic movements in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

**1.22.** ***A significant part of non-aeronautical operations is conducted by third parties that we do not control or may not operate solely for our benefit. We may in the future conduct more of our business through such third parties.***

We have entered into agreements with third parties and allowed them to undertake significant part of non-aeronautical operations as part of our business and growth strategy. In our joint ventures, we share ownership and management of a company with one or more parties who may not have the same goals, strategies, priorities, or resources that we do. Operating a business as a joint venture often requires additional organizational formalities, as well as time-consuming procedures for sharing information and making decisions. In our joint ventures, we are required to pay more attention to our relationship with our co-owners and, if a co-owner changes, our relationship may be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, our influence over the corporate governance of our joint venture companies may be limited. In addition, the benefits from a successful joint venture are shared among the co-owners, so we do not receive all the benefits from our successful joint ventures. The success of our joint ventures depends significantly on the satisfactory performance by our co-owners of their contractual and other obligations. As we do not control our co-owners, we face the risk that they may not fulfill their obligations. In such a circumstance, we may be required to make additional investments, which could result in reduced profits or, in some cases, significant losses and, accordingly, our business operation and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Investments through joint ventures with third parties may involve certain other risks, including the possibility of joint venture partners failing to meet their financial obligations on time or at all. We, along with the other shareholders, have pledged our shares in our joint ventures to the lenders of such joint ventures. If any of these joint ventures is unable to satisfy its debt service requirements, its lenders may foreclose on our shares in it, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. In addition, we may be required to make additional investments in our joint ventures to maintain our equity interest and any failure to make such investments due to a lack of funds or any other reason could significantly dilute our ownership in such joint ventures and have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Such investments may also run the potential risk of impasses on certain key decisions. Any disputes that may arise between us and our joint venture partners may cause delay in completion, suspension or complete abandonment of a project. In addition, we may, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of our joint venture partners, or be limited in our ability to increase our equity interest or divest our equity interest in the joint venture, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.23.** ***Our revenue and profitability may not increase if we fail in our business strategy.***

Our ability to increase our revenue and profitability will depend in part on our business strategy, which consists of increasing our airport users' consumption, developing infrastructure to accommodate expected growth in passenger traffic, and continuing to improve the commercial offerings at the Airport.

Our ability to increase our revenue from commercial activities depends heavily on increasing passenger traffic at the Airport, among other factors. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in implementing our strategy of increasing our revenue from commercial activities. The passenger traffic volume in the Airport depends primarily on factors, such as the attractiveness of the commercial outlets, passenger experience, successful launch of our initiatives such as the digital market place platform, industrial and tourist centers that the Airport serve and some factors may be beyond our control, such as geo- political conditions generally. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the passenger traffic volume in the Airport, and the resulting revenues derived from commercial activities, will increase.

**1.24.** ***Routing and other operational decisions by airlines or airline alliances can affect traffic volumes and our operations.***

Routing, stop-over and connection decisions or the creation or designation of a hub by individual airlines or airline alliances could result in significant shifts in passenger flows. Although Air India and certain other airlines use the Airport as their hub, there is no assurance that they will continue using it as they currently do. In addition, an airline's decision to use larger or smaller types of aircraft at our airports could result in changes to operational and facility requirements, which may require us, for example, to modify or construct new gate facilities to accommodate new, larger aircraft operated by airlines. We currently have a number of gate facilities at the Airport that are able to accommodate larger aircraft operated by various airlines that utilize the Airport, such as the Airbus A380. However, we may be unable to adapt in time for any future developments in new aircraft that require modifications to our existing facilities. Airline or airline alliance routing and hub designation decisions may adversely affect the revenue we derive from landing charges, parking and housing charges, baggage x-ray charges and user development fees or may require us to incur substantial costs in establishing new types of facilities and services. These and other possible activities and operational decisions by airlines or airline alliances could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.25.** ***Our airport competes with other modes of transport to and from Delhi, as well as other destinations and airports in India and in nearby countries, such as Singapore and Dubai. Our airport business is also competing with "video conferencing" and similar platforms, which has made it possible for people to interact virtually rather than travel to attend meetings physically.***

The airport business is dependent on passenger and air cargo traffic, which compete with each other and with alternative modes of transportation, particularly transport by highways and rail. In India, although air travel is generally significantly more convenient and comfortable for passengers, the cost of air travel is usually much higher than the cost of travel by highways and rail. Cargo transport by highways and rail are the principal sources of competition to air cargo traffic, particularly in the case of large or heavy loads or goods for which speed is not a priority. In recent years, large investments have been made in the improvement of the rail network and highways in India. This may further intensify the competition for passenger and freight traffic between air transport and transport by highways or rail.

The principal factor affecting our business is the number of passengers that use the Airport. The number of passengers using the Airport is dependent upon the level of business and economic activity in India and elsewhere, and our passenger traffic volume may be adversely affected by economic instability. In addition, our passenger traffic volume may be adversely affected by the attractiveness, affordability and accessibility of competing tourist destinations in South Asia and Southeast Asia, such as Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. The attractiveness of the destinations served by airlines from the Airport is also likely to be affected by perceptions of travelers as to the safety and political and social stability of India. There can be no assurance that business activity and tourism levels, and therefore the number of passengers using the Airport, will, in the future, match or exceed current levels.

Although we currently do not face significant competition from other airports in northern India, the Airport faces competition from other airports in South Asia and elsewhere, including Mumbai's Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport, Singapore's Changi Airport, Thailand's Bangkok International Suvarnabhumi Airport, Dubai International Airport and Hong Kong International Airport. Any attempts we make to develop the Airport into a hub for international airlines will involve competition with these airports. Although Air India and, certain other airlines currently use the Airport as their hub, the Airport's potential to attract other airlines to use it as an aviation hub depends on factors such as connectivity (that is, the number of connecting flights available for arriving airlines), capacity and passenger satisfaction levels. There can be no assurance that the Airport will continue to act as a hub, become a hub for any other international airlines or successfully compete with other airports in India or around Asia. Furthermore, any arrangements with an airline for using the Airport as a hub will likely not be for any definite period and may be terminated at any time. Such an event is likely to have an adverse effect on our revenues and result of operations.

Furthermore, the residual impact of COVID-19 pandemic has led to change of travel dynamics, particularly for our business travel passengers as a result of increased usage of virtual, video conferencing and teleconferencing platforms (such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, WebEx and so on), which has made it possible for people to interact virtually rather than travel to attend meetings physically. We may face significant competition as such platforms advance, and there can be no assurance that the need to meet in person will not become obsolete leading to a permanent reduction in business travel, and more broadly a general reluctance to travel by consumers, each of which may have a material impact on our business. If our Airport is unable to compete effectively with other modes of transport or other airports, as applicable, or the relative costs of air traffic are too high, or if there is a change of business behavior so that business people interact virtually rather than travel to attend meetings physically so that our competition with virtual, video conferencing and teleconferencing platforms increases, our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

If our Airport is unable to compete effectively with other modes of transport or other airports, as applicable, or the relative costs of air traffic are too high, our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

**1.26.** ***A change in relations with our labor force could have an adverse impact on our business.***

Since any project execution requires certain employee skillsets, an adverse change in human resource policy of any of our contractors may affect employee retention. Execution of any upcoming new project/projects may be labor intensive with heavy dependence on low- to semi-skilled employees, we are vulnerable to strikes, unionism and other industrial relations issues with respect to any of these contractors. Any of these events may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation, cash flows, financial condition and prospects.

The airport industry in particular has been subject to work stoppages and strikes. Although we believe we currently maintain good relations with our labor force, any conflicts with our employees resulting in strikes or other disruptions could have a negative impact on our business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to prevent our employees from undertaking work stoppages.

Further, India has stringent labor legislation that protects the interests of workers. This legislation sets out detailed procedures for industrial dispute resolution and employee compensation for injury or death sustained in the course of employment and imposes financial and other obligations on the employer in respect of occupational health and safety and in case of lay-offs (and also, in certain circumstances, on the principal employer, where a contractor does not or cannot fulfill its obligations towards its employees).

Such labor legislation may restrict our ability to maintain flexible human resource policies or to downsize our operations. If we terminate any of our employment contracts without cause, we may be required by Indian labor law to make severance payments. There are proceedings against us pertaining to the termination of some of our employees. Further, we cannot assure you that we will not have to terminate employees without cause, subjecting us to payments which could, in the aggregate, materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

In addition we also employ contract laborers at the Airport, the number of which varies from time to time based on the nature and extent of work contracted to independent contractors. All contract laborers engaged at our facilities are assured minimum wages fixed by the relevant state governments and are paid and insured by us directly.

While we believe that such a high proportion of employees on contract gives us the necessary flexibility and helps us run our business in an efficient and cost-effective manner, it also makes us more susceptible to sudden shortages of skilled personnel in the markets in which we operate, whether driven by competitors or otherwise. A significant portion of our workers at the Airport, including contract laborers, are represented by labor unions. We have not had any material incidents or issues with labor unions in the past and we consider the current labor relations to be good, but there can be no assurance that we will not experience future disruptions to our operations due to disputes or other problems with our work force, which could adversely affect our business and future results of operations. Any upward revision of wages, offers of permanent employment or unavailability of the number of contract laborers we require may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

**1.27.** ***We are exposed to risks inherent to the operation of airports.***

While the Government of India provides security services at the Airport, we are also obligated to protect the public and to reduce the risk of accidents at the Airport. We must implement measures for the protection of the public, such as hiring private security services, maintaining the Airport's infrastructure and fire safety in public spaces, and providing emergency medical services. We are also obligated to take certain measures related to our aeronautical services, such as maintenance, management and supervision of aeronautical assets, rescue and fire-fighting services for aircraft, measurement of runway friction coefficients, flood control measures and measures to control the threat from birds and other wildlife at the Airport. These obligations could increase our liability to third parties for personal injury or property damage, thereby adversely affecting our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Despite having implemented necessary measures, we are unable to prevent unfortunate accidents like the collapse of the canopy at Terminal 1 of the Airport in June, 2024.

Airports are exposed to the risk of incidents, including accidents, such as the collapse of the canopy at Terminal 1 of the Airport in June, 2024 as a result of a number of factors, including extreme weather conditions, movement of large number of passengers, variable aircraft movements, traffic congestion, equipment failure, human error and terrorist activities. These incidents could result in injury or loss of human life, damage to airport infrastructure, short or long term closure of an airport's facilities and damage to the reputation of the Airport and may have an impact on passenger traffic levels, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.28.** ***The operations of the Airport may be affected by actions of third parties, which are beyond our control.***

The operation of the Airport is largely dependent on the services of third parties, AAI the Government of India for the rendering of services to passengers and airlines, such as air traffic control, security, electricity, immigration and customs services, plant and animal quarantine services, health services and meteorological services. In addition, we are dependent on third party providers of certain complementary services such as baggage handling, fuel services, catering and aircraft maintenance and repair. Rail, bus and taxi services at the Airport are also provided by third party ground transportation providers. Furthermore, Fraport has been acting as the operator of the Airport and providing us with essential management and consultancy services since the commencement of our Concession. We are not responsible or liable for, and cannot control, the services provided by these third parties. Any disruption in, or adverse consequence resulting from, their services, including a work stoppage or other similar event, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.29.** ***We are exposed to risks related to handling cargo.***

The air cargo system at the Airport is a complex, multi-faceted network that handles a vast amount of freight, packages and mail carried aboard passenger and all-cargo aircraft. The air cargo system is vulnerable to security threats, some of which are beyond our control including potential plots to place explosives aboard aircraft, illegal shipments of hazardous materials, and criminal activities, such as smuggling and theft and potential hijackings and sabotage by persons with access to aircraft. Although we have put into place several procedural and technology initiatives to enhance air cargo security and deter terrorist and criminal threats, we may be subject to related risks or the reduction of our cargo traffic volume. The cargo volume may be affected due to national security concerns and geo-political tensions. For instance, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security on May 15, 2025 had, for national security concerns, revoked the security clearances granted to Celebi Airport Services India Private Limited and Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited. The air cargo system may also be subject to the risk of fire because certain facilities are built and maintained temporarily for operations, which may result in disruption of our business operations. Some cargo may require special handling, such as dangerous goods and high temperature pharmaceutical items which have dedicated storage facilities but which may be subject to mishandling, sabotage or similar events. The occurrence of such events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and result of operations.

**1.30.** ***Impact of tariff related escalations with United States of America on our cargo business.***

The recent escalations in USA-India trade diplomacy, with USA imposing higher (currently 50% tariff) tariff on a wide range of Indian exports, pose a substantial risk to export volumes routed through Indian airports to the USA. USA is one of India's largest trading partner for several key export sectors, such as textiles, pharmaceuticals, gems and jewellery, electronics, and automotive parts, which are all sensitive to tariffs. Levying of such high tariffs, will render Indian goods less competitive in the US market, leading to a decline in demand and consequently reduced cargo volumes on the critical USA- India air corridor.

Lower export volumes mean less cargo handled, directly shrinking revenues from terminal handling charges, warehousing fees, ground handling, security screening, and logistics services which form key income streams for the Airport.

This may adversely impact our cargo business profitability and financial position. The situation remains fluid, and any further deterioration in USA-India trade relations may prompt even more pronounced negative impacts.

**1.31.** ***We are exposed to the risk of non-performance by our concessionaires and licensees.***

We have granted concessions and licenses to third parties and our joint ventures and associates to provide certain services which are necessary for our operations, such as activities relating to commercial air transport, including hangar and aircraft maintenance, fuel distribution, platform services and catering. In the event that our concessionaires or licensees fail to perform their obligations under our agreements with them, we could incur extra costs in replacing them or the services provided by them in order to comply with our obligations.

**1.32.** ***We may not be able to enter into or renew certain of our revenue-generating and other commercial agreements on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all.***

We have entered into various revenue-generating and other commercial agreements for the purposes of our business at the Airport and are dependent on ongoing commercial relationships with certain third parties. We have formed joint ventures and may continue to enter into agreements to form joint ventures or for other commercial or retail business carried out at the Airport. We will seek to renew or replace such agreements as and when they expire. However, if we are unable to renew or replace the contracts on economically beneficial terms, or at all, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. We may not be able to grant new concessions or renew existing concessions on terms that are acceptable to us.

**1.33.** ***Our business is exposed to various operational and systems risks.***

Our success depends in part on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of IT systems at the Airport as well as our computer and communications hardware systems. We actively rely on these systems for the management and operation of the Airport, including our safety management, operation of our check-in process, operation of our baggage and cargo tracking and management of passenger and other data. Various agencies of the Government of India that provide services to passengers and airlines at the Airport, such as air traffic control, security, electricity and immigration and customs services, plant and animal quarantine services, health services and meteorological services, also rely on IT systems as well as our computer and communications hardware systems. These systems could be damaged or interrupted by fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, and similar events or disruptions. Any of these events could cause system interruptions, delays, malfunctioning and loss of critical data, and could impair or even halt some or all of the operations at the Airport. In addition, our concessionaires' or licensees' or the Government of India's computer systems may be vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and other similar disturbances, which could lead to interruptions, delays, loss of data or the inability to operate the Airport.

Our risk management strategies may not be adequate against all possible operational and systems risk we face. While we currently maintain insurance coverage for losses due to business interruption, we cannot assure you that this coverage would be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses. If any of these operational or systems failures were to occur, it could damage our reputation, be expensive to remedy and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Our business is also exposed to operational risks such as fraud or unauthorized access by employees, contractors, concessionaires, licensees or outsiders, incorrect data provided by third parties, unauthorized transactions by employees and operational errors, including clerical or record-keeping errors or errors resulting from faulty computer or telecommunications systems. Further, our risk management strategies might prove to be inadequate, especially if unanticipated circumstances or risks come to pass, in which case we might incur substantial, unexpected losses. Any losses suffered as a result of these and other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.34.** ***We are subject to foreign exchange risk with respect to our U.S. dollar-denominated debt financing and certain revenue sources.***

As at March 31, 2025, we had an aggregate of Rs. 8,751.13crores (US $ 1,023.83 million) of non-current borrowings outstanding representing U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness in the form of senior secured foreign currency notes, which represent the Existing Notes. We engage in certain hedging transactions, but such transactions may not sufficiently protect us against significant foreign currency fluctuations. The Rupee may appreciate, depreciate or fluctuate significantly against the U.S. dollar or other currencies in the future. An appreciation of the Rupee against the U.S. dollar may increase our required additional financing needs, while a depreciation of the Rupee against the U.S. dollar may increase our repayment costs. However, all of our outstanding borrowings are currently hedged through call spread options. The effective average hedge cost is approximately 3.23% — 3.55% of foreign currency borrowings. Although we earn a portion of our revenue in U.S. dollars, we convert such revenue into Rupees, and therefore we rely, and expect to continue to rely, on foreign exchange markets to meet the majority of our U.S. dollar-repayment costs, and we cannot assure you that we would be able to generate additional revenue sufficient to offset such increased costs. As a result, fluctuations in the value of the Rupee against the U.S. dollar may materially adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.35.** ***Our insurance policies may not provide sufficient coverage against all liabilities.***

While we seek to insure against all reasonable risks, we can offer no assurance that our insurance policies will cover all of our liabilities and losses in the event of an accident, terrorist attack or other incidents causing damage to our facilities or a third party or interruption to our business. The insurance market for airport liability coverage generally, and for airport construction in particular, is limited, and a change in coverage policy by the insurance companies involved could reduce our ability to obtain and maintain adequate or cost-effective coverage. Should losses occur, there can be no assurance that such losses will not exceed the pre-established limits on any of our insurance policies. Additionally, we are required under the OMDA to maintain certain types and levels of insurance coverage and our Concession could be subject to termination if we fail to maintain the required coverage. Further, the insurance policies obtained by us may expire from time to time and we shall endeavor to renew such insurance policies in the ordinary course of our business.

**1.36.** ***We may become subject to legal or regulatory claims or investigations against us.***

From time to time, we may become involved in legal or regulatory proceedings, claims or investigations, including by governmental bodies, customers, suppliers, former employees, class action plaintiffs and others. On an ongoing basis, we attempt to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these proceedings or claims, although it is difficult to predict final outcomes with any degree of certainty.

We do not believe that any of the proceedings or claims to which we are currently party will result in costs, charges or liabilities that will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations. However, we cannot assure you that the costs, charges and liabilities associated with these matters will not be material, or that those costs, charges and liabilities will not exceed any amounts reserved for them in our financial statements. In future periods, if any of these matters are resolved unfavorably to us, we could be subject to cash costs or non-cash charges to earnings and be required to reflect liabilities in our financial statements for which we previously had not made provisions in our financial statements.

In addition, in March 2012, the CAG of India released reports on the implementation of the public-private partnership for the Airport. The reports portrayed certain aspects of the OMDA as being disproportionately favorable to us, such as favorable renewal terms, certain aspects of our usage and development fee structures, and the classification under the OMDA of certain joint ventures as "non-aeronautical" operations. Additionally, in connection with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's reports, the Public Accounts Committee ("**PAC**") of the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Parliament of India) released a report in February 2014 about the implementation of the public-private partnership for the Airport. Like the CAG's reports, it portrayed certain aspects of the OMDA as being disproportionately favorable to us although the final report of the PAC did not have any adverse observation against us. There has been a follow up report of PAC in 2018 -19. The observations and queries of the PAC have been suitably responded to by DIAL as well as MoCA. Although there is no apparent immediate risk on DIAL, the scope of powers of CAG (whose reports are subject to review by PAC) are wide, and may result in further enquiry into the functioning of DIAL, which may have negative impact on DIAL.

While these reports do not make any recommendations specific to the OMDA and our Concession and CAG's attempt to audit us was rejected by the Delhi High Court, it is possible that further public debate concerning our status due to regulatory pressure may have an adverse impact on our rights under the Concession Agreements and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.37.** ***We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations, and our failure to comply with environmental and other regulations could seriously harm us.***

We and the airlines using the Airport are subject to a variety of laws and regulations relating to, among other things, airports, aircraft, noise limitations and the use, discharge and disposal of waste materials produced by aircraft and inflight catering operations using the Airport. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with currently applicable environmental laws and regulations; however, environmental claims or the failure to comply with present or future regulations could subject us to future liabilities, including the assessment of damages, fines and orders to cease or modify certain construction projects. In addition, new laws or regulations could require us to modify airport operations or incur other expenses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

We maintain limited insurance policies that guard against, among other things, losses resulting from environmental harm caused by us. While we believe our insurance coverage is reasonable, we cannot assure you that it would be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses.

Expansion and improvement of the Airport also depends on the receipt of environmental approvals as well as planning, zoning and other approvals granted by municipal, regional and other Indian public authorities. Any such impacts or non-compliance on our part may lead to complaints being lodged against us by the communities surrounding the airport, or activist groups, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Further, should environmental regulators adopt a more restrictive regulatory framework for any of these areas, our ability to expand the Airport and meet increased demand could be limited.

In addition, the implementation of environmental regulations imposing taxes on carbon emissions could increase the cost of air travel services to consumers. Such increased prices could reduce demand for air travel and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**1.38.** ***We are subject to risks related to tax disputes with certain tax authorities.***

We are party to various tax proceedings with certain tax authorities at the central and state-level governments in India, including the GST and income tax authorities and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Cantonment Board. These proceedings relate to disputes between us and these authorities regarding, among others, (a) the tax treatment applicable to the annual fee payable to AAI, (b) the imposition of GST on our licensing of certain property and the development fees we collect, (c) the assessment of property taxes, (d) the applicability of stamp duty on the agreements executed with the developers of commercial property and (e) our arrangement with MoCA with respect to the use of the security component of passenger service fees for certain Rupee-denominated loans. All of these proceedings are at various stages of adjudication as more particularly provided in Annexure D and are currently pending. If unfavorable decisions are rendered in one or more of these proceedings, we could be required to pay substantial amounts and be required to reflect liabilities in our financial statements for which we previously had not made provisions in our financial statements. For certain of these disputes, but not all, we have established provisions only for part of the amounts in dispute, based on the likelihood of success.

**1.39.** ***Our ability to retain, attract and train and retain executives and other qualified employees is critical to our business, results of operations and future growth.***

Our business and future growth is substantially dependent on the continued services and performance of our key executives, senior management and skilled personnel, especially personnel with experience in our industry and our information technology and systems. While the attrition rates for our senior management and key executives are not significant, any of them may choose to terminate his or her employment with us at any time. We cannot assure you that we will be able to retain such persons or find adequate replacements in a timely manner, or at all. The industry relationships and specialized experience that we require can be time-consuming and difficult to acquire and develop. We may require a long period of time to hire and train replacement personnel if and when skilled personnel terminate their employment with us. Our ability to compete effectively depends on our ability to retain and motivate our existing employees and to attract new employees. We may be required to increase our levels of employee compensation more rapidly than in the past in order to remain competitive in managing employee attrition and attracting the skilled employees that we require. If we do not succeed in retaining or motivating existing employees and attracting appropriately qualified new employees, our business and prospects for growth could be adversely affected.

**1.40.** ***We have had, and may in the future have, working capital deficits.***

A working capital deficit means that our current liabilities exceed our current assets. Current liabilities include those due for payment within one year of the balance sheet date and include a portion of any of our indebtedness and fixed payment obligations. Current assets are assets that are expected to be converted to cash or otherwise utilized within one year of the balance sheet date and, therefore, may be used to pay current liabilities as they become due during that period.

Due to the nature of our business, our current liabilities will generally exceed our current assets. Current liabilities primarily arise from trade payables, interest accrued but not due on borrowings and current maturities of trade deposits. As on March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, we have working capital deficits of INR 1,249.48 crores, INR 485.41 crores and INR 560.89 crores.

Depending on our capital requirements, market conditions and other factors, we may raise additional funds, which could further increase our working capital deficits. We cannot assure you that we will be able to secure adequate capital to continue our business, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. See "— *Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations and prevent us from meeting our obligations under our Concession Agreements, particularly our obligations to construct and develop additional facilities at the Airport*."

**1.41.** ***Our ability to raise capital outside India may be constrained by Indian law, which could adversely affect our financial condition and prospects.***

India's policy on external commercial borrowing, as set out in the ECB Master Directions, provides guidelines for raising of external commercial borrowings, in addition to the regulations relating to the end-use of proceeds, creation of security in favor of eligible offshore lenders, maximum interest payable, and repatriation of payments towards such offshore lenders. ECBs can be availed under two routes: (i) the automatic route; and (ii) the approval route. The automatic route does not require a borrower to obtain any RBI approval, whereas the approval route requires a prior RBI approval. The ECB Regulations classify ECBs under two categories (i) foreign currency denominated ECBs; and (ii) Indian Rupee denominated ECBs. External commercial borrowing by an eligible borrower is permitted under the automatic route up to certain limits in a year, with the stipulated minimum average maturity, for permissible end-uses. Further, the ECB Master Directions currently limit the all-in-cost for rupee denominated ECB is set at the benchmark rate plus 450 basis points spread and for new foreign currency denominated ECB is set at benchmark rate plus 500 basis points spread, and the restricted end-uses include real estate activities, investments in capital markets and equity investments. As per the Master Direction on Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 dated January 01, 2016, various components of all-in-cost have to be paid by the external commercial borrower without taking recourse to the drawdown of the external commercial borrowing. External commercial borrowing not complying with these requirements is permitted with the prior approval of the RBI, in accordance with the ECB Master Directions. These limitations on external commercial borrowing could constrain our ability to raise cost-effective funding for implementing asset purchases, servicing or refinancing existing indebtedness, or financing acquisitions and other strategic transactions in the future, which may adversely affect our financial condition and prospects.

1.42. ***In case of termination of the OMDA, the holders may receive partial or no repayment of amounts owed under the NCS.***

We are allowed under the OMDA to meet all our financing requirements through suitable debt arrangements, and we are additionally allowed to secure certain debt by creating liens over certain assets in favor of the "Lenders" qualified under the OMDA. "Financing institutions, banks, multilateral funding agencies and similar bodies undertaking lending business" qualify as "Lenders" under the OMDA. There is a possibility that the holders of NCS may be considered by any government or judicial authority, including AAI, to be not engaged in the business of undertaking the lending business and may not qualify within the definition of "Lenders." Accordingly, the definition of "Lender" in the OMDA would not include holders of NCS. The Debenture Trustee has no duty to determine, and would not be responsible for any determination of, whether the holders of NCS qualify as "Lenders" under the OMDA.

Upon termination of the OMDA as a consequence of a default by us or AAI or in certain prescribed other circumstances, AAI may acquire the Transfer Assets by making certain required payments. The payments for such acquisition of the Transfer Assets are calculated to include "Debt." However, any amounts outstanding in relation to the NCS held by their holders, if the holders of NCS do not qualify within the definition of "Lender," may not be included in the calculation of "Debt" under the OMDA for the purpose of making transfer payments by AAI. This may adversely impact the amount of funds available to holders of NCS from the transfer payments made by AAI upon termination of the OMDA. A court may also take the view that none of the holders of NCS qualify as "Lenders" under the OMDA, in which case no funds would be available to holders of NCS from the transfer payments made by AAI upon termination of the OMDA.

In addition, "Debt," as defined in the OMDA, means the outstanding principal amount of debt payable to "Lenders" and does not include, among other things, debt not secured by a first-priority charge and debt on which we have defaulted and which has become payable prior to the date on which AAI terminates our Concession. Accordingly, any amounts representing defaulted interest or other payments due under the NCS (up to and including the entire amount owed on the NCS if the NCS had prior to such time been accelerated following an Event of Default) as of the date of the termination of our Concession, the "Transfer Date" under the OMDA, would not be considered "Debt" for the purposes of the OMDA, and AAI would not be obliged to repay 90% of such amounts. In such event, the funds paid by AAI would not be sufficient to repay holders of NCS, and holders of NCS would only receive partial or no repayments of amounts owed under the NCS.

As on date, the term of OMDA is 30th anniversary of the Effective Date (as defined in OMDA which is May 3, 2006). Accordingly, the term of OMDA will expire on May 2, 2036. The Issuer has the right to extend the term of OMDA by a written notice for an additional term of 30 years on the same terms and conditions as contained in OMDA subject to the following: (i) No event of default by us (i.e., JVC Event of Default as defined in OMDA), has occurred during the preceding 5 years of the 25th year from the Effective Date; and (ii) this right of extension is exercised prior to the 25th anniversary from the Effective Date (i.e., May 3, 2031), but not earlier than 6 months from the 25th anniversary from the Effective Date (i.e., November 3, 2030). Further, if JVC Event of Default (as defined in OMDA) or any other default by us triggering levy of liquidated damages (as per OMDA) occurs at any time from time of exercise by us of right of extension until 30th anniversary of the Effective Date then our right of extension of an additional term of 30 years will lapse unless otherwise agreed by AAI.

We are required to make best efforts to enter into a new Substitution Agreement with AAI and the Debenture Trustee that includes the Debenture Trustee, on behalf of Holders of the NCS, as a Lender (as defined in the Substitution Agreement) enjoying the benefits thereunder, within 18 (eighteen) months from the Deemed Date of Allotment. Investors to that note that all Project Agreements (as defined in the OMDA) are co-terminus with the OMDA. The payments due to the Lender (as defined in the Substitution Agreement) may get delayed subject to settlement of any dispute of ours with AAI, upon termination of OMDA or otherwise.

**1.43.** ***Dependency on Bilateral Air Service Agreements and Geopolitical Factors May Adversely Affect Our International Traffic and Revenues***

Our operations, particularly with respect to international air traffic, are heavily influenced by bilateral air service agreements entered into between the Government of India and foreign governments. These agreements govern the allocation of international traffic rights, including the number of routes, flight frequencies, capacity entitlements, and other operational conditions for both Indian and foreign carriers.

Our ability to attract and sustain international passenger and cargo traffic depends on these bilateral agreements being favorable and effectively implemented. Any delays in the negotiation of new agreements, restrictive provisions, or inability to expand existing arrangements could adversely affect the growth of international routes and frequencies at our Airport. Furthermore, any suspension, amendment, or termination of these agreements could restrict airlines from operating on certain routes or reduce their capacity, thereby impacting connectivity at our Airport.

In addition, the global aviation industry is sensitive to geopolitical tensions and diplomatic relations between countries. Events such as trade disputes, political stand-offs, regional conflicts, sanctions, or deterioration of diplomatic ties between India and other nations could lead to the suspension or limitation of air traffic rights. This may result in airlines curtailing or discontinuing services to and from Delhi, thereby reducing passenger traffic and cargo volumes.

Such factors are beyond our control and may adversely impact our operational performance, revenue generation, and growth prospects. A sustained reduction in international traffic or route connectivity could negatively affect our cash flows, profitability, and consequently, our ability to meet our obligations, including servicing debt under the NCS.

**1.44.** ***The insolvency laws of India shall operate in addition to the rights of substitution under the Substitution Agreement.***

AAI has the right to terminate our Concession if we default on certain of our obligations under the OMDA, including any material default under the applicable Transaction Documents or our other debt instruments. Pursuant to the Substitution Agreement, upon notice by AAI of its intention to terminate our Concession, certain “Lenders” (as defined under the Substitution Agreement) have the right to nominate another party as may be acceptable to AAI (the “Selectee”) to assume our rights and obligations under the Concession. Such Lenders may also initiate our substitution by the selectee in certain circumstances, without the issuance by AAI of a notice of intention to terminate, if a “financing event of default” has occurred and has not been cured, remedied or revoked in accordance with the financing documents. While this is a contractual right provided under the Substitution Agreement, the Lenders shall also have the right to initiate insolvency proceedings against us, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, which may adversely affect the exercise of rights under the Substitution Agreement.

## 2. RISKS RELATED TO INDIA

### 2.1. *All of our assets and operations are located in India, and we are subject to regulatory, economic, social and political uncertainties in India.*

All of our assets and employees are located in India. Consequently, our financial performance will be affected by changes in exchange rates and controls, interest rates, commodity prices, subsidies and controls, pandemics and epidemics, changes in government and also their respective policies, including taxation policies, social and civil unrest and other political, social and economic developments in or affecting India. The Government of India has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the Indian economy. The Government of India has historically played a key role, and is expected to continue to play a key role, in regulating, reforming and restructuring the Indian aviation industry. The Government of India has in the past, among other things, imposed controls on the price of a broad range of goods and services, restricted the ability of business to expand existing capacity and reduce the number of their employees, and determined the allocation to businesses of raw materials and foreign exchange. Since 1991, successive Indian governments have pursued policies of economic liberalization, including by significantly relaxing restrictions on the private sector and allowing partial privatization of the airport industry. Nevertheless, the role of the Indian Central and State governments in the Indian economy as producers, consumers and regulators has remained significant, and there can be no assurance that such liberalization policies will continue. The rate of economic liberalization could change, and specific laws and policies affecting metals and mining companies, foreign investments, currency exchange rates and other matters affecting investment in India could change as well. Further, government corruption scandals and protests against privatization, which have occurred in the past, could slow the pace of liberalization and deregulation. The rate of economic liberalization and specific laws and policies affecting foreign investment, currency exchange rates and other matters affecting investment in India are subject to change, and any adverse change in India's economic liberalization and deregulation policies, particularly those relating to the airport industry, could disrupt business and economic conditions in India generally and our business in particular. A significant change in India's policy of economic liberalization and deregulation could adversely affect business and economic conditions in India generally, and our business in particular, if new restrictions on the private sector are introduced or if existing restrictions are increased. Further, the elections in India at the central and state level may contribute to political uncertainties that may in turn impact our operations and the stability of the economic environment in India.

### 2.2. *We are subject to changes in the Government's policy on direct and indirect taxation.*

All our revenue is derived from domestic activities. Our profitability is also significantly dependent on the policies of the central and state governments in India relating to various direct and indirect taxes (including GST and income tax), duties and levies (including import duties) related to our operation. Any change in policies relating to such taxes or duties could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. These changes may increase our income tax liability (prospectively or retrospectively), currently or in the future, or result in tax authorities assessing our tax liability to be materially different from our existing provisions for tax liabilities.

The Government of India has enacted several new tax policies recently, including the comprehensive GST, the General Anti-Avoidance Rules ("**GAAR**"), Significant Economic Presence (SEP), Place of Effective Management (POEM) and the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards ("**ICDS**"). The GST has subsumed most indirect taxes and levies by the central and state governments into a unified tax law. GST has been in force with effect from July 1, 2017. GAAR has been in effect since April 1, 2017. The tax consequences of the GAAR could result in denial of tax benefits and other consequences, and it may have an adverse tax impact on us. The ICDS has been applicable in computing taxable income, and payment of income taxes thereon, from April 1, 2016 and onwards. ICDS applies to all taxpayers following an accrual system of accounting for the purpose of computation of income under the headings of "profits and gains of business or profession" and "income from other sources." Any increases in or amendments in the tax applicable to us due to the GST, GAAR or ICDS may result in additional taxes becoming payable by us.

The Government of India also introduced thin capitalization rules under the Income Tax Act which become applicable following an interest expenditure of more than Rs. 10 million. Once these rules are triggered, the deduction of interest paid to a non-resident associated enterprise (as defined in the Income Tax Act) is capped at 30% of the borrower's EBITDA in the relevant year, although the excess interest can be carried forward for the next eight financial years and be eligible for deduction (provided the interest deduction limit for the relevant financial year is unutilized). Amongst other prescribed circumstances, an entity is deemed to be an associated enterprise, if it advances a loan to a borrowing entity which constitutes at least 51% of the book value of the assets of the borrower. Such provisions could lead to a higher tax incidence on us.

**2.3.** ***A prolonged slowdown in economic growth in India or financial instability in other countries could cause our business to suffer.***

The vast majority of e our business activities are conducted in India. Accordingly, our financial position and results of operations have been and will continue to be significantly affected by overall economic growth patterns in India, which could, in turn, be influenced by a number of factors outside our control. Such factors include, for example, the occurrence of natural disasters, including cyclones, storms, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, fires, explosions, infectious diseases outbreaks or other serious public health concerns (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) in India. In addition, India has from time to time experienced instances of social, religious and civil unrest and terrorist attacks. Military activity or terrorist attacks in the future could influence the Indian economy by disrupting communications and making travel more difficult. Such incidents could adversely affect our operations, cash flows or financial condition, and could also create a greater perception that investment in Indian companies involves a higher degree of risk. The Indian economy may also be impacted by scarcity of credit or other financing in India and, volatility in, and actual or perceived trends in trading activity on, India's principal stock exchanges and changes in India's tax, trade, fiscal or monetary policies. A slowdown in the Indian economy could adversely affect our business and our lenders and contractual counterparties, especially if such a slowdown were to be prolonged. India's real GDP grew from U.S.$2.1 trillion in 2014 to U.S.$3.91 trillion in 2024, according to the World Bank.

Our business and profitability may also be impacted by high rates of inflation or interest rates in India, which may increase cost of the DIAL's commissioned or our other expenses. The course of market interest rates continues to be uncertain due to factors such as inflation, fiscal deficit and the Government of India borrowing program. Any increase in inflation in the future, because of increases in prices of commodities such as crude oil or otherwise, may result in a tightening of monetary policy. Any uncertainty regarding liquidity and interest rates and any increase in interest rates or reduction in liquidity could materially and adversely impact our business. In view of the weak global environment, India will have to lean on domestic factors.

In addition, the Indian market and the Indian economy are influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries, particularly those of emerging market countries in Asia. Investors' reactions to developments in one country may have adverse effects on the economies of other countries, including the Indian economy. A loss of investor confidence in the financial systems of other emerging markets may cause increased volatility in the Indian financial markets and, indirectly, in the Indian economy in general. Any worldwide financial instability could influence the Indian economy and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

The global credit and equity markets have experienced substantial dislocations, liquidity disruptions and market corrections in the past. For instance, in recent years there have been concerns over recession in larger economies such as UK and Australia, geopolitical issues involving the United States and China and a slowdown in global economic growth. Amid rising disruptions and uncertainty, stock market indices are expected to fall further, and overall market volatility is likely to increase . These and other related events could have a significant impact on the global credit and financial markets as a whole, and could result in reduced liquidity, greater volatility, widening of credit spreads and a lack of price transparency in the global credit and financial markets. Further, the Russia-Ukraine war has also impacted the world economies including India. As the conflict in Ukraine continues, there can be no certainty regarding whether these countries or other counties will impose additional sanctions, export controls or other measures targeting Russia, Belarus or other territories. Furthermore, in retaliation against new international sanctions and as part of measures to stabilize and support the volatile Russian financial and currency markets, the Russian authorities also imposed currency control measures aimed at restricting the outflow of foreign currency and capital from Russia, imposed various restrictions on transacting with non-Russian parties, banned exports of various products and other economic and financial restrictions. These ongoing sanctions and geo political tensions may adversely impact our business, financial condition, cash flows and result of operations.

Additionally, there is unrest in the middle east as well due to the Israel-Gaza conflict and Israel-Iran conflict which also had an adverse impact on the world economy and also impacted India as the oil market become volatile which also lead to increase in fuel prices.

There are also concerns that a tightening of monetary policy in emerging markets and some developed markets will lead to a moderation in global growth. In particular, there are rising concerns of a possible slowdown in the Chinese economy, and China is one of India's major trading partners. Such factors might also result in a slowdown in India's export growth momentum.

**2.4.** ***Terrorist attacks, civil disturbances and regional conflicts in South and West Asia may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.***

India has, from time to time, experienced social and civil unrest within the country and hostilities with neighboring countries. There have been continuing tensions between India and Pakistan over the states of Jammu and Kashmir. From May to July 1999, there were armed conflicts over parts of Kashmir involving the Indian army, resulting in a heightened state of hostilities, with significant loss of life and troop conflicts. Isolated troop conflicts and terrorist attacks continue to take place in such regions. The potential for hostilities between India and Pakistan could be particularly threatening because both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers. These hostilities and tensions could lead to political or economic instability in India and a possible material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. There can be no assurance that such situations will not recur or be more intense than in the past. Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may adversely affect global markets and economic growth. These acts may also result in a loss of business confidence, make travel and other services more difficult, and have other consequences that could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial other consequences that could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. Military activity or terrorist attacks in the future could adversely impact the Indian economy by disrupting communications and making travel more difficult, and such tensions could create a greater perception that investments in Indian companies involve higher degrees of risk. In addition, any deterioration in international relations may result in investor concern regarding regional stability which could adversely affect the price of the NCS. India has witnessed localized terrorist attacks from time to time, including attacks in Mumbai in 2008 and 2011, attacks in Delhi in 2011, bombings in Hyderabad in 2013, attacks in Uri in 2016, bombings in Pulwama in 2019 and terrorist attack on tourists in Pahalgam in 2025. In February 2019, a suicide bomber attacked a paramilitary convoy in Kashmir, and in April 2019 , a series of coordinated suicide bombings occurred at churches and hotels in Sri Lanka. On August 5, 2019 the special autonomous status given to the state of Jammu and Kashmir was revoked by the Indian Government and the state was divided into the territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the territory of Ladakh, which has resulted in increased tensions in the region. On April 22, 2025, an attack in Pahalgam in the state of State of Jammu and Kashmir resulted in the death of 26 civilians. This attack was followed by increased military hostilities between India and Pakistan which lead to closure of airspace. India and Pakistan have closed their airspace to other's aircraft and airlines. Further, Hostilities and political tensions could also create an increased perception that investment in Indian companies involves a higher degree of risk and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**2.5.** ***Natural calamities and health epidemics and other events outside our control could adversely affect the Indian economy.***

India has experienced natural calamities such as earthquakes, a tsunami, cyclones, floods and drought in the past few years. The extent and severity of these natural disasters determines their impact on the Indian economy, and more particularly on the tourism industry. In addition, our facilities are subject to other natural or man-made disasters such as fires, acts of terrorism, failures of utilities and epidemics. If any such event were to occur, our business could be affected as a result of the event itself or our inability to effectively manage the consequences of such event.

Further, prolonged spells of below average rainfall or other natural calamities could have a negative impact on the Indian economy, thereby materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Similarly, global or regional climate change or natural calamities in other countries where we operate could affect the economies of those countries. Any future outbreak of health epidemics may restrict the level of business activity in affected areas, which may, in turn, materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

2.6. ***Any downgrading of India's debt rating by an international rating agency could have a negative impact on our business.***

As of the date of this General Information Document, India's sovereign rating is Baa3 (Moody's), BBB (S&P) and BBB- (Fitch). Any adverse revisions to India's credit ratings for domestic and international debt by international rating agencies may adversely affect our ratings, the terms on which we are able to finance future capital expenditure, or our ability to refinance any existing indebtedness. This could have an adverse effect on our capital expenditure plans, business and financial performance.

2.7. ***The bankruptcy code in India and limited jurisprudence on the same may affect us.***

The Bankruptcy Code offers a uniform and comprehensive insolvency legislation encompassing all companies, partnerships and individuals (other than financial firms). It allows creditors to assess the viability of a debtor as a business concern, and agree upon a plan for its revival or a liquidation. The Bankruptcy Code creates a new institutional framework, consisting of a regulator, insolvency professionals, information utilities and adjudicatory mechanisms, which will facilitate a formal and time-bound insolvency resolution and liquidation process. Under the Bankruptcy Code, upon initiation of a corporate insolvency resolution process ("**CIRP**"), a committee of creditors is constituted by the interim resolution professional, wherein each financial creditor is given a voting share proportionate to its admitted claim against the company. Any decision of the committee of creditors must be taken by a vote of thresholds varying between 50 and 66% of the voting share of all financial creditors (other than for withdrawal of the company from a CIRP, which requires 90% of the total weighted voting share of the committee of creditors). Any resolution plan approved by the committee of creditors is binding upon all stakeholders. In case the corporate debtor is subjected to a liquidation process, the Bankruptcy Code provides for a fixed order of priority in which proceeds from the sale of the debtor's assets are to be distributed. In this order of priority, the insolvency resolution and liquidation process costs rank higher than the admitted claims of secured creditors. Secured creditors may decide to opt out of the liquidation process, in which case they are permitted to realize their security interests separately.

Any insolvency proceedings with regard to us would be based on and governed by the Bankruptcy Code. As a result, in the event of our insolvency, the claims of holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents against us will be subject to the Bankruptcy Code. Further, once the petition for the CIRP is admitted against a corporate debtor, the moratorium provisions under the Bankruptcy Code prohibits, among other things, the creation of encumbrances, disposing of assets of the corporate debtor, any action to enforce the security interest of the corporate debtor and the institution or continuation of legal proceedings against the debtor. In addition, if an invocation and realization of security interest is sought in respect of us, such claim will also be subordinated to certain payments, including certain liabilities preferred by law such as workmen's dues, wages to employees, government dues and certain other liabilities.

The provisions of the Bankruptcy Code with regard to rights of creditors, priority claims and procedure and may contain provisions that are unfavorable to the holders of NCS issued pursuant to the Offer Documents. In India, after the occurrence of, among other things, an insolvency event, secured lenders have additional rights with respect to insolvency proceedings, including the right to direct the disposition of any assets subject to security. As a result, the ability of a holders of NCS to realize claims against us in the event that we become insolvent may be limited.

2.8. ***We cannot guarantee the accuracy of statistical and other information with respect to India, the Indian economy or the airport industry contained in this General Information Document.***

Statistical and other information in this General Information Document relating to India, the Indian economy or the airport industry have been derived from various government publications and obtained in communications with various Indian government agencies that we believe to be reliable. However, we cannot guarantee the quality or reliability of such source of materials. While we have taken reasonable care in the reproduction of the information, the information has not been prepared or independently verified by us, or any of our affiliates or advisors and, therefore, we make no representation as to the accuracy of such facts and statistics, which may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside India. These facts and other statistics include the facts and statistics included in the section titled "Industry" in this General Information Document. Due to possibly flawed or ineffective collection methods or discrepancies between published information and market practice and other problems, the statistics herein may be inaccurate or may not be comparable to statistics produced for other economies and should not be unduly relied upon. Further, there is no assurance that they are stated or compiled on the same basis or with the same degree of accuracy as may be the case elsewhere. In all cases, investors should give consideration as to how much weight or importance they should attach to, or place on, such facts or statistics.

## SECTION 2: DISCLOSURES UNDER SEBI NCS REGULATIONS

### 2.1 DETAILS OF PROMOTERS OF THE ISSUER:

A complete profile of all the promoters of the Issuer, including their name, date of birth, age, personal addresses, educational qualifications, experience in the business or employment, positions/posts held in the past, directorships held, other ventures of each promoter, special achievements, their business and financial activities, photograph, Permanent Account Number.

The details of the Promoters of the Issuer are as follows:

(a) **GMR Airports Limited**

GMR AERO
GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
(Formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited)

(i) CIN: L52231HR1996PLC113564

(ii) Registered Address: Unit No. 12, 18th Floor, Tower A, Building No. 5, DLF Cyber City, DLF Phase– III, Gurugram– 122002, Haryana, India

(iii) Tel: +91 124 6637750.

(iv) E-mail: Gil.Cosecy@gmrgroup.in

(v) Website: https://www.gmraero.com

(vi) Contact Person: Mr. T. Venkat Ramana

(vii) Experience in the business: incorporated since May 10, 1996.

(viii) Their business and financial activities:

GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) (GAL), is a flagship Company of GMR Group and is a holding Company for predominantly the Airport and Airport related adjacency businesses of the GMR Group. GAL is engaged in infrastructure activities, development, operations and maintenance of airports along with the offering of integrated security solutions either by itself or through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) created for this purpose. Further, GAL is managing the Airports segments and through its wholly owned subsidiary RAXA Security Services Limited (RAXA) is managing the security solutions business. As a pioneer in implementing the path breaking Aerotropolis concept in India, the Company through its subsidiaries is developing airport cities on the commercial lands available around the airports in Delhi, Hyderabad and Goa.

(ix) Bank Account Number: 920030072815889.

**GMR Energy Limited**

GMR

(i) CIN: U85110MH1996PLC274875.

(ii) Registered Address: 701, 7th Floor, Naman Centre, Plot No. C-31, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai Bandra Suburban MH 400051.

(iii) E-mail: ENERGY-SECRETARIAL@gmrgroup.in.

(iv) Tel: +9111-49882200

(v) Website: www.gmrgroup.in.

(vi) Contact Person: Mr. Nikhil Dujari.

(vii) Experience in the business: incorporated since October 10, 1996.

(viii) Their business and financial activities:

(ix) GMR Energy is a part of GMR group, which is one of the largest diversified infrastructure conglomerates in India. With an operating capacity of over *1,684 MW*, it has a balanced fuel mix of coal and renewable sources of wind and solar energy. Apart from this, plants of over 1,774 MW generation capacity are under various stages of development in India and Nepal.

(x) Bank Account Number: 1030010143741.

**Declaration**: The Issuer confirms that the Permanent Account Number and Bank Account Number(s) of the promoters and Permanent Account Number of directors shall be submitted to the stock exchanges on which the NCS are proposed to be listed, at the time of filing the Offer Document.

Details of Promoter Holding in the Company as on the date of this General Information Document:

| Sr No | Name of the shareholders | Total No of Equity Shares | No of shares in demat form | Total shareholding as % of total no of equity shares | No of Shares Pledged | % of Shares pledged with respect to shares owned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GMR Airports Limited | 1,812,999,895 | 1,812,999,895 | 74% | NIL | NIL |
| 2 | GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 100 | NIL | NIL | NIL |

## 2.2 DETAILS OF CREDIT RATING ALONG WITH LATEST PRESS RELEASE OF THE CREDIT RATING AGENCY IN RELATION TO THE ISSUE AND DECLARATION THAT THE RATING IS VALID AS ON THE DATE OF ISSUANCE AND LISTING. SUCH PRESS RELEASE SHALL NOT BE OLDER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THE OPENING THE ISSUE.

The rating details in relation to each issuance of NCS will be mentioned in relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.3 NAME(S) OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE(S) WHERE THE NON-CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES ARE PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AND THE DETAILS OF THEIR IN-PRINCIPLE APPROVAL FOR LISTING OBTAINED FROM THESE STOCK EXCHANGE(S).

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.4 ISSUE SCHEDULE

| Particulars | Date |
|---|---|
| **Issue opening date** | As per the relevant Key Information Document |

| Particulars | Date |
|---|---|
| **Issue closing date** | As per the relevant Key Information Document |
| **Pay-in Date** | As per the relevant Key Information Document |
| **Deemed Date of Allotment** | As per the relevant Key Information Document |

## 2.5 NAME, LOGO, ADDRESS, WEBSITE URL, EMAIL ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND CONTACT PERSON OF THE FOLLOWING:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Issuer** | **Delhi International Airport Limited**<br>DELHI INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT<br>Registered Address: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037<br>Corporate Office: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037<br>Tel: + 91 11 4719 7000<br>E-mail: DIAL-CS@gmrgroup.in<br>Website: www.newdelhiairport.in<br><br>**Company Secretary of the Issuer**: Abhishek Chawla<br>Address: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037<br>Phone No.: + 91 11 47197000<br><br>**Compliance Officer of the Issuer**: Abhishek Chawla<br>Address: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037<br>Phone No.: + 91 11 47197000<br><br>**Chief Financial Officer of the Issuer**: Hari Nagrani<br>Address: New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037<br>Phone No.: + 91 11 47197000 |
| **Debenture Trustee** | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| **Credit Rating Agency** | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| **Registrar to the Issue** | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| **Legal Counsel of the holders of NCS** | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| **Arrangers** | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |

## 2.6 ABOUT THE ISSUER

### i. General Information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name | : | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| Registered Office of Issuer | : | New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corporate Office of Issuer | : | New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037 |
| Corporate Identity Number | : | U63033DL2006PLC146936 |
| Phone No. | : | + 91 11 4719 7000 |
| Contact Person | : | Abhishek Chawla |
| Email | : | DIAL-CS@gmrgroup.in |

ii. Overview and a brief summary of the business / activities of the Issuer.

We hold the exclusive right to operate, manage and develop Indira Gandhi International Airport — one of the busiest and largest airports in India in terms of passenger traffic and passenger capacity, according to data compiled by the Airports Authority of India, or AAI. Our core activities include the development, management, maintenance and operation of the Airport and management of commercial and other activities conducted at the Airport.

Servicing **66 passenger airlines** flying direct to **153 destinations**, including **72** international destinations and **81** domestic destinations as of **March 31, 2025**, the Airport is a leading aviation hub in South Asia. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Airport handled more passenger traffic than any other airport in India, according to AAI.

The only airport in India with four runways and Eastern cross taxiway (ECT), the Airport currently has the capacity to handle approx.. 100.00 million passengers and approx.. 1.8 million tons of cargo per year. The Airport's facilities include two cargo terminals and three passenger terminals, with a total of approx. **398** check-in counters including SBDs and **100** aerobridges.

Passenger traffic at the Airport has grown substantially under our management, from 16.2 million passengers in 2006 at the beginning of our Concession, to 79.26 million passengers in fiscal year 2025, a compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") of over 8.72%. The CAGR until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, was 10.9% but reduced in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Cargo volume has also increased rapidly, from 383,052 tons in fiscal year 2006 to 11,09,522 tons in fiscal year 2025. In the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025, 2024 & 2023 total passenger traffic at the Airport was 79.26 , 73.67 & 65.33 million, respectively, while our total cargo traffic in ton was 11,09,522 ; 10,03,306 & 8,95,918 respectively, and air traffic movements was 4,83,690; 4,56,183 & 4,41,957 for the same periods. In fiscal year 2025, the Airport handled 4,83,690 air traffic movements, or ATMs, which are all aircraft arrivals and departures to and from the Airport. Subject to tariff levels, increasing passenger and cargo traffic through the Airport is a key driver of our growth and increased revenue.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, we had total income of INR 5,733.87 crores and EBITDA of INR 1,752.94 crores, an increase of INR 639.01 crores and increase of INR 193.66 crores respectively from total income of INR 5,094.86 crores and EBITDA of INR 1,559.28 crores respectively for fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

iii. Structure of the Group:

**Corporate Structure of the Issuer**:

| S. No. | Name of Shareholders | No. of Shares | Percentage Holding |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | GMR Airports Limited (Formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 1,812,999,895 | 74% |
| 2. | GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% |

| S. No. | Name of Shareholders | No. of Shares | Percentage Holding |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| 4. | GMR Airports Limited jointly with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% |
| 5. | GMR Airports Limited jointly with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% |
| 6. | Mr. Saurabh Chawla* | 1 | 0.00% |
| 7. | Mr. Gadi Radha Krishna Babu* | 1 | 0.00% |
| 8. | Mr. Rajesh Kumar Arora* | 1 | 0.00% |
| | **TOTAL** | **2,450,000,000** | **100%** |

* *In the process of formalizing the holding of shares jointly with GMR Airports Limited.*

iv. A brief summary of the business / activities of the subsidiaries of the Issuer:

The Issuer does not have any subsidiaries.

v. Details of the branches or units where the Issuer caries on its business activities, if any may be provided in the form of a static Quick Response (QR) code and web link: https://www.newdelhiairport.in

The Issuer's corporate office and registered office is situated at 'New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037'.

The Company does not have any other branches or units.

vi. Use of proceeds (in the order of priority for which the said proceeds will be utilized):

(a) Purpose of the placement: As per the relevant Key Information Document.

(b) Break-up of the cost of the project for which the money is being raised: As per the relevant Key Information Document.

(c) Means of financing for the project: As per the relevant Key Information Document.

(d) Proposed deployment status of the proceeds at each stage of the Project: As per the relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.7 EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE

As per the relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

i. **Audited financial statements (i.e. profit and loss statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement) both on a standalone and consolidated basis for a period of three completed years, which shall not be more than six months old from the date of the issue document or issue opening date, as applicable. Such financial statements shall be should be audited and certified by the statutory auditor(s) who holds a valid certificate issued by the Peer Review Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). However, if the issuer, being a listed REIT/listed InvIT, has been in existence for a period of less than three completed years, and historical financial statements of such REIT/InvIT are not available for some portion or the**

**entire portion of the reporting period of three years and the interim period, the combined financial statements shall be disclosed for the periods for which such historical financial statements are not available. Provided that, issuers whose non-convertible securities are listed as on the date of filing of the offer document or placement memorandum, may provide only a web-link and a static quick response code of the audited financial statements in the offer document or placement memorandum subject to the following conditions: (i) Such listed issuers shall disclose a comparative key operational and financial parameter on a standalone and consolidated basis, certified by the statutory auditor(s) who holds a valid certificate issued by the Peer Review Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, for the last three completed years in the offer document. (ii) The scanning of such static quick response code or clicking on the web-link, shall display the audited financial statements for last three financial years of such issuer on the website of the stock exchange where such data is hosted**

Please refer **Annexure A** for the audited financial statements (both on a consolidated and standalone basis) of the Issuer for the last three financial years, i.e. financial year (a) ending March 31, 2023 (FY 23), (b) ending March 31, 2024 (FY 24), and (c) ending March 31, 2025 (FY 25). Further, each of the Joint Statutory Auditor holds a valid certificate issued by the Peer Review Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

ii. **Listed issuers (whose debt securities or specified securities are listed on recognised stock exchange(s)) in compliance with the listing regulations, may disclose unaudited financial information for the interim period in the format as specified therein with limited review report in the issue document, as filed with the stock exchanges, instead of audited financial statements for the interim period, subject to making necessary disclosures in this regard in issue document including risk factors.**

Not applicable as the audited financial statements (both on a consolidated and standalone basis) of the Issuer for the last three financial years, i.e. financial year (a) ending March 31, 2023 (FY 23), (b) ending March 31, 2024 (FY 24), and (c) ending March 31, 2025 (FY 25) are being disclosed. Please refer **Annexure A**.

iii. **Issuers other than REITs/ InvITs desirous of issuing debt securities on private placement basis and who are in existence for less than three years may disclose financial statements mentioned at (a) above for such period of existence, subject to the following conditions: (i) The issue is made on the Electronic Book Platform of the stock exchange, irrespective of the issue size; and (ii) In case of issue of securities on a private placement basis, the issue is open for subscription only to qualified institutional buyers**

Not applicable as the Issuer has been in existence for more than 3 (three) years.

iv. **The above financial statements shall be accompanied with the auditor's report along with the requisite schedules, footnotes, summary etc.**

Please refer **Annexure A** for the audited financial statements (both on a consolidated and standalone basis) of the Issuer for the last three financial years, i.e. financial year (a) ending March 31, 2023 (FY 23), (b) ending March 31, 2024 (FY 24), and (c) ending March 31, 2025 (FY 25) along with the auditor's report along with the requisite schedules, footnotes, summary etc.

v. **Key operational and financial parameters on consolidated and standalone basis in respect of the financial information provided under clauses (i) to (iii) above.**

**Standalone Basis (in INR Crores):**

| **Balance Sheet** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-23** | **31-Mar-24** | **31-Mar-25** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital Work in Progress and Investment Property) | 14,546.99 | 17,102.85 | 16,552.66 |
| Intangible Assets (including Intangible Assets under Development) | 355.25 | 350.94 | 347.42 |
| Financial Assets (Current and Non-Current) | 3,164.99 | 4,351.42 | 3,389.81 |
| Other Non-Current assets | 2,423.58 | 2,353.63 | 2,774.73 |
| Current assets | 182.59 | 110.44 | 101.45 |
| **Total Assets** | **20,673.40** | **24,269.28** | **23,166.07** |
| Financial Liabilities (Current and Non-Current) | | | |
| - Borrowings (including interest) | 12,626.76 | 15,157.22 | 15,556.00 |
| - Other Financial Liabilities | 3,312.24 | 3,834.38 | 3,176.57 |
| Non-Current Liabilities | 2,315.88 | 3,053.60 | 3,057.40 |
| Current Liabilities | 487.35 | 577.91 | 572.94 |
| Provisions | 155.65 | 156.46 | 165.04 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **18,897.88** | **22,779.57** | **22,527.95** |
| Equity (Equity Share Capital and Other Equity) | 1,775.52 | 1,489.71 | 638.12 |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | **20,673.40** | **24,269.28** | **23,166.07** |
| **Profit and Loss** | | | |
| Total revenue from operations | 3,989.97 | 4,805.14 | 5,432.80 |
| Other Income | 264.30 | 289.72 | 301.07 |
| **Total Income** | **4,254.27** | **5,094.86** | **5,733.87** |
| **Total Expenses (including Exceptional & Tax expense)** | **4,539.13** | **5,275.47** | **6,710.03** |
| Profit/ loss for the period (after tax) | (284.86) | (180.61) | (976.16) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Comprehensive income | (311.73) | (105.20) | 124.57 |
| **Total Comprehensive Income** | (596.59) | (285.81) | (851.59) |
| Earnings per equity share: | | | |
| (a) basic; and | (1.16) | (0.74) | (3.98) |
| (b) diluted | (1.16) | (0.74) | (3.98) |
| **Cash Flow** | | | |
| Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities (A) | 1,043.95 | 1,857.99 | 1,107.78 |
| Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities (B) | (1,734.46) | (1,899.60) | (85.76) |
| Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities (C) | (313.33) | 481.81 | (1,518.49) |
| **Net Increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents** | **(1,003.84)** | **440.20** | **(496.47)** |
| Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents | 1,282.93 | 279.09 | 719.29 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period** | **279.09** | **719.29** | **222.82** |
| | | | |
| **Additional Information** | | | |
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-23** | **31-Mar-24** | **31-Mar-25** |
| Net worth | 1,775.52 | 1,489.71 | 638.12 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 279.09 | 719.29 | 222.82 |
| Current Investments | 961.52 | 1,565.66 | 706.79 |
| Net Sales | 3,989.97 | 4,805.14 | 5,432.80 |
| Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization | 1,188.80 | 1,738.57 | 1,844.29 |
| Earnings before interest and taxes | 533.01 | 946.44 | 711.00 |
| Dividend amounts | - | - | - |
| Debt equity ratio | 7.11 | 10.17 | 24.38 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debt service coverage ratio | 0.90 | 1.15 | 1.07 |
| Interest service coverage ratio | 0.92 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| Current ratio | 0.79 | 0.85 | 0.53 |
| Long term debt to working capital | - 22.50 | - 31.14 | - 12.25 |
| Current liability ratio - current liabilities/ non-current liabilities | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.13 |
| Total debts to total assets | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.67 |

**Consolidated basis (in INR Crores):**

| **Balance Sheet** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-23** | **31-Mar-24** | **31-Mar-25** |
| Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital Work in Progress and Investment Property) | 14,546.99 | 17,102.85 | 16,552.66 |
| Intangible Assets (including Intangible Assets under Development) | 355.25 | 350.94 | 347.42 |
| Financial Assets (Current and Non-Current) | 3,164.99 | 4,351.42 | 3,377.31 |
| Other Non-Current assets | 2,718.47 | 2,646.99 | 3,079.33 |
| Current assets | 182.59 | 110.44 | 114.23 |
| **Total Assets** | **20,968.29** | **24,562.64** | **23,470.95** |
| Financial Liabilities (Current and Non-Current) | | | |
| - Borrowings (including interest) | 12,626.76 | 15,157.22 | 15,556.00 |
| - Other Financial Liabilities | 3,312.24 | 3,834.38 | 3,176.57 |
| Non-Current Liabilities | 2,315.88 | 3,053.60 | 3,057.40 |
| Current Liabilities | 487.35 | 577.91 | 572.94 |
| Provisions | 155.65 | 156.46 | 165.04 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **18,897.87** | **22,779.57** | **22,527.95** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equity (Equity Share Capital and Other Equity) | 2,070.42 | 1,783.07 | 943.00 |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | **20,968.29** | **24,562.64** | **23,470.95** |
| **Profit and Loss** | | | |
| Total revenue from operations | 3,989.97 | 4,805.14 | 5,432.80 |
| Other Income | 129.27 | 115.31 | 126.61 |
| **Total Income** | **4,119.24** | **4,920.45** | **5,559.41** |
| **Total Expenses (including Exceptional, JV/associate profit & Tax expense)** | 4,387.09 | 5,102.54 | 6,523.80 |
| Profit/ loss for the period (after tax) | **-267.85** | **-182.09** | **-964.39** |
| Other Comprehensive income | -311.88 | -105.26 | 124.32 |
| **Total Comprehensive Income** | **-579.73** | **-287.35** | **-840.07** |
| Earnings per equity share: | | | |
| (a) basic; and | -1.09 | -0.74 | -3.94 |
| (b) diluted | -1.09 | -0.74 | -3.94 |
| **Cash Flow** | | | |
| Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities (A) | 1,043.95 | 1,857.99 | 1,107.78 |
| Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities (B) | -1,734.46 | -1,899.60 | -85.76 |
| Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities (C) | -313.33 | 481.81 | -1,518.49 |
| **Net Increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents** | **-1,003.84** | **440.20** | **-496.47** |
| Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents | 1,282.93 | 279.09 | 719.29 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period** | **279.09** | **719.29** | **222.82** |
| | | | |
| **Additional Information** | | | |
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-23** | **31-Mar-24** | **31-Mar-25** |
| Net worth | 2,070.42 | 1,783.07 | 943.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 279.09 | 719.29 | 222.82 |
| Current Investments | 961.52 | 1,565.66 | 707.07 |
| Net Sales | 3,989.97 | 4,805.14 | 5,432.80 |
| Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization | 1,205.81 | 1,737.08 | 1,856.06 |
| Earnings before interest and taxes | 550.02 | 944.95 | 722.77 |
| Dividend amounts | - | - | - |
| Debt equity ratio | 6.10 | 8.50 | 16.50 |
| Debt service coverage ratio | 0.91 | 1.14 | 1.08 |
| Interest service coverage ratio | 0.93 | 1.15 | 1.11 |
| Current ratio | 0.79 | 0.85 | 0.53 |
| Long term debt to working capital | -22.50 | -31.14 | -12.25 |
| Current liability ratio - current liabilities/ non-current liabilities | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.13 |
| Total debts to total assets | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.66 |

vi. **Details of any other contingent liabilities of the issuer based on the last audited financial statements including amount and nature of liability:**

Please refer to **Annexure E**.

vii. **The amount of corporate guarantee or letter of comfort issued by the Issuer along with details of the counterparty (viz. Name and nature of the counterparty, whether a subsidiary, joint venture entity, group company etc.) On behalf of whom it has been issued:**

NIL

## 2.9 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ISSUER SINCE ITS INCORPORATION GIVING DETAILS OF ITS FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

(a) Details of Share Capital as on June 30, 2025:-

| Share Capital | Amount |
|---|---|
| **Authorized Share Capital** | 30,000,000,000 |
| **Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital** | 24,500,000,000 |

(b) Changes in its capital structure as at last quarter end, for the preceding three financial years and current financial year:-

| Date of Change (AGM/EGM) | Particulars |
|---|---|
| NA | NA |

(c) Details of the equity share capital for the preceding three financial years and current financial year[1] as on the date of the General Information Document:-

| Date of Allotment | No of Equity Shares | Face Value (₹) | Issue Price (₹) | Consideration (Cash, other than cash, etc.) | Nature of Allotment | Cumulative | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. of Equity Shares | Equity Share Capital (₹) | Equity Share Premium (₹) | |
| 30 March, 2006 | 100,000 | 10 | 10 | Cash | Subscribers to the MOA & AOA | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | NA | |
| 19 April, 2006 | 300,000 | 10 | 10 | Cash | Allotment against Initial Allotment Money | 300,000 | 3,000,000 | NA | |
| 19 May, 2006 | 199,600,000 | 10 | 10 | Cash | Allotment against Initial Allotment Money | 199,600,000 | 1,996,000,000 | NA | |
| 14 March, 2008 | 500,000,000 | 10 | 10 | Cash | Further issue of Capital u/s. 81 of the Companies Act, 1956. | 500,000,000 | 5,000,000,000 | NA | |
| 18 March, 2009 | 500,000,000 | 10 | 10 | Cash | Further issue of Capital u/s. 81 of the Companies Act, 1956. | 500,000,000 | 5,000,000,000 | NA | |
| 15 March, 2011 | 1,250,000,000 | 10 | 10 | Cash | Further issue of Capital u/s. 81 of the Companies Act, 1956. | 1,250,000,000 | 12,500,000,000 | NA | |

(d) Details of any acquisition of or amalgamation with any entity in the preceding one year:

[1] *Please note that the Company has provided details based on the audited financial statements for the years ending March 31, 2023, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025.*

NA

(e) Details of any reorganization or reconstruction in the preceding one year:-

| Type of Event | Date of Announcement | Date of Completion | Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| NA | NA | NA | NA |

(f) Details of the Shareholding of the Issuer as at the latest quarter end, as per the format specified under the listing regulations :-

| *Category (I)* | *Category of shareholder (II)* | *Nos. of shareholders (III)* | *No. of fully paid up equity shares held (IV)* | *No. of Partly paid-up equity shares held (V)* | *No. of shares underlying Depository Receipts (VI)* | *Total nos. shares held* (VII) = *(IV)+(V)+ (VI)* | *Shareholding as a % of total no. of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957) (VIII) As a % of (A+B+C2)* | *Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities (IX)* | | | | *No. of Shares Underlying Outstanding convertible securities (including Warrants) (X)* | *Shareholding , as a % assuming full conversion of convertible securities ( as a percentage of diluted share capital) (XI)= (VII)+(X) As a % of (A+B+C2)* | *Number of Locked in shares* (XII) | | *Number of Shares pledged or otherwise encumbered (XIII)* | | *Number of equity shares held in dematerializ ed form* (XIV) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | *No of Voting Rights* | | | *Total as a % of (A+B + C)* | | | *No. (a)* | *As a % of total Shares held* **(b)** | *No. (a)* | *As a % of total Shares held (b)* | |
| | | | | | | | | *Class eg: X* | *Class eg:y* | *Total* | | | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | **Promoter & Promoter Group** | 2 | 1,812,999,995 | NA | NA | 1,812,999,995 | 74% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 74% | NA | | NA | | 1,812,999,995 |
| **(B)** | **Public** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | | NA |
| **(C)** | **Non Promoter - Non Public** | 6 | 637,000,005 | NA | NA | 637,000,005 | 26% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 26% | NA | | NA | | 637,000,005 |
| **(C1)** | **Shares underlying DRs** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | | NA |
| **(C2)** | **Shares held by Employee Trusts** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | | NA |
| | **Total** | 8 | 2,450,000,000 | NA | NA | 2,450,000,000 | 100% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100% | NA | | NA | | 2,450,000,000 |

(g) List of top 10 holders of equity shares of the Issuer as on the latest quarter end, i.e. June 30, 2025:-

| S. No. | Name of the shareholders | Total no. of Equity Shares | No. of shares in demat form | Total Shareholding as % of total no of equity shares |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | GMR Airports Limited | 1,812,999,895 | 1,812,999,895 | 74% |
| 2. | Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| 3. | GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 100 | 0.00% |
| 4. | GMR Airports Limited jointly with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 1 | 0.00% |
| 5. | GMR Airports Limited jointly with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 1 | 0.00% |
| 6. | Mr. Saurabh Chawla* | 1 | 1 | 0.00% |
| 7. | Mr. Gadi Radha Krishna Babu* | 1 | 1 | 0.00% |
| 8. | Mr. Rajesh Kumar Arora* | 1 | 1 | 0.00% |

* In the process of formalizing the holding of shares jointly with GMR Airports Limited.

***Note: The Company has 8 holders of equity shares.***

## 2.10 FOLLOWING DETAILS REGARDING THE DIRECTORS OF THE ISSUER:

i. Details of the current directors of the Issuer:

| Name, Designation and DIN | Age | Address | Date of Appointment | Details of other directorship | Whether willful defaulter (Yes/ No) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. G.M. Rao – Whole Time Director(Executive Chairman) ***DIN:*** 00574243 | About 76 years | D-17, Pushpanjali Farms Dwarka Link Road, Bijwasan, Delhi - 110037 | Appointed as Executive Chairman with effect from 01/04/2018 and Re-appointed as Executive Chairman w.e.f. 01.04.2021.<br><br>Previously Director and Chairman (Non-Executive) in the Company since 19/04/2006. | As per **Annexure F** | No |

| Name, Designation and DIN | Age | Address | Date of Appointment | Details of other directorship | Whether willful defaulter (Yes/ No) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. G.B.S. Raju - Managing Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 00061686 | About 51 years | D-17, Pushpanjali Farms, Dwarka Link Road, Bijwasan, New Delhi-110037 | Appointed as Managing Director with effect from 01/04/2018 and Re-Appointed as Managing Director w.e.f. 01.04.2021.<br><br>Previously, holding position of Director in the company since 19/04/2006. | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao - Whole Time Director (Executive Director)<br><br>***DIN:*** 03482239 | About 66 years | Flat No. 501, Block-25, Manhattan Personal Floor Heritage City, Gurgaon | Appointed as Executive Director with effect from 01/04/2018 and Re-appointed as Executive Director w.e.f. 01.04.2021 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Mr. Kada Narayana Rao – Whole Time Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 00016262 | About 70 years | C-5/23, Grand Vasanth, Vasant Kunj, Delhi | 17.04.2007 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 00061669 | About 49 years | D-17, Varalakshmi Nilayam, Pushpanjali Farms Dwarka Link Road, Delhi - 110061 | "Appointed as Director on 19/04/2006. Also appointed as Managing Director/Executive Director of the Company from time to time.<br><br>Appointed as Non Executive Director on 01/06/2018." | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 00061464 | About 62 years | SY No. 7/26/1 Nitte Meenakshi Engineering College Road Vodeyarapura, Yelanhaka Hobli, Bengaluru | "Appointed as Director on 19/04/2006. Also appointed as Managing Director/Executive Director of the Company from time to time.<br><br>Appointed as Non Executive Director on 01/04/2018." | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Mr. Fabien Alain Camille Lawson- | About 52 years | 7 Rue, De La Cerisaie-73004, Paris, France | 30.10.2023 | As per **Annexure F** | No |

| Name, Designation and DIN | Age | Address | Date of Appointment | Details of other directorship | Whether willful defaulter (Yes/ No) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN: 10360063*** | | | | | |
| Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 09135168 | About 53 years | 9 Quai Aulagnier Asnieres – Sur-Seine92600 France | 24.05.2021 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar- Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN: 10303016*** | About 59 years | D-1/A, Airport lane, Dataram Bhutani Marg, Jorbagh, Delhi-110003. | 01.10.2023 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 08453990 | About 58 years | House No. 16, Type V Lodhi Road Complex, Delhi | 06.06.2019 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Mr. Pankaj Malhotra - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN: 10419629*** | About 57 years | D-16, Pocket-9A, DDA HIG Flats, Jasola, New Delhi-110025 | 09.12.2023 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao - Independent Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 05184747 | About 64 years | F10/8, Block – F, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar, Delhi- 110057, India | 20.09.2021 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao - Independent Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 00082313 | About 65 years | No. 308, 14th Cross, 8th Main, 6th Sector, HSR Layout, Bengaluru – 560102, Karnataka | 20.09.2021 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 01976832 | About 49 years | 701, Hari Bhawan, Tejpal Lane, Gamdevi, Mumbai- 400007, Maharashtra, India. | 06.09.2022 | As per **Annexure F** | No |
| Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director | About 75 years | C-87, First Floor, Block – C, Panchsheel | 13.10.2016 | As per **Annexure F** | No |

| Name, Designation and DIN | Age | Address | Date of Appointment | Details of other directorship | Whether willful defaulter (Yes/ No) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***DIN:*** 01573258 | | Enclave, Delhi – 110017, India. | | | |
| Dr. Matthias Engler- Additional Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 06363447 | About 55 Years | MerianstraBe 27 Frankfurt am Main-60316, Germany, | 22.05.2025 | As per **Annexure F** | |

***Mr. Pierre-Etienne Mathély- Alternate Director (acting as alternate to Mr. Regis Lacote)***

*Company to disclose name of the current directors who are appearing in the RBI defaulter list and/or ECGC default list, if any. ***None.***

ii. Details of change in directors in the preceding three financial years and current financial year:-

| Name, Designation and DIN | Date of Appointment | Date of cessation, if applicable | Date of resignation, if applicable | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Philippe Pascal - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 08903236 | 24/05/2021 | 26/10/2023 | NA | NA |
| Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 09135168 | 24/05/2021 | NA | NA | NA |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 02336249 | 04/03/2015 | 05/09/2022 | NA | NA |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 01976832 | 06/09/2022 | NA | NA | NA |
| Mr. K. Vinayak Rao – Non-Executive Director<br><br>***DIN***: 00074942 | 28/06/2021 | 31/10/2022 | NA | NA |
| Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan – Non-Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 08366688 | 14/11/2022 | 29/11/2023 | NA | NA |

| Name, Designation and DIN | Date of Appointment | Date of cessation, if applicable | Date of resignation, if applicable | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak- Non-Executive Director | 29/01/2019 | 30/09/2023 | NA | NA |
| Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar- Non-Executive Director<br><br>***DIN***: 10303016 | 01/10/2023 | NA | NA | NA |
| Mr. Fabien Lawson- Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN***: 10360063 | 30/10/2023 | NA | NA | NA |
| Mr. Pankaj Malhotra - Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN***: 10419629 | 09/12/2023 | NA | NA | NA |
| Mr. Pierre-Etienne Mathély Alternate Director to Mr. Regis Lacote<br><br>***DIN***: 10360054 | 30/10/2023 | NA | NA | NA |
| Ms. Denitza Weismantel Non Executive Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 07466436 | 28/04/2016 | 22/05/2025 | 22/05/2025 | NA |
| Mr. Matthias Engler Additional Director<br><br>***DIN:*** 06363447 | 22/05/2025 | NA | NA | NA |

iii. Details of directors' remuneration, and such particulars of the nature and extent of their interests in the Issuer (during the current year and preceding 3 (three) financial years):-

(a) Remuneration payable or paid to a director by the Issuer, its subsidiary or associate company;

Please refer to **Annexure C**.

(b) Shareholding of the director in the Issuer, its subsidiaries and associate companies on a fully diluted basis;

None of the directors of the Issuer holds any shares in the associate companies of the Issuer. Further, the Issuer does not have any subsidiary. For the details of the shareholding pattern of the Issuer, please refer to **Section 2.9(f)** above.

(c) Appointment of any relatives to an office or place of profit of the Issuer, its subsidiary or associate company;

NIL

(d) Full particulars of the nature and extent of interest, if any, of every director:

I. in the promotion of the Issuer;

NIL

II. in any immoveable property acquired by the Issuer in the 2 (two) years preceding the date of the issue document or any immoveable property proposed to be acquired by it

NIL

III. where the interest of such a director consists in being a member of a firm or company, the nature and extent of his interest in the firm or company, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm or company in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to help him qualify as a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm or company, in connection with the promotion or formation of the Issuer shall be disclosed.

NIL

iv. Contribution being made by the directors as part of the offer or separately in furtherance of such objects.

As per the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.11 ANY FINANCIAL OR OTHER MATERIAL INTEREST OF THE DIRECTORS, PROMOTERS, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OR SENIOR MANAGEMENT IN THE OFFER AND THE EFFECT OF SUCH INTEREST IN SO FAR AS IT IS DIFFERENT FROM THE INTERESTS OF OTHER PERSONS.**

As per the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.12 FOLLOWING DETAILS REGARDING THE AUDITORS OF THE ISSUER:-**

i. Details of the auditor of the Issuer:-

| Name | Address | Auditor since |
|---|---|---|
| Walker Chandiok & LLP | 21st Floor, DLF Square, Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase-II, Gurugram, Haryana – 122002 | 01/04/2019 |
| K.S. Rao & Co. | 2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj Mansion, Kasturba Road Bengaluru – 560001, India | 01/04/2017 |

ii. Details of change in auditor for preceding three financial years and current financial year:-

| Name of the Auditor | Address | Date of Appointment | Date of cessation, if applicable | Date of resignation, if applicable |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NA** | **NA** | **NA** | **NA** | **NA** |

**2.13 DETAILS OF FOLLOWING LIABILITIES OF THE ISSUER AS AT THE END OF THE PRECEDING QUARTER, OR IF AVAILABLE, A LATER DATE:-**

i. Details of outstanding secured loan facilities: As on June 30, 2025:

| Name of the Lender | Type of Facility | Amt Sanctioned | Principal Amount Outstanding | Repayment Date / Schedule | Credit Rating, if applicable | Asset Classification | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citi Corp International on behalf of Bond holders | Foreign Currency Notes | USD 522.60 million | USD 522.60 million | October, 2026 | *Moody's Ba3 (Outlook Positive), S&P BB (Outlook Positive)* | *Standard* | *Pari Passu* charge on Collateral as defined in Section 2.36 (*Security*) below |
| Citi Corp International on behalf of Bond holders | Foreign Currency Notes | USD 500.00 million | USD 500.00 million | June, 2029 | *Moody's Ba3 (Outlook Positive), S&P BB (Outlook Positive) & Fitch BB+(Outlook Stable)* | *Standard* | |
| Axis Trustee Services Limited on behalf of Debenture holders | Non-Convertible Debentures # | INR 1,000.00 crores | INR 1,000.00 crores | June, 2027 | ICRA AA (Outlook Stable), IND AA (Outlook Stable) | *Standard* | |
| Axis Trustee Services Limited on behalf of Debenture holders | Non-Convertible Debentures # | INR 1,200.00 crores | INR 1,200.00 crores | April, 2030 | ICRA AA (Outlook Stable), IND AA (Outlook Stable) | *Standard* | |
| Axis Trustee Services Limited on behalf of Debenture holders | Non-Convertible Debentures # | INR 744.00 crores | INR 744.00 crores | August, 2030 | ICRA AA (Outlook Stable), IND AA (Outlook Stable) | *Standard* | |
| Axis Trustee Services Limited on behalf of | Non-Convertible Debentures # | INR 800.00 crores | INR 800.00 crores | March, 2034 | ICRA AA (Outlook Stable), IND AA (Outlook Stable) | *Standard* | |

| Name of the Lender | Type of Facility | Amt Sanctioned | Principal Amount Outstanding | Repayment Date / Schedule | Credit Rating, if applicable | Asset Classification | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debenture holders | | | | | | | |
| Axis Trustee Services Limited on behalf of Debenture holders | Non-Convertible Debentures # | INR 2,513.00 crores | INR 2,513.00 crores | July, 2034 | ICRA AA (Outlook Stable), IND AA (Outlook Stable) | *Standard* | |
| ICICI Bank | WC facility | INR 784.00 crores | INR 279.56 crores* | March, 2026 | ICRA AA (Outlook Stable), IND AA (Outlook Stable) | *Standard* | |
| ICICI Bank | SBLC facility | INR 175.00 crores | INR 155.04 crores | March, 2026 | ICRA AA (Outlook Stable), IND AA (Outlook Stable) | *Standard* | |

* Including of outstanding Non Fund based facility of Rs.154.56 crores.

\# Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI NCS Regulations.

ii. Details of outstanding unsecured loan facilities:-

| Name of the Lender | Type of Facility | Amount Sanctioned | Principal Amount outstanding | Repayment Date / Schedule | Credit Rating, if applicable |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

iii. Details of outstanding non-convertible securities:

| Series of NCS | ISIN | Tenor / Period of Maturity | Coupon * | Amount Outstanding | Date of Allotment | Redemption Date/ Schedule | Credit Rating | Secured / unsecured | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NA | INE657H08019 | 5 years | Until 36 months from the Deemed Date of Allotment: 9.52% p.a. payable | INR 10,000,000,000 | June 22, 2022 | June 22, 2027 | Rated | Unsecured for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI | *Pari Passu* charge on Collateral as defined in Section |

| Seri es of NCS | ISIN | Tenor / Period of Maturity | Coupon * | Amount Outstanding | Date of Allotment | Redemption Date/ Schedule | Credit Rating | Secured / unsecured | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | monthly. From 37th month until 60 months from the Deemed Date of Allotment: 9.98% p.a. payable monthly | | | | | Regulations | 2.36 (Security) below |
| NA | INE657H08027 | 7 years | The initial coupon rate is 9. 75% per annum, payable quarterly, subject to reset after the 5th anniversary from the deemed date of allotment. | INR 12,000,000,000 | April 13, 2023 | April 13, 2030 | Rated | Unsecured for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Regulations | *Pari Passu* charge on Collateral as defined in Section 2.36 (Security) below |
| NA | INE657H08035 | 7 years | The initial coupon rate is 9.75% per annum, payable quarterly, subject to reset after the 5th anniversary from the deemed date of | INR 7,44,00,00,000.00 | August 22, 2023 | August 22, 2030 | Rated | Unsecured for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Regulations | *Pari Passu* charge on Collateral as defined in Section 2.36 (Security) below |

| Seri es of NCS | ISIN | Tenor / Period of Maturity | Coupon * | Amount Outstanding | Date of Allotment | Redemption Date/ Schedule | Credit Rating | Secured / unsecured | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | allotment. | | | | | | |
| NA | INE657H08043 | 10 years | The initial coupon rate is 9.50% per annum, payable quarterly, subject to reset after the 5th anniversary from the deemed date of allotment. | INR 8,00,00,00,000.00 | March 22, 2024 | March 22, 2034 | Rated | Unsecured for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Regulations | *Pari Passu* charge on Collateral as defined in Section 2.36 (Security) below |
| NA | INE657H08050 | 10 years | The initial coupon rate is 9.50% per annum, payable quarterly, subject to reset after the 5th anniversary from the deemed date of allotment. | INR 25,13,00,00,000.00 | July 25, 204 | July 25, 2034 | Rated | Unsecured for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Regulations | *Pari Passu* charge on Collateral as defined in Section 2.36 (Security) below |

*Coupon rates are subject to rating linked reset event.

iv. Details of commercial paper issuances as at the end of the last quarter i.e., June 30, 2025

| Series of NCS | ISIN | Tenor / Period of Maturity | Coupon | Amount outstanding | Date of Allotment | Redemption Date/ Schedule | Credit Rating | Secured / unsecure d | Security | Other details viz. details of Issuing and Paying Agent, details of Credit Rating Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

v. List of top 10 (ten) holders of non-convertible securities in terms of value (on cumulative basis), as on the date of this General Information Document:

| Sr. No. | Name of holders | Category of holder | Face value of holding (in ₹) | Holding as a % of total outstanding non-convertible securities of the Issuer |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE COMPANY LTD. | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 20,56,50,00,000.00 | 32.87% |
| 2 | REC LIMITED | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 12,56,50,00,000.00 | 20.08% |
| 3 | ASEEM INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE LIMITED | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 6,93,00,00,000.00 | 11.08% |
| 4 | ICICI BANK LTD | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 6,88,00,00,000.00 | 11.00% |
| 5 | ADITYA BIRLA CAPITAL LIMITED | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 3,50,00,00,000.00 | 5.59% |
| 6 | AXIS BANK LIMITED | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 2,73,00,00,000.00 | 4.36% |
| 7 | NIIF INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE LIMITED | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 2,25,00,00,000.00 | 3.60% |
| 8 | TATA CAPITAL LIMITED | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 2,10,00,00,000.00 | 3.36% |
| 9 | THE FEDERAL BANK LIMITED | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 2,00,00,00,000.00 | 3.20% |

| Sr. No. | Name of holders | Category of holder | Face value of holding (in ₹) | Holding as a % of total outstanding non-convertible securities of the Issuer |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | AXIS MUTUAL FUND | Qualified Institutional Buyer | 90,00,00,000.00 | 1.44% |

vi. List of top ten holders of Commercial Paper in terms of value (in cumulative basis)

| Sr. No. | Name of holders | Category of holder | Face value of holding (in ₹) | Holding as a % of total outstanding commercial paper of the Issuer |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |

vii. Details of bank fund based facilities/ rest of the borrowing (if any, including hybrid debt like Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB), Optionally Convertible Debentures/ Preference Shares) from financial institutions or financial creditor:

| Name of Party ( in case of Facility ) / Name of Instrument | Type of Facility / Instrument | Amount Sanctioned /Issued | Principal Amount outstanding | Date of Repayment /Schedule | Credit Rating | Secured / Unsecured | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |

**2.14 THE AMOUNT OF CORPORATE GUARANTEE OR LETTER OF COMFORT ISSUED BY THE ISSUER ALONG WITH NAME OF THE COUNTERPARTY (LIKE NAME OF THE SUBSIDIARY, JOINT VENTURE ENTITY, GROUP COMPANY, ETC.) ON BEHALF OF WHOM IT HAS BEEN ISSUED, CONTINGENT LIABILITY INCLUDING DEBT SERVICE RESERVE ACCOUNT GUARANTEES/ ANY PUT OPTION ETC. (DETAILS OF ANY OUTSTANDING BORROWINGS TAKEN/ DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED FOR CONSIDERATION OTHER THAN CASH). THIS INFORMATION SHALL BE DISCLOSED WHETHER SUCH BORROWING/ DEBT SECURITIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN/ ISSUED: (I) IN WHOLE OR IN PART; (II) AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT, OR (III) IN PURSUANCE OF AN OPTION OR NOT.**

NIL.

**2.15 WHERE THE ISSUER IS A NON-BANKING FINANCE COMPANY OR HOUSING FINANCE COMPANY THE DISCLOSURES ON ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT (ALM) SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE LATEST AUDITED FINANCIALS:**

The Issuer is not a Non-Banking Finance Company or Housing Finance Company.

**2.16 DETAILS OF ALL DEFAULT/S AND/OR DELAY IN PAYMENTS OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF ANY KIND OF TERM LOANS, DEBT SECURITIES, COMMERCIAL PAPER (INCLUDING TECHNICAL DELAY) AND OTHER FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS INCLUDING CORPORATE GUARANTEE OR LETTERS OF COMFORT ISSUED BY THE COMPANY, IN THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS AND THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR.**

No such default.

**2.17 ANY MATERIAL EVENT/ DEVELOPMENT OR CHANGE HAVING IMPLICATIONS ON THE FINANCIALS/CREDIT QUALITY (E.G. ANY MATERIAL REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ISSUER/PROMOTERS, LITIGATIONS RESULTING IN MATERIAL LIABILITIES, CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING EVENT ETC.) AT THE TIME OF ISSUE WHICH MAY AFFECT THE ISSUE OR THE INVESTOR'S DECISION TO INVEST / CONTINUE TO INVEST IN THE NON-CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES/COMMERCIAL PAPER:**

The Issuer hereby declares that there has been no material event, development or change on the financials/credit quality (e.g. any material regulatory proceedings against the Issuer/promoters, tax litigations resulting in material liabilities, corporate restructuring event etc.) at the time of issue, which may affect the Issue or the Investor's decision to invest/ continue to invest in the debt securities of the Issuer. For details of pending litigation, please refer to **Annexure D**, wherein the Issuer has disclosed the details of the pending litigations against the Issuer and/or promoters that are above 1% of the revenue of the Issuer.

**2.18 ANY LITIGATION OR LEGAL ACTION PENDING OR TAKEN BY A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OR A STATUTORY BODY OR REGULATORY BODY DURING THE THREE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE YEAR OF THE ISSUE OF GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT AGAINST THE PROMOTER OF THE ISSUER:**

***Please refer to Annexure D.***

**2.19 DETAILS OF DEFAULT AND NON-PAYMENT OF STATUTORY DUES FOR THE PRECEDING THREE FINANCIAL YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR:**

Undisputed amounts payables in respect thereof, which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows: NIL

**Statement of Disputed Dues**

**as on March 31, 2025*

| Name of the Statue | Nature of Dues | Gross amount (₹ crores) | Amount paid under protest (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 42.90 | - | Assessment year 2008-09 | Delhi High Court |
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 21.39 | - | Assessment year 2007-08 | Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 54.31 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Supreme Court |
| Finance Act 1994 | Service tax | 9.86 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2013-14 | Commissioner of Service Tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 2.35 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.58 | - | Financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.30 | - | Financial year 2016-17 to 2017-18 | Additional Commissioner Central Excise, Service tax & GST Delhi |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | South Commissionerat e |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.07 | - | Financial year 2011-12 (April- June 2010) | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.22 | - | Financial year 2011-12 | Commissioner (Appeals) of Service Tax, New Delhi |
| Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004 | Value added tax | 1.48 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Assistant Commissioner (Special Zone), DVAT |
| Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017/ State Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 | Goods and service tax | 1.09 | - | Financial year 2017-18 | GST Appellate Authority |
| Foreign Trade (Developmen t and Regulation) Act, 1992 | Served From India Scheme scrips pertaining to destuffing activity on the import of goods | 0.30 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, New Delhi |
| Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty | 0.12 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Commissioner of Customs |

**Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 187.33 crores*

**2.20 DETAILS OF PENDING LITIGATION INVOLVING THE ISSUER, PROMOTER, DIRECTOR, SUBSIDIARIES, GROUP COMPANIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON, WHOSE OUTCOME COULD HAVE MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ISSUER, WHICH MAY AFFECT THE ISSUE OR THE INVESTOR'S DECISION TO INVEST / CONTINUE TO INVEST IN THE DEBT SECURITIES AND/ OR NON-CONVERTIBLE REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES.**

For details of pending litigation, please refer to **Annexure D**, wherein the Issuer has disclosed the details of the pending litigations against the Issuer and the promoters that are above 1% of the revenue of the Issuer. The Issuer has not disclosed any litigation involving the director, subsidiary, group company or any other person as the same will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Issuer, or which may affect the Issue or the Investors' decision to invest or continue to invest in the NCS.

**2.21 DETAILS OF ACTS OF MATERIAL FRAUDS COMMITTED AGAINST THE ISSUER IN THE PRECEDING THREE FINANCIAL YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR, IF ANY, AND IF SO, THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE ISSUER.**

**NIL.**

**2.22 DETAILS OF PENDING PROCEEDINGS INITIATED AGAINST THE ISSUER FOR ECONOMIC OFFENCES, IF ANY.**

**NIL.**

**2.23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS ENTERED DURING THE PRECEDING THREE FINANCIAL YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR WITH REGARD TO LOANS MADE OR, GUARANTEES GIVEN OR SECURITIES PROVIDED.**

Please refer to **Annexure B**.

**2.24 THE ISSUE DOCUMENT SHALL NOT INCLUDE A STATEMENT PURPORTING TO BE MADE BY AN EXPERT UNLESS THE EXPERT IS A PERSON WHO IS NOT, AND HAS NOT BEEN, ENGAGED OR INTERESTED IN THE FORMATION OR PROMOTION OR MANAGEMENT, OF THE COMPANY AND HAS GIVEN HIS WRITTEN CONSENT TO THE ISSUE OF THE ISSUE DOCUMENT AND HAS NOT WITHDRAWN SUCH CONSENT BEFORE THE DELIVERY OF A COPY OF THE ISSUE DOCUMENT TO THE REGISTRAR (AS APPLICABLE) FOR REGISTRATION AND A STATEMENT TO THAT EFFECT SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE ISSUE DOCUMENT.**

Not applicable.

**2.25 IN CASE THE ISSUER IS A NON-BANKING FINANCE COMPANY (NBFC) AND THE OBJECTS OF THE ISSUE ENTAIL LOAN TO ANY ENTITY WHO IS A 'GROUP COMPANY' THEN DISCLOSURES SHALL BE MADE IN THE FORMAT PROVIDED.**

The Issuer is not a Non-Banking Finance Company.

**2.26 IN ORDER TO ALLOW INVESTORS TO BETTER ASSESS THE ISSUE, THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES TO BE MADE IN THE GENERAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT: (I) A PORTFOLIO SUMMARY WITH REGARDS TO INDUSTRIES/ SECTORS TO WHICH BORROWINGS HAVE BEEN GRANTED BY NBFCS; (II) QUANTUM AND PERCENTAGE OF SECURED VIS-À-VIS UNSECURED BORROWINGS GRANTED BY NBFC; (III) ANY CHANGE IN PROMOTERS' HOLDINGS IN NBFCS DURING THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR BEYOND THE THRESHOLD SPECIFIED BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA FROM TIME TO TIME.**

The Issuer is not a Non-Banking Finance Company.

**2.27 CONSENT OF DIRECTORS, AUDITORS, BANKERS TO ISSUE, SOLICITORS OR ADVOCATES TO THE ISSUE, LEGAL ADVISORS TO THE ISSUE, REGISTRAR TO THE ISSUE, AND LENDERS (IF REQUIRED, AS PER THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT) AND EXPERTS.**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.28 THE NAMES OF THE DEBENTURE TRUSTEES(S), A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE DEBENTURE TRUSTEE HAS CONSENTED TO ITS APPOINTMENT ALONG WITH A COPY OF THE AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY THE DEBENTURE TRUSTEE WITH THE ISSUER IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 13 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (DEBENTURE TRUSTEES) REGULATIONS, 1993 MADE ACCESSIBLE THROUGH A WEB-LINK OR A STATIC QUICK RESPONSE CODE DISPLAYED IN THE ISSUE DOCUMENT:**

i. Consent letter – Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

ii. Debenture Trustee Appointment Agreement - Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

iii. Accessibility of consent letter and debenture trustee : Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.29 IF THE SECURITY IS BACKED BY GUARANTEE OR LETTER OF COMFORT OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENT/LETTER WITH SIMILAR INTENT. IN CASE SUCH DOCUMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN DETAILED PAYMENT STRUCTURE (PROCEDURE OF INVOCATION OF GUARANTEE AND RECEIPT OF PAYMENT BY THE INVESTOR ALONG WITH TIMELINES), THE SAME SHALL BE DISCLOSED IN THE OFFER DOCUMENT:

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.30 DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW WITH DATE OF INTEREST/DIVIDEND/ REDEMPTION PAYMENT AS PER DAY COUNT CONVENTION:

i. **The day count convention for dates on which the payment in relation to non-convertible securities which need to be made:** As per the relevant Key Information Document.

ii. **Procedure and time schedule for allotment and issuance of securities:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Issue opening date | As per the relevant Key Information Document |
| Issue closing date | As per the relevant Key Information Document |
| Pay-in Date | As per the relevant Key Information Document |
| Deemed Date of Allotment | As per the relevant Key Information Document |

iii. **Cash flow emanating from the non-convertible securities by way of illustration:**

As per the relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.31 UNDERTAKING BY THE ISSUER

Please refer to the disclaimers in the Offer Documents. Further the issuer has no side letter with any NCS/ debt securities holder except the one(s) disclosed in the Offer Documents. Any covenants later added shall be disclosed on the stock exchange website where the NCS are listed.

## 2.32 DISCLOSURES PERTAINING TO WILFUL DEFAULT

Neither the Issuer, nor any of its promoters, the promoter group or directors are debarred from accessing the securities market or dealing in securities by SEBI, or are wilful defaulters. None of the promoters or directors of the Issuer is a fugitive economic offender, or a promoter or whole-time director of another company which is a wilful defaulter.

## 2.33 DECLARATION BY THE ISSUER

The Issuer hereby confirms that this General Information Document is in compliance with and that nothing in the General Information Document is contrary to the provisions of Companies Act, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and the rules and regulations made thereunder. The Issue of NCS are made in compliance with the electronic book mechanism as per the SEBI Master Circulars and the EBP Mechanism Guidelines.

## 2.34 RATING RATIONALE ADOPTED BY THE RATING AGENCIES

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

## 2.35 ATTESTATION AND DIRECTOR'S CERTIFICATE

I. The authorised persons of the Issuer attest that:

(a) the Issuer is in compliance with the provisions of Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), Companies Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder;

(b) the compliance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), Companies Act and the rules and regulations does not imply that payment of dividend or interest or repayment of nonconvertible securities, is guaranteed by the Central Government;

(c) the monies received under the offer shall be used only for the purposes and objects indicated in this General Information Document or the relevant Key Information Document for the relevant issuance of NCS; and

(d) whatever is stated in this form/General Information Document and in the attachments thereto is true, correct and complete and no information material to the subject matter this form/General Information Document has been suppressed or concealed and is as per the original records maintained by the promoters subscribing to the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.

II. The contents of this GID have been perused by the Board Sub-Committee of the Issuer appointed by the Board of Directors by resolution dated May 22, 2025, and the final and ultimate responsibility of the contents mentioned herein shall also lie with the Board Sub-Committee. The following shall be the authorised persons (since the Issuer is a body corporate):

(a) Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and compliance officer; or
(b) Chief Financial Officer and compliance officer; or
(c) whole-time director and compliance officer; or
(d) any two key managerial personnel.

III. They are duly authorised to attest as per this Section by the Board of Directors by a resolution, a copy of which is also disclosed in the Offer Document and has been attached as **Annexure G** herewith.

IV. Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.36 SECURITY**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.37 LISTING**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.38 Other details**

i. Creation of Debenture Redemption Reserve - relevant legislations and applicability**.**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

ii. Issue/instrument specific regulations - relevant details (Companies Act, RBI guidelines, etc.).

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

iii. Default in Payment:

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

iv. Delay in Listing:

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

v. Delay in allotment of securities:

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

vi. Issue Details:

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

vii. *Application process:

During the period of the Issue, the Eligible Investors can subscribe to the NCS in accordance with the application process mentioned in the relevant Key Information Document.

viii. Disclosure prescribed under PAS-4 of Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014

Please refer to the Key Information Document.

ix. Project Details: gestation period of the project; extent of progress made in the project; deadlines for completion of the project; the summary of the project appraisal report (if any), schedule of implementation of the project: Not Applicable.

**2.39 OTHER MATTER AND REPORTS**

**2.39.1 The following matters and reports are to be provided:**

(i) If the proceeds, or any part of the proceeds, of the issue of the NCS are or is to be applied directly or indirectly:

(a) in the purchase of any business; or – **Not applicable**

(b) in the purchase of an interest in any business and by reason of that purchase, or anything to be done in consequence thereof, or in connection therewith,

the Issuer shall become entitled to an interest in either the capital or profits and losses or both, in such business exceeding 50% (fifty per cent) thereof, a report made by a chartered accountant [*name of chartered accountant*] upon –

A. the profits or losses of the business for each of the 3 (three) financial years immediately preceding the date of the issue of this General Information Document; and

B. the assets and liabilities of the business as on the latest date to which the accounts of the business were made up, being a date not more than 120 (one hundred and twenty days) before the date of the issue of the General Information Document.

**Not applicable.**

(ii) In purchase or acquisition of any immoveable property including indirect acquisition of immoveable property for which advances have been paid to third parties, disclosures regarding: - **Not applicable**.

(a) the names, addresses, descriptions and occupations of the vendors;

(b) the amount paid or payable in cash, to the vendor and where there is more than one vendor, or the company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so paid or payable to each vendor, specifying separately the amount, if any, paid or payable for goodwill;

(c) the nature of the title or interest in such property proposed to be acquired by the Company; and

(d) the particulars of every transaction relating to the property completed within the 2 (two) preceding years, in which any vendor of the property or any person who is or was at the time of the transaction, a promoter or a director or proposed director of the Issuer, had any interest, direct or indirect, specifying the date of the transaction and the name of such promoter, director or proposed director and stating the amount payable by or to such vendor, promoter, director or proposed director in respect of the transaction.

Provided that the disclosures specified in sub-clauses (a) to (d) above shall be provided for the top five vendors on the basis of value viz. sale consideration payable to the vendors.

Provided further that for the remaining vendors, such details may be provided on an aggregated basis in the Offer Documents, specifying number of vendors from whom it is being acquired and the aggregate value being paid; and the detailed disclosures as specified in sub-clauses (a) to (d) above may be provided by way of static QR code and web link. If the issuer provides the said details in the form of a static QR code and web link, the same shall be provided to the debenture trustee as well and kept available for inspection as specified in clause (vii) of this Section. A checklist item in the 'Security and Covenant Monitoring System' shall also be included for providing the detailed disclosures, as specified in sub-clauses (a) to (d) above, to the debenture trustee and confirmation of the same by the debenture trustee.

**Not Applicable**

(iii) If

(a) the proceeds, or any part of the proceeds, of the Issue of the Debt Securities are or are to be applied directly or indirectly and in any manner resulting in the acquisition by the Company of shares in any other body corporate; and **Not Applicable**

(b) by reason of that acquisition or anything to be done in consequence thereof or in connection therewith, that body corporate shall become a subsidiary of the Company, a report shall be made by a Chartered Accountant upon – **Not applicable**

A. the profits or losses of the other body corporate for each of the 3 (three) financial years immediately preceding the Issue of the General Information Document; and

B. the assets and liabilities of the other body corporate as on the latest date to which its accounts were made up.

(iv) The said report shall:

(a) indicate how the profits or losses of the other body corporate dealt with by the report would, in respect of the shares to be acquired, have concerned members of the Company and what allowance would have been required to be made, in relation to assets and liabilities so dealt with for the holders of the balance shares, if the Company had at all material times held the shares proposed to be acquired; and

(b) where the other body corporate has subsidiaries, deal with the profits or losses and the assets and liabilities of the body corporate and its subsidiaries in the manner as provided in paragraph (iii) (b) above.

**Not applicable**

(v) The broad lending and borrowing policy including summary of the key terms and conditions of the term loans such as re-scheduling, prepayment, penalty, default; and where such lending or borrowing is between the Issuer and its subsidiaries or associates, matters relating to terms and conditions of the term loans including re-scheduling, prepayment, penalty, default shall be disclosed.

As on the date of this General Information Document, there are no term loans which are outstanding.

(vi) The aggregate number of securities of the Company and its Subsidiaries purchased or sold by the promoter Group, and by the directors of the company which is a promoter of the Company, and by the Directors of the Company and their relatives, within 6 (six) months immediately preceding the date of filing the General Information Document with the Registrar of Companies, shall be disclosed.

The Promoter group, the directors of the Promoter, directors of the Issuer and their relatives have neither purchased or sold any security of the Issuer and its subsidiary.

(vii) The matters relating to: (I) Material Contracts; and (II) Time and place at which the contracts together with documents will be available for inspection from the date of issue document until the date of closing of subscription list. **Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document**

(viii) Reference to the relevant page number of the audit report which sets out the details of the related party transactions entered during the 3 (three) financial years immediately preceding the issue of General Information Document

Please refer to **Annexure B**. Additionally, please refer to pages as mentioned below of enclosed standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Issuer (please see **Annexure A**):

| **Related party transaction details for the period ended** | **Standalone financial statements** | | **Consolidated financial statements** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Note No.** | **Page No.** | **Note No.** | **Page No.** |
| March 31, 2023 | 36(a),(b),(c) | 73-85 | 34(a),(b),(c) | 66-77 |
| March 31, 2024 | 36(a),(b),(c) | 72-84 | 34(a),(b),(c) | 67-79 |
| March 31, 2025 | 37(a),(b),(c) | 72-82 | 35(a),(b),(c) | 68-79 |

**(ix)** The summary of reservations or qualifications or adverse remarks of auditors in the 3 (three) financial years immediately preceding the year of issue of General Information Document, and of their impact on the financial statements and financial position of the Company, and the corrective steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Company for each of the said reservations or qualifications or adverse remarks.

No reservations or qualification or adverse remarks in audit report for March 31, 2025 and last three financials years. However, there is key audit matter in auditor's report of, 2024-25, 2023-24 and 2022-23 which pertains to MAF payment to Airports Authority of India and uncertainties due to COVID-19 in financial years ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

(x) The details of (i) any inquiry, inspections or investigations initiated or conducted under the securities laws or Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) or any previous companies law; (ii) prosecutions filed, if any (whether pending or not); and (iii) fines imposed or offences compounded,
**(xi)** in the three years immediately preceding the year of issue of General Information Document in the case of the Issuer being a company and all of its Subsidiaries**.**
**NIL.**

(xii) The details of acts of material frauds committed against the Issuer in the preceding 3 (three) financial years and current financial year, if any, and actions taken by the Issuer.
**NIL.**

**2.40 UNDERTAKING OF THE ISSUER**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.41 DUE DILIGENCE BY THE DEBENTURE TRUSTEE**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.42 OBJECTS OF THE ISSUE**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.43 SUMMARY OF THE TERMS OF THE ISSUE**

Please refer to the relevant Key Information Document.

**2.44 INCONSISTENCY/REPUGNANCE**

In the event of any inconsistency between this (a) General Information Document and the relevant Key Information Document, the provisions of the relevant Key Information Document shall prevail; and (b) General Information Document and the relevant Transaction Documents, the provisions of the relevant Transaction Documents shall prevail.

## SECTION 3: DISCLOSURES UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 2013

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

i. Name, address, website and other contact details of the Company, indicating both registered office and the corporate office:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name | : | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| Registered Office of Issuer | : | New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037 |
| Corporate Office of Issuer | : | New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037 |
| Corporate Identity Number | : | U63033DL2006PLC146936 |
| Phone No. | : | + 91 11 4719 7000 |
| Contact Person | : | Abhishek Chawla |
| Email | : | DIAL-CS@gmrgroup.in |
| Website | : | www.newdelhiairport.in |
| Fax | : | +91 11 4719 7181 |

ii. Date of Incorporation of the Company: March 1, 2006

iii. Business carried on by the Issuer and its subsidiaries with the details of branches or units, if any:

It is engaged in the business of *inter alia* operating, managing, developing and maintaining Indira Gandhi International Airport located in New Delhi ("**Airport**") and other incidental activities conducted at the Airport. The Company is authorized by its Memorandum of Association to undertake the following activities:

- To operate the Airport.
- To operate, maintain, develop, design, construct, upgrade, modernize and manage the Airport and in this regard, to enter into contracts, with third parties, for or in relation to the above or any part thereof.
- To renovate, expand and manage the Airport, including all assets and infrastructure, such as runways, taxiways, aprons, terminals for passengers and provide cargo amenities, ancillary buildings to provide the aeronautical facilities and services, including but not limited to, flight operation assistance and crew support systems, movement and parking of aircraft and control facilities, hangarage of aircraft, flight information display screens, rescue and fire flighting services and non-aeronautical services, including but not limited to, aircraft cleaning services, airline lounges, cargo handling, cargo terminal, ground handling services and other general aviation services to provide other essential services like toilets, trolleys, passenger baggage handling, drinking water, etc.; and aero-bridges, control systems, flight kitchens, shopping areas, fire stations, parking, fuel hydrants, link taxiways for domestic and international flights etc.
- To provide adequate space and site for services relating to customs, immigration, security at the Airport, health, meteorology, plant and animal quarantine and CNS/ATM services and other statutory or sovereign functions upon instructions of Government of India and/or Airports Authority of India ("AAI") (as the case may be).

- To provide for repairing, servicing, engine overhauling, online maintenance facilities and to create necessary infrastructure, such as hangers and maintenance bays, for providing such services to all types of aircrafts etc.

- Subject to applicable laws, to promote, operate, maintain, develop, design, construct, upgrade, modernize, manage, renovate, expand and/or alter the infrastructure facilities, including airport Workshops for maintenance of aircraft, hotels, restaurants, retiring rooms, tourist resort rooms, transport package, golf-courses, convention and exhibition facilities, commercial complexes, information technology parks, auditorium, theatre, logistics, redistribution centres, aircraft maintenance centers, aviation training academics, booking counters and warehouses, railway links (light rail, mono-rails, maglev), mass rapid transit systems, air-linkages and road linkages, either individually or jointly with any third party, including any companies, Government of India, any State Government, statutory authority or organization.

- To determine appropriate rate of charges, fees, and levies, and to collect the same from users of the Airport and infrastructure facilities thereof.

  (A) Details of subsidiaries or branches or units of the Issuer:

  The Company does not have any subsidiary. The Company does not have any branch/unit offices.

iv. Brief particulars of the management of the Issuer:

**Following is the composition of the Board of Directors, as on date.**

| S. No. | Name of the Director | Designation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. G. M. Rao | Executive Chairman |
| 2. | Mr. G. B. S. Raju | Managing Director |
| 3. | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | Director |
| 4. | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | Director |
| 5. | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao | Executive Director |
| 6. | Mr. Kada Narayana Rao | Whole Time Director |
| 7. | Ms. Rubina Ali | Director |
| 8. | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | Director |
| 9. | Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | Director |
| 10. | Mr. Fabien Alain Camille Lawson | Director |
| 11. | Mr. Regis Lacote | Director |
| 12. | Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | Independent Director |
| 13. | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran | Independent Director |
| 14. | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | Independent Director |
| 15. | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | Independent Director |
| 16. | Mr. Matthias Engler | Additional Director |

Mr. Pierre Etienne Mathely is an Alternate Director to Mr. Regis Lacote.

v. Name, address, DIN and occupations of the directors:

| S. No. | Name of the Director | Occupation | DIN No | Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. G.M. Rao | Entrepreneur | 00574243 | D-17, Pushpanjali Farms Dwarka Link Road, Bijwasan, Delhi - 110037 |
| 2. | Mr. G.B.S. Raju | Entrepreneur | 00061686 | D-17, Pushpanjali Farms, Dwarka Link Road, Bijwasan, New Delhi-110037 |

| S. No. | Name of the Director | Occupation | DIN No | Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao | Service | 03482239 | Flat No. 501, Block-25, Manhattan Personal Floor Heritage City, Gurgaon |
| 4. | Mr. Kada Narayana Rao | Service | 00016262 | C-5/23, Grand Vasanth, Vasant Kunj, Delhi |
| 5. | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | Entrepreneur | 00061669 | D-17, Varalakshmi Nilayam, Pushpanjali Farms Dwarka Link Road, Delhi - 110061 |
| 6. | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | Entrepreneur | 00061464 | SY No. 7/26/1 Nitte Meenakshi Engineering College Road Vodeyarapura, Yelanhaka Hobli, Bangalore- 560063, Karnataka |
| 7. | Mr. Fabien Alain Camille Lawson | Service | 10360063 | 7 Rue, De La Cerisaie-73004, Paris, France |
| 8. | Mr. Regis Lacote | Service | 09135168 | 9 Quai Aulagnier Asnieres – Sur-Seine92600 France |
| 9. | Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | Service | 10303016 | D-1/A, Airport lane, Dataram Bhutani Marg, Jorbagh, Delhi-110003. |
| 10. | Ms. Rubina Ali | Service | 08453990 | House No. 16, Type - V, Lodhi Road Complex, Central Delhi, Delhi - 110003, India |
| 11. | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | Service | 10419629 | D-16, Pocket-9A, DDA HIG Flats, Jasola, New Delhi-110025 |
| 12. | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | Professional | 05184747 | F10/8, Block – F, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar, Delhi- 110057, India |
| 13. | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | Professional | 00082313 | 308, 14$^{th}$ Cross, 8$^{th}$ Main, Sector-6 , HSR Layout, Bangalore |
| 14. | Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | Professional | 01976832 | 701, Hari Bhawan, Tejpal Lane, Gamdevi, Mumbai- 400007, Maharashtra, India. |
| 15. | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran | Professional | 01573258 | C-87, First Floor, Block – C, Panchsheel Enclave, Delhi – 110017, India. |
| 16. | Mr. Matthias Engler | Service | 06363447 | MerianstraBe 27 Frankfurt am Main-60316, Germany, |

Mr. Pierre Etienne Mathely DIN:10360054, with occupation as service and residing at 10, Rue DU Bailly 93210, Saint Denis, France is an Alternate Director to Mr. Regis Lacote.

vi. Management perception of Risk Factors: Please refer to **Section 1** of this General Information Document read with the relevant Key Information Document.

vii. Details of defaults, if any, including therein the amount involved, duration of default, and present status, in repayment of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. | Statutory Dues: | NIL |
| B. | Debentures and interest thereon: | NIL |
| C. | Deposits and interest thereon: | NIL |
| D. | Loans from any banks or financial institution and interest thereon: | NIL |

viii. Name, designation, address and phone number, email ID of the nodal / compliance officer of the Company, if any, for the Issue:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name: | Mr. Abhishek Chawla |
| Designation: | Company Secretary and Compliance Officer |
| Address: | New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi 110037. |
| Phone No.: | +91 4719 7000 |
| Email: | Abhishek.Chawla@gmrgroup.in |

ix. Details of any default in annual filing of the Issuer company under the Companies Act, 2013 or the rules made thereunder:

***NIL***

## 2. PARTICULARS OF OFFER

| | |
|---|---|
| Financial position of the Company for the last 3 financial years (i.e. FY 23, FY 24 and FY 25) | Please refer to **Annexure A** of this General Information Document. |
| Date of passing of Board Resolution | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Date of passing of resolution in general meeting, authorizing the offer of securities | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Kind of securities offered (i.e. whether share or debentures) and class of security; the total number of shares or other securities to be issued. | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Price at which the security is being offered, including premium if any, along with justification of the price | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Name and address of the valuer who performed valuation of the security offered, and basis on which the price has been arrived at along with report of the registered valuer; | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Relevant date with reference to which the price has been arrived at | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |

| | |
|---|---|
| (Relevant Date means a date at least 30 days prior to the date on which the general meeting of the Company is scheduled to be held) | |
| The class or classes of persons to whom the allotment is proposed to be made | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Intention of promoters, directors or key managerial personnel to subscribe to the offer (applicable in case they intend to subscribe to the offer) | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| The proposed time within which the allotment shall be completed | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| The names of the proposed allottees and the percentage of post private placement capital that may be held by them | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| The change in control, if any, in the company that would occur consequent to the private placement | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| The number of persons to whom allotment on preferential basis/ private placement/ rights issue has already been made during the year, in terms of securities as well as price | NIL |
| The justification for the allotment proposed to be made for consideration other than cash together with valuation report of the registered valuer | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Amount, which the Company intends to raise by way of securities | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Terms of raising of securities: | Duration, if applicable: — As per the relevant Key Information Document.<br>Coupon — As per the relevant Key Information Document.<br>Mode of Payment — As per the relevant Key Information Document.<br>Mode of Repayment — As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Proposed time schedule for which the Issue is valid | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Purpose and objects of the Issue | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Contribution being made by the Promoters or directors either as part of the offer or separately in furtherance of the object | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Principal terms of assets charged as security | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |

| | |
|---|---|
| The details of significant and material orders passed by the Regulators, Courts and Tribunals impacting the going concern status of the Company and its future operations | NIL |
| The pre-issue and post-issue shareholding pattern of the Company: As per the relevant Key Information Document. | |

## 3. MODE OF PAYMENT FOR SUBSCRIPTION

- As per the relevant Key Information Document.

## 4. DISCLOSURES WITH REGARD TO INTEREST OF DIRECTORS, LITIGATION, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Any financial or other material interest of the directors, promoters or key managerial personnel in the Issue and the effect of such interest in so far as it is different from the interests of other persons | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |
| Details of any litigation or legal action pending or taken by any Ministry or Department of the Government or a statutory authority against any Promoter of the Company during the last 3 (three) years immediately preceding the year of the issue of this General Information Document and any direction issued by such Ministry or Department or statutory authority upon conclusion of such litigation or legal action shall be disclosed | **Please refer to Annexure D** |
| Remuneration of directors (during the current year and last 3 financial years) | **Please refer to Annexure C** |
| Related party transactions entered during the last 3 (three) financial years immediately preceding the year of issue of this General Information Document including with regard to loans made or, guarantees given or securities provided | **Please refer to Annexure B** |
| Summary of reservations or qualifications or adverse remarks of auditors in the last 5 (five) financial years immediately preceding the year of issue of this General Information Document and of their impact on the financial statements and financial position of the Company and the corrective steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Company for each of the said reservations or qualifications or adverse remark | No reservations or qualification or adverse remarks in audit report for March 31, 2025 and last five financials years. However, there is key audit matter in auditor's report and financial year, 2024-25, 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22 & 2020-21 which pertains to MAF payment to Airports Authority of India uncertainties due to COVID-19 in financial years ended March 31, 2022, and March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. |
| Details of any inquiry, inspections or investigations initiated or conducted under the Act or any previous company law in the last 3 (three) years immediately preceding the year of circulation of this General Information Document in the case of the Company and all of its subsidiaries, and if there were any prosecutions filed (whether pending or not) fines imposed, compounding of offences in the last 3 (three) financial years immediately | NIL. Further, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, as on the date of this General Information Document**.** |

| | |
|---|---|
| preceding the year of this General Information Document and if so, section-wise details thereof for the Company and all of its subsidiaries | |
| Details of acts of material frauds committed against the Company in the last 3 (three) financial years, if any, and if so, the action taken by the company | NIL |

5. **FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ISSUER**:

**i. The capital structure of the Issuer company in the following manner in a tabular form:**

The authorised, issued, subscribed and paid up capital (number of securities, description and aggregate nominal value)

| Particulars | Authorized | Issued | Subscribed | Paid-up |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description of shares** | Equity Shares | Equity Shares | Equity Shares | Equity Shares |
| **No. of shares** | 3,000,000,000 | 2,450,000,000 | 2,450,000,000 | 2,450,000,000 |
| **Nominal value per share (INR)** | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| **Aggregate nominal value (INR)** | **30,000,000,000** | **24,500,000,000** | **24,500,000,000** | **24,500,000,000** |
| **Total** | **30,000,000,000** | **24,500,000,000** | **24,500,000,000** | **24,500,000,000** |

| | |
|---|---|
| Size of the Present Issue | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |

Paid-up Capital:

A. After the offer:

As per the relevant Key Information Document.

B. After the conversion of convertible instruments (if applicable)

As per the relevant Key Information Document.

| | |
|---|---|
| Share Premium Account:<br><br>A. Before the offer:<br><br>B. After the offer: | As per the relevant Key Information Document. |

Details of the existing share capital of the Issuer:

i) Equity Share Capital:

| S. No. | Date of Allotment | Number of shares Allotted | Face Value of Shares Allotted (in INR) | Price of Shares (in INR) | Form of Consideration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 30 March, 2006 | 100,000 | 10 | 1,000,000 | Cash |
| 2 | 19 April, 2006 | 300,000 | 10 | 3,000,000 | Cash |
| 3 | 19 May, 2006 | 199,600,000 | 10 | 1,996,000,000 | Cash |
| 4 | 14 March, 2008 | 500,000,000 | 10 | 5,000,000,000 | Cash |
| 5 | 18 March, 2009 | 500,000,000 | 10 | 5,000,000,000 | Cash |
| 6 | 15 March, 2011 | 1,250,000,000 | 10 | 12,500,000,000 | Cash |
| **Total** | | **2,450,000,000** | | **24,5000,000,000** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Details of allotments (number and price) made by the Issuer for consideration other than cash in the last one year preceding the date of this General Information Document along with the details of consideration in each case. | NIL |

Profits of the Issuer, before and after making provision for tax, for the 3 (three) financial years immediately preceding the date of circulation of this General Information Document

| S. No. | Particulars | F.Y. 22-23* | F.Y. 23-24 * | F.Y. 24-25* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Profit/(Loss) before tax | (277.31) | (180.61) | (976.16) |
| 2. | Profit/(Loss) after tax | (284.86) | (180.61) | (976.16) |

*Figures are in INR crores

| | |
|---|---|
| Dividends declared by the Issuer in respect of the said 3 (three) financial years; interest coverage ratio for last three years (cash profit after tax plus interest paid/interest paid) | No dividends declared by the Company in respect of the said (three) financial years. The interest coverage ratio is as below:<br><br>Financial Year 2022-23 – 0.92<br><br>Financial Year 2023-24 – 1.15<br><br>Financial Year 2024-25 –1.10 |

| | |
|---|---|
| A summary of the financial position of the Issuer as in the 3 (three) audited balance sheets immediately preceding the date of circulation of this General Information Document | **Please refer to Annexure A** |
| Audited cash flow statement for the 3 (three) years immediately preceding the date of circulation of this General Information Document | **Please refer to Annexure A** |
| Any change in accounting policies during the last 3 (three) years and their effect on the profits and the reserves of the Issuer | There were no changes made to the accounting policies in Financial Year 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25. |

## 6. DETAILS

(To be filed by the Applicant)

Name: [●]

Father's name: [●]

Complete Address including Flat/House Number, Street, Locality, Pin Code: [●]

Phone number, if any: [●]

Email ID, if any: [●]

PAN Number: [●]

Bank Account Details: [●]

Demat Account: [●]

Subscription Amount: [●]

Number of NCS: [●]

____________________________

Signature

(initial of the officer of the Company designated to keep the record)

**ANNEXURE A**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR LAST THREE YEARS (i.e. FY 23, FY 24 and FY 25)**

(*as enclosed separately*)

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002, India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001, India

**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited**

## Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

4. 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.

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **1. Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments**<br><br>*Refer note 3.1 (l) for the material accounting policy information and note 8, 39 and 40 for the financial presentation and disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.*<br><br>The Company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency | Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Company's key internal controls implemented with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting; |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| risks in relation to the non-current borrowings i.e., long-term bonds in foreign currency amounting to ₹ 8,751.13 crores.<br><br>Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid borrowings at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.<br><br>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 market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.<br><br>Considering this matter involved significant management estimates and judgements and auditor attention was required to test such estimates and judgements, we have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit. | • Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship;<br><br>• Obtained and evaluated material accounting policy information with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and assessed these hedge accounting methodologies applied by the Company for compliance with the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;<br><br>• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;<br><br>• 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;<br><br>• Involved our auditor's experts to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results;<br><br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **2. Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)**<br><br>*Refer note 36(I)(e) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.*<br><br>The Company has ongoing litigation proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 19 March 2020 to 28 February 2022 for which the Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event. In respect of this matter, the Company has received the award from the Tribunal on 6 January 2024, ("the Award") directing that the Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from 19 March 2020 till 28 February 2022.<br><br>In April 2024, AAI filed a petition under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Award challenging certain aspects of the Award with the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgment dated 07 March 2025 upheld the Arbitral Award and dismissed the petition of AAI. AAI has further filed an appeal against the said | Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.<br><br>• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, Arbitration award, replies to the award and held discussions with the management of the Company to understand management's assessment of the matter;<br><br>• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact |

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| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| order with Divisional Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Management, based on an independent legal assessment of the Hon'ble High Court judgement and AAI Appeal, believes that the Company has favorable case to claim relief for the period from 1 April 2020 to 28 February 2022.<br><br>The outcome of such litigation proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.<br><br>The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying standalone financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation. | of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.<br><br>• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS. |

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

6. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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**

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

the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

8. In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

10. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Chartered Accountants**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

14 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**

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

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

17. Further to our comments in Annexure A, 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 obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 17(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), 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) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

e) The matter described in serial number 2 of the key audit matters section in paragraph 5 above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

g) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 17(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 17(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2025 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

i. the Company, as detailed in note 36(I) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2025;

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ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025;

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 2025;

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 33(g) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 33(h) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2025.

vi. As stated in Note 43(o) to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2024, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level upto 24 May 2024 and for changes made using privileged access rights for direct data changes throughout the year. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exceptions given above. The audit trail feature has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention from the date the audit trail was enabled for the accounting software.

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 25522144BMJIQT2539

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 25223060BMMBEK1773

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002, India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001, India

**Annexure A referred to in paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i.(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

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

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 4(f) to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Order') is not applicable to the Company.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) As disclosed in Note 33(k) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs. 5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to review.

iii. The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 of the Act. As the Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI of the Act, provisions of section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments, as applicable.

Chartered Accountants

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Cont'd)**

v. In our In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

| Name of the Statue | Nature of Dues | Gross amount (₹ crores) | Amount paid under protest (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 42.90 | - | Assessment year 2008-09 | Delhi High Court |
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 21.39 | - | Assessment year 2007-08 | Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 54.31 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Supreme Court |
| Finance Act 1994 | Service tax | 9.86 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2013-14 | Commissioner of Service Tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 2.35 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.58 | - | Financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.30 | - | Financial year 2016-17 to 2017-18 | Additional Commissioner Central Excise, Service tax & GST Delhi South Commissionerate |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.07 | - | Financial year 2011-12 (April-June 2010) | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Chartered Accountants

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Cont'd)**

| Name of the Statue | Nature of Dues | Gross amount (₹ crores) | Amount paid under protest (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute Is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.22 | - | Financial year 2011-12 | Commissioner (Appeals) of Service Tax, New Delhi |
| Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004 | Value added tax | 1.48 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Assistant Commissioner (Special Zone), DVAT |
| Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017/ State Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 | Goods and service tax | 1.09 | - | Financial year 2017-18 | GST Appellate Authority |
| Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 | Served From India Scheme scrips pertaining to destuffing activity on the import of goods | 0.30 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, New Delhi |
| Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty | 0.12 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Commissioner of Customs |

**Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 187.33 crores.*

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

ix.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and other lenders and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained, though idle/surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilisation have been invested in readily realisable liquid investments.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long-term purposes.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associates or joint ventures.

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its joint ventures or associate companies.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Chartered Accountants

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Cont'd)**

x (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

xii The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

xiv

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

xv According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xvi (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one Core Investment Company as part of the Group.

xvii The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 120.70 crores in the current financial year but had not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Chartered Accountants

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Cont'd)**

xviii There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

xx According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 25522144BMJIQT2539

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 25223060BMMBEK1773

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
**Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,**
**Gurugram 122002, India**

**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001, India**

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

## Annexure B

**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 Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025, 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 ('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 ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting

**Chartered Accountants**

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Cont'd)**

principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

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

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, 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 over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 25522144BMJIQT2539

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No.: 223060
UDIN: 25223060BMMBEK1773

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Balance Sheet as at As at March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

| | Notes | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 15,399.20 | 16,078.77 |
| Right-of-use assets | 5 | 398.96 | 438.89 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 4 | 754.50 | 585.19 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 347.42 | 350.94 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7 | 236.95 | 249.45 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 8 | 2,078.73 | 1,729.95 |
| Non-current tax assets (net) | | 10.86 | 21.54 |
| Other non-current assets | 9 | 2,526.93 | 2,082.65 |
| | | **21,753.55** | **21,537.38** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 11 | 5.63 | 5.85 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7.3 | 574.78 | 959.24 |
| (ii) Trade receivables | 12 | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| (iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 14 | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| (v) Other financial assets | 8 | 279.54 | 246.74 |
| Other current assets | 9 | 95.82 | 104.59 |
| | | **1,412.52** | **2,731.90** |
| **Total Assets** | | **23,166.07** | **24,269.28** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 15 | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other equity | 16 | (1,811.88) | (960.29) |
| | | **638.12** | **1,489.71** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 17 | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 43(i) | 317.50 | 363.25 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,507.41 | 1,394.51 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 2,665.28 | 2,668.47 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 10 | - | - |
| Other non-current liabilities | 20 | 392.12 | 385.13 |
| | | **19,865.95** | **19,562.26** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 21 | 209.00 | - |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 43(i) | 45.86 | 43.07 |
| (iii) Trade payables | 22 | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 97.85 | 56.85 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 434.11 | 611.38 |
| (iv) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,137.20 | 1,771.64 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 125.60 | 118.07 |
| Other current liabilities | 20 | 447.34 | 459.84 |
| Provisions | 23 | 165.04 | 156.46 |
| | | **2,662.00** | **3,217.31** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **22,527.95** | **22,779.57** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **23,166.07** | **24,269.28** |
| Summary of material accounting policy information | 3 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended As at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

| | | Notes | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | **Revenue** | | | |
| | Revenue from operations | 24 | 5,432.80 | 4,805.14 |
| | Other income | 25 | 301.07 | 289.72 |
| | **Total revenue** | | **5,733.87** | **5,094.86** |
| II | **Expenses** | | | |
| | Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI) | | 2,496.08 | 2,265.29 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 26 | 367.44 | 290.83 |
| | Other expenses | 29 | 1,117.41 | 979.46 |
| | **Total expenses** | | **3,980.93** | **3,535.58** |
| III | **Profit before finance cost, taxes, depreciation and amortisation expenses (EBIDTA) and exceptional items III = [(I)-(II)]** | | **1,752.94** | **1,559.28** |
| IV | Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 27 | 1,133.29 | 792.13 |
| V | Finance costs | 28 | 1,687.16 | 1,127.05 |
| VI | **Loss before exceptional items [(III)-(IV)-(V)]** | | (1,067.51) | (359.90) |
| VII | **Exceptional items** | 30 | 91.35 | 179.29 |
| VIII | **Loss before tax expenses [(VI)+(VII)]** | | (976.16) | (180.61) |
| | **Tax expense:** | | | |
| | Current tax expense | 10 | - | - |
| | **Total tax expense** | | - | - |
| IX | **Loss for the year** | | (976.16) | (180.61) |
| X | **Other comprehensive income (OCI)** | 31 | | |
| A | **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans | | (2.42) | (1.00) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| B | **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Net movement of cash flow hedges | | 126.99 | (104.20) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| | **Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B)** | | **124.57** | **(105.20)** |
| | **Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) ( IX+X )** | | (851.59) | (285.81) |
| | **Earnings per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 10)]** | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 32 | (3.98) | (0.74) |
| | (2) Diluted | 32 | (3.98) | (0.74) |
| | Summary of material accounting policy information | 3 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date
For K.S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

Sudarsbana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delhi International Airport Limited

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

K. Narayana Rao
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended As at March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

**(1) As at As at March 31, 2025**

| Balance as at April 1, 2024 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2024 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**(2) As at March 31, 2024**

| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**B. Other Equity**

**(1) As at As at March 31, 2025**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer Note 16) | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer Note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2024 | (473.20) | (487.09) | (960.29) |
| Loss for the year | (976.16) | - | (976.16) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (2.42) | 126.99 | 124.57 |
| **Balance as at As at** | **(1,451.78)** | **(360.10)** | **(1,811.88)** |

**(2) As at March 31, 2024**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer Note 16) | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer Note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | (291.59) | (382.89) | (674.48) |
| Loss for the year | (180.61) | - | (180.61) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.00) | (104.20) | (105.20) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2024** | **(473.20)** | **(487.09)** | **(960.29)** |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended As at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| Loss before tax | (976.16) | (180.61) |
| Adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 1,133.29 | 792.13 |
| Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / bad debts written off | 2.57 | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | (100.00) | - |
| Terminal 1D roof structure written off (Refer Note 43(q)) | 8.65 | - |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest | - | (446.21) |
| Interest income on deposits/current investment | (59.85) | (72.47) |
| Exchange differences unrealised (net) | 0.17 | 0.48 |
| Gain on sale of current investments- Mutual fund | (46.87) | (32.76) |
| Loss on discard of capital work-in-progress and property, plant and equipment | 1.16 | 0.06 |
| Dividend income on non-current investments carried at cost | (174.46) | (174.41) |
| Interest on borrowings | 1,177.14 | 840.91 |
| Call spread option premium | 261.27 | 152.72 |
| Other borrowing costs | 2.60 | 1.33 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 81.88 | 41.73 |
| Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 0.58 | 0.46 |
| Interest expenses on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | 157.34 | 84.23 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | (154.15) | (132.46) |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (3.31) | (1.57) |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | (7.99) | (7.21) |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | 1,303.86 | 866.35 |
| Working capital adjustment. | | |
| Change in non-current financial liabilities | 147.93 | 688.87 |
| Change in non-current deferred revenue | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | 6.86 | 195.48 |
| Change in non-current provisions | - | (3.06) |
| Change in trade payables | (131.02) | 219.60 |
| Change in current financial liabilities | 272.43 | 38.52 |
| Change in deferred revenue | (0.01) | 0.88 |
| Change in other current liabilities | (12.53) | 71.36 |
| Change in current provisions | 8.58 | 3.88 |
| Change in other non-current financial assets | (1.49) | 5.99 |
| Change in other non-current assets | (456.91) | (274.55) |
| Change in inventories | 0.22 | (0.32) |
| Change in trade receivables | (14.71) | (12.97) |
| Change in other current financial assets | (35.63) | (3.85) |
| Change in other current assets | 9.52 | 72.80 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | 1,097.10 | 1,869.05 |
| Direct taxes refund / (paid) | 10.68 | (11.06) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities (A)** | 1,107.78 | 1,857.99 |
| | | |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipment, including capital work-in-progress and capital advances | (1,349.30) | (1,985.83) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress | 0.24 | - |
| Refund of security deposit given for equipment lease | - | 301.20 |
| Proceeds from relinquishment of assets rights | 100.00 | - |
| Purchase of current investments | (9,985.90) | (12,372.94) |
| Proceeds from current investments excluding income received | 10,433.04 | 12,362.28 |
| Dividend received | 174.46 | 203.53 |
| Income received on investments and fixed deposits | 67.31 | 151.33 |
| Investment of margin money deposit | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| Redemption of /(investments in) fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months less than twelve months (net) | 474.41 | (559.15) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | (85.76) | (1,899.60) |
| | | |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Principal payment of lease liabilities | (42.96) | (8.64) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (49.17) | (9.78) |
| Proceeds from short term loan from banks | 209.00 | - |
| Repayment of non convertible debentures | (2,513.05) | (744.00) |
| Proceeds from issue of non convertible debentures | 2,513.00 | 2,743.96 |
| Redemption Premium paid | (81.88) | (41.73) |
| Payments towards call spread option premium | (262.80) | (260.66) |
| Other borrowing costs paid | (10.96) | (17.97) |
| Interest on borrowings paid | (1,279.67) | (1,179.37) |
| **Net cash (used in)/from financing activities (C)** | (1,518.49) | 481.81 |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended As at March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)** | **(496.47)** | **440.20** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **222.82** | **719.29** |
| | | |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.58 | 0.56 |
| With banks | | |
| - on current account | 42.24 | 31.94 |
| - on deposit account | 180.00 | 686.79 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents** | **222.82** | **719.29** |

Summary of material accounting policy information 3

1. The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2025 and the related standalone statement of profit and loss for the year.
2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 0.67 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 4.36 crores), pertaining to Marketing Fund to be used for sales promotional activities.
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

## 1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Company') is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. It was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014) and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL')) holds majority shareholding in the Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. The Company is a debt listed Company on Bombay Stock Exchange. These standalone financials statements have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their respective meetings held on May 22, 2025.

## 2. (A) Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

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.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.
- Net defined benefit (asset) / liability

## 3.1 Summary of material accounting policy information

### 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 the 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 standalone financial statements have been disclosed in note 34. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. 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 the 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.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants
K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru
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**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 it is:

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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The Company has accounted for its investments in associates and joint ventures at cost (Refer Note 37 (d).

**d. Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)". Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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.

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

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.

Development fee from any regulatory authority are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received / utilized and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

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

**e. Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013. The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment as adopted by the Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

| Type of Assets | Useful life as estimated by the Company based on technical evaluation | Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Roads – Other than RCC | 10 years | 5 years |
| Transformers/Power Sub-Stations (included in Plant and Machinery) | 15 years | 10 years |
| Electric Panels (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment) | 15 years | 10 years |

The useful life of property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation.

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of major Airports wherein it, interalia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Company for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd New Delhi

In order to align the useful life of passenger related Furniture and Fixtures as per AERA order, the Company has revised the useful life during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

**f. Intangible assets**

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

Intangible assets include software, upfront fee paid as airport concessionaire rights and other costs (excluding operation support costs) paid to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the OMDA.

**g. Amortisation 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed 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 with finite lives is recognised in these standalone financial statements.

The Company amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

**h. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. 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 be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

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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.

**i. Contingent assets**

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 realisation 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.

**j. Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

**Defined benefit plan**

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

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.

The Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 separation at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave 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.

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The entire amount of the provision for leave encashment is presented as current in these standalone financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

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

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

**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**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. 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 (n) 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.

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU
Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

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 statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 12.

**Financial assets at FVTOCI:** A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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, 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 statement of profit and loss.

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**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:

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- 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.

**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 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 and 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 statement of profit and loss.

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**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 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 call spread options and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

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:

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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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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 these 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.

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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 (note 39)

b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 40)

c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

**n. 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 amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering 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.

**Revenue from Operations**

**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.

**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. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into plane charges. The main streams of non – aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

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.

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.

**o. Taxes**

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

**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:

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 investments in 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.

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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:

i) 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.

ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in 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 in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, 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/goods and service tax 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

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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.

**p. 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.

**3.2 Other accounting policies**

**a. 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 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.

**b. 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.

(i) **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, as follows:

• Electrical installations and equipment: 10 years
• Plant and machinery: 15 years
• Building: over the period of lease

The ownership of the leased Electrical installations and equipment and Plant and machinery transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term, accordingly, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the respective assets.

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(ii) **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 standalone statement of profit and loss.

(iii) **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**
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.

**c. 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) fair value less cost of disposal 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 fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

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.

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Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, 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 and loss.

**d. 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.

**e. Foreign currencies**

**Functional Currency**

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and Translations**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

**f. Operating segments**

The Company has only one reportable operating segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these standalone financial statements relate to the Company's single operating segment.

**g. 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.

**h. EBIDTA**

The Company has presented profit/ (loss) before finance costs, taxes, depreciation, amortisation expense and exceptional items as EBIDTA.

### 3.3 Recent Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that these amendments do not have any significant impact on these standalone financial statements.

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended As at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders, etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron, etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total | Capital work in progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross block (at cost) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | 4,903.69 | 25.65 | 410.77 | 1,380.44 | 260.45 | 3,064.79 | 2,858.15 | 16.33 | 158.65 | 369.42 | 27.22 | 13,475.56 | 8,082.88 |
| Additions [refer note (d)] | 3,134.64 | - | 652.30 | 589.53 | 472.18 | 4,387.72 | 1,060.51 | 4.21 | 9.49 | 81.33 | 2.65 | 10,394.56 | 3,355.61 |
| Other adjustments [refer note (c) below] | - | - | - | 95.18 | - | - | (95.18) | - | - | - | - | - | (8.53) |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (10,844.77) |
| Disposals/ discard | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.00) | (0.18) | (0.18) | - |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 8,038.33 | 25.65 | 1,063.07 | 2,065.15 | 732.63 | 7,452.51 | 3,823.48 | 20.54 | 168.14 | 450.75 | 29.69 | 23,869.94 | 585.19 |
| Additions [refer note (d)] | 236.30 | 0.00 | - | 45.66 | - | 32.34 | 47.71 | 15.57 | 33.26 | 16.75 | 1.37 | 428.96 | 598.27 |
| Other adjustments [refer note (c) below] | (689.30) | - | 142.91 | (22.37) | 289.83 | 455.39 | (203.53) | 1.22 | - | 25.85 | - | - | |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (428.96) |
| Disposals [refer note (a) below] | (48.85) | | | | | | (22.52) | (0.08) | (0.10) | (0.64) | (0.13) | (72.32) | - |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 7,536.48 | 25.65 | 1,205.98 | 2,088.44 | 1,022.46 | 7,940.24 | 3,645.14 | 37.25 | 201.30 | 492.71 | 30.93 | 24,226.58 | 754.50 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | 1,980.47 | 20.91 | 181.68 | 997.99 | 224.24 | 1,277.17 | 2,007.17 | 9.50 | 87.24 | 225.30 | 10.57 | 7,022.24 | |
| Charge for the year | 160.22 | 1.63 | 26.19 | 92.67 | 29.79 | 215.66 | 191.35 | 2.69 | 20.74 | 24.84 | 3.27 | 769.05 | |
| Disposals/ discard | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.12) | (0.12) | |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 2,140.69 | 22.54 | 207.87 | 1,090.66 | 254.03 | 1,492.83 | 2,198.52 | 12.19 | 107.98 | 250.14 | 13.72 | 7,791.17 | - |
| Charge for the year | 243.02 | 1.18 | 40.38 | 119.14 | 78.72 | 294.16 | 235.83 | 5.21 | 22.79 | 39.16 | 3.36 | 1,082.95 | |
| Disposals [refer note (a) below] | (24.75) | - | - | - | - | - | (21.29) | (0.08) | (0.10) | (0.38) | (0.14) | (46.74) | |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 2,358.96 | 23.72 | 248.25 | 1,209.80 | 332.75 | 1,786.99 | 2,413.06 | 17.32 | 130.67 | 288.92 | 16.94 | 8,827.38 | - |
| Net block | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 5,897.64 | 3.11 | 855.20 | 974.49 | 478.60 | 5,959.68 | 1,624.96 | 8.35 | 60.16 | 200.61 | 15.97 | 16,078.77 | 585.19 |
| As at As at March 31, 2025 | 5,177.52 | 1.93 | 957.73 | 878.64 | 689.71 | 6,153.25 | 1,232.08 | 19.93 | 70.63 | 203.79 | 13.99 | 15,399.20 | 754.50 |

a. During the year, the Company has written off Net block of old Terminal 1D by Rs. 24.09 crores (Gross Block Rs 48.84 crores) for the Terminal 1D roof structure written off which is disclosed as "exceptional items"

*(The space has been intentionally left blank)*

b. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs 243.28 crores (March 31, 2024. Rs. 180.61 crores),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 8.21 crores (March 31, 2024 Rs 5.82 crores ),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 100.51 crores (March 31, 2024 Rs 77.93 crores) and
Net book value Rs 132.40 crores (March 31. 2024 : Rs. 96.86 crores)

c. Refer note 36(III)(i) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

d. The Gross Block as on March 31, 2025 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 12,073.98 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 11,878.17 crores) This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2025 Rs 1,682.97 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,673.42 crores) as per detail below –

| Particulars | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders, etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron, etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2025 | 380.81 | - | 120.11 | 142.77 | 112.68 | 754.10 | 150.30 | - | 6.17 | 16.03 | - | 1,682.97 |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 418.10 | - | 102.79 | 137.36 | 77.72 | 749.23 | 169.30 | - | 6.17 | 12.75 | - | 1,673.42 |

e. Other adjustments represent the reclassification of assets capitalised during the previous year.

f. As per the development right given under OMDA (Operation, management and development agreement) entered with Airports Authority of India, the Company has constructed all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment and accordingly, considering the said development right, title deed of all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Company.

g. The Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

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**5 Right-of-use assets**

| | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block** | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | - | - | 21.82 | 21.82 |
| Additions (refer note (a) below) | 204.71 | 232.59 | 4.13 | 441.43 |
| Modifications | - | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 204.71 | 232.59 | 25.95 | 463.25 |
| Other adjustments (refer note (b) below) | 1.81 | (1.81) | | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 206.52 | 230.78 | 25.95 | 463.25 |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | - | - | 11.02 | 11.02 |
| Charge for the year | 5.10 | 3.86 | 4.38 | 13.34 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 5.10 | 3.86 | 15.40 | 24.36 |
| Charge for the year | 20.04 | 15.35 | 4.53 | 39.92 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 25.14 | 19.21 | 19.93 | 64.28 |
| **Net Block** | | | | |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 199.61 | 228.73 | 10.55 | 438.89 |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 181.38 | 211.57 | 6.02 | 398.96 |

(a) The Gross Block as on March 31, 2025 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 437.30 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 437.30 crores). This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2025 Rs. 37.28 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 37.28 crores) as per detail below -

| Particulars | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2025 | 17.61 | 19.67 | - | 37.28 |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 17.61 | 19.67 | - | 37.28 |

(b) Other adjustments represent the reclassification of assets capitalised during the year.

**6 Intangible assets**

| | Airport concessionaire rights* | Computer software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | 490.52 | 47.61 | 538.13 |
| Additions | - | 5.44 | 5.44 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 490.52 | 53.05 | 543.57 |
| Additions | - | 6.91 | 6.91 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 490.52 | 59.96 | 550.48 |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | 137.99 | 44.90 | 182.89 |
| Charge for the year | 8.16 | 1.58 | 9.74 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 146.15 | 46.48 | 192.63 |
| Charge for the year | 8.10 | 2.32 | 10.42 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 154.25 | 48.80 | 203.05 |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 344.37 | 6.57 | 350.94 |
| As at As at March 31, 2025 | 336.26 | 11.16 | 347.42 |

* Airport concessionaire rights are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years.

The Company has not carried out any revaluation of intangible assets during current and previous year.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

7 Investments

7.1 Investment in associates and joint ventures

| | | Non-current | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Investments carried at cost** | | | |
| **Unquoted equity shares fully paid up** | | | |
| **Investment in associates** | | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited [refer note 43(m)]<br>29,120,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 29,120,000 shares of Rs 10 each) | | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited<br>40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each) | | 40.64 | 40.64 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited<br>5,600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 5,600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited<br>9,222,505 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 9,222,505 shares of Rs 10 each) | | 9.22 | 9.22 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation<br>148 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 148 shares of Rs 10 each) | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Investment in joint ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (refer note 7.3)<br>Nil shares (March 31, 2024 : 12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | - | 12.50 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited<br>42,640,000 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 42,640,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 42.64 | 42.64 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited<br>108,333,334 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 108,333,334 share of Rs. 10 each) | | 108.33 | 108.33 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited<br>39,920,000 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2024 : 39,920,000 shares of Rs 10 each) | | 39.92 | 39.92 |
| | Total (A) | **275.47** | **287.97** |
| **Provision for impairment in the value of Investment:-** | | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [Refer note 36 (III)(ii)(g)] | | 38.53 | 38.53 |
| | **Total (B)** | **38.53** | **38.53** |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted non-current investment** | C = (A-B) | **236.94** | **249.44** |
| **7.2 Other Non-current Investments** | | | |
| **Carried at fair value through profit and loss** | | | |
| East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited<br>4,160 shares of Rs. 10 each ( March 31, 2024 : 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each) | D | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Total Investments [7.1 + 7.2]** | | **236.95** | **249.45** |
| **Aggregate amount of unquoted non-current investment** | (A+D) | **275.48** | **287.98** |
| **Aggregate amount for impairment in the value of investment** | | **38.53** | **38.53** |

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| 7.3 Current Investments | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Investments carried at cost** | | | |
| **Investment in joint ventures** | | | |
| **Investments in equity shares** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited* 12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024 : Nil) | | 12.50 | - |
| **Investment in mutual fund** | | | |
| **Unquoted investments** | | | |
| Invesco Mutual Fund [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 15,103.05) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | - | 5.01 |
| Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 77,852.19) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | - | 9.90 |
| HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth [249,844.58 units (March 31, 2024 : 223,468.21) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | 33.38 | 28.00 |
| ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth [325,365.77 units (March 31, 2024 : 789,203.22) of Rs 100 each ] | | 12.49 | 101.85 |
| SBI Overnight Fund-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 457,314.91) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 178.16 |
| Axis Overnight Fund- Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 391,141.60) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 49.54 |
| Tata Overnight Fund- Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 151,381.33) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 19.12 |
| Kotak Overnight fund [50,681.63 units (March 31, 2024 : 386,825.06) of Rs 1,000 each ] | | 6.90 | 49.41 |
| LIC MF Overnight Fund - Direct Plan-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 248,328.70) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 30.82 |
| Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth [229,253.40 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 120.11 | |
| Nippon India overnight fund - Direct Growth [240,565.76 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 100 each ] | | 3.30 | |
| HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Growth [118,752.93 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 30.69 | |
| UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Direct Growth [777,269.13 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 330.44 | |
| | Total (A) | 549.81 | 471.81 |
| **Investments carried at amortised cost** | | | |
| **Investment in Commercial Papers** | | | |
| Edel Finance Company Limited [Nil ( March 31, 2024: 4,180) of 500,000 each] | | - | 206.18 |
| Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited [Nil ( March 31, 2024: 3,700) of 500,000 each] | | - | 182.23 |
| **Certificate of deposits** | | 24.97 | 99.02 |
| | Total (B) | 24.97 | 487.43 |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted Investment** | Total (A+B) | 574.78 | 959.24 |

* The Board of Directors in their meeting held on January 28, 2025 had approved divestment of DIAL's stake in Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited. Subsequent to year end on April 21, 2025, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Bird Flight Services (India) Private Limited, for the divestment of its entire equity stake in the Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company transferred its holding of 12,500,000 equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each at a price of Rs.10.23 per share, aggregating to a total consideration of Rs 12.78 crores on May 15, 2025. Accordingly, this investment is classified as current investment.

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## 8. Other financial assets

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Derivative instrument carried at fair value through OCI #** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option | 1,427.99 | 1,087.49 | - | - |
| **Carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| **Security deposits** | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 104.91 | 104.65 | 1.76 | 1.65 |
| | 104.91 | 104.65 | 1.76 | 1.65 |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others | - | - | 3.39 | 6.28 |
| Non-trade receivable$ | 99.27 | 91.28 | 30.56 | 29.88 |
| [net of provision of doubtful debts Rs 0.79 crore (March 31, 2024 Rs. 0.79 crore)] | | | | |
| Unbilled receivables** | - | - | 243.46 | 208.39 |
| Debentures for provident fund | - | - | - | 0.15 |
| Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 37(b)] | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good [refer note 36 (I) (e)] | 446.21 | 446.21 | 0.37 | 0.39 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 43.21 | 43.21 |
| | 446.21 | 446.21 | 43.58 | 43.60 |
| Less: Provision for doubtful advances | - | - | (43.21) | (43.21) |
| | 446.21 | 446.21 | 0.37 | 0.39 |
| Margin money deposit* (refer note 13) | 0.35 | 0.32 | - | - |
| **Total other financial assets** | 2,078.73 | 1,729.95 | 279.54 | 246.74 |

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs 8,740.67 crores) [March 31, 2024: USD 1 022.60 million (Rs 8,529.00 crores)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million ( March 31, 2024: USD 150 million).

* Rs 0.35 Crore (March 31, 2024: Rs 0.32 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

^Debentures were taken over by the Company at the time of surrender of DIAL provident fund trust.

$ Includes receivables towards usage of utilities from concessionaires and receivables related to relinquishment of asset rights.

** There is no unbilled revenue which is disputed and which has significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired

## 9. Other assets

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Capital advances** | | 110.53 | 119.41 | - | - |
| | (A) | 110.53 | 119.41 | - | - |
| **Advances other than capital advance** | | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | | - | - | 66.51 | 74.76 |
| | (B) | - | - | 66.51 | 74.76 |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 24.70 | 21.65 | 15.84 | 13.17 |
| Deposit with government authorities including amount paid under protest | | - | - | 2.87 | 2.87 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | | 1.48 | 3.80 | 2.31 | 1.48 |
| Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3.2 (b)] | | 2,389.37 | 1,935.54 | - | - |
| Balance with statutory / government authorities | | - | - | 8.29 | 12.31 |
| Prepaid gratuity [refer note 35(c)] | | 0.85 | 2.25 | - | - |
| | (C) | 2,416.40 | 1,963.24 | 29.31 | 29.83 |
| **Total other assets (A+B+C)** | | 2,526.93 | 2,082.65 | 95.82 | 104.59 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

(Amount in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)

10. Income tax/ deferred tax

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current income tax | - | - |
| Deferred tax: | | |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | - |
| Income tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss | - | - |

Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | - | - |
| Cash flow Hedge Reserve | - | - |
| Income tax charged to OCI | - | - |

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting loss before tax | (976.16) | (180.61) |
| Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.944% (March 31, 2024: 34.944%) | (341.11) | (63.11) |
| Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised | 356.48 | 58.70 |
| Permanent differences | (17.44) | 2.14 |
| Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961 | 2.07 | 2.27 |
| Total tax expense | - | - |
| Total tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss related to earlier years | - | - |

Deferred tax:

| | Balance sheet | | Statement of profit or loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | | |
| Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes ( net of intangibles-Airport concession rights) | (969.67) | (814.11) | (155.56) | (114.70) |
| On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective interest rate (EIR) method | (18.47) | (29.09) | 10.62 | 6.91 |
| Fair value of investment in mutual fund | (1.16) | (0.55) | (0.61) | (0.17) |
| Right-of-use assets | (139.41) | (153.37) | 13.96 | (149.60) |
| Rent Equalization reserve | (834.94) | (676.36) | (158.58) | (95.82) |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (11.42) | (36.56) | 25.14 | (12.71) |
| | (1,975.07) | (1,710.04) | (265.03) | (366.09) |
| Deferred tax assets | | | | |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss | 2,164.35 | 1,593.54 | 570.81 | 360.87 |
| Others disallowances/adjustments | 36.65 | 14.41 | 22.24 | (0.23) |
| Lease liability | 126.97 | 141.98 | (15.01) | 137.58 |
| Interest income credited in capital work-in-progress | 139.97 | 139.97 | - | 22.88 |
| Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share | 348.88 | 275.95 | 72.93 | 44.07 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | 18.20 | 27.89 | (9.69) | (5.01) |
| Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment | 13.46 | 13.46 | - | (0.00) |
| | 2,848.48 | 2,207.20 | 641.28 | 560.16 |
| Net deferred tax assets* | - | - | - | - |

* The Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities | | | |
| Opening balance as at beginning of the year | | - | - |
| Tax income during the period recognised in statement of profit or loss | (A) | - | - |
| Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI | (B) | - | - |
| Movement during the year | (A+B) | - | - |
| Closing balance | | - | - |

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.

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**11. Inventories**
**(valued at lower of cost or net realizable value)**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares | 7.01 | 6.92 |
| Provision for non /slow moving stores and spares | (1.38) | (1.07) |
| | 5.63 | 5.85 |

**12. Trade receivables**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Trade receivables** | | |
| Related parties (refer note 37(b)) | 13.45 | 25.01 |
| Others | 88.47 | 64.76 |
| | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| | | |
| **Break up for security details:** | | |
| **Trade receivables #^$** | | |
| Secured, considered good** | 30.84 | 34.02 |
| Unsecured, considered good | 71.08 | 55.75 |
| **Trade Receivables- credit impaired** | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 2.29 | 2.23 |
| | 104.21 | 92.00 |
| **Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)** | | |
| Less: Unsecured, considered good | (2.29) | (2.23) |
| | 101.92 | 89.77 |

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.

$Estimated credit loss (ECL) on trade receivable considered good is not material.

\# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days

^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person

**Trade receivables includes:-**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Dues from entities in which the Company's non-executive director is a director** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 4.91 | 3.56 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.02 | 3.61 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.49 | 4.45 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.00 | 0.31 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.01 | 4.69 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.08 |

Refer note 33(a)(ii) for ageing of trade receivables

**13. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Balances with Banks | | | | | |
| -On current accounts# | | - | - | 42.24 | 31.94 |
| -Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | - | 180.00 | 686.79 |
| Cash on hand | | - | - | 0.58 | 0.56 |
| | (A) | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| **Other bank balances** | | | | | |
| – Margin money deposit | | 0.35 | 0.32 | - | - |
| Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 8) | | (0.35) | (0.32) | - | - |
| | (B) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total (A+B)** | | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |

\# Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 0.67 crores (March 31, 2024, Rs 4.36 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund.

As March 31, 2025, the Company has undrawn borrowing facilities of Rs 488.84 crores (March 31, 2024, Rs 302.34 crores) for operating activities. The existing facility is valid till March 30, 2026. The working capital facility is secured with:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ security interest of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages as permissible under the project agreements as defined in OMDA.
(ii) Security interest by way of first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of DIAL in , to and in respect of the Project agreements, as per provisions of the Project agreements as defined in OMDA
(iii) First ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues/ receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to AAI, airport development fee, passenger service fee, marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the Project agreements as defined in OMDA.

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**14. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Balances with banks. | | |
| – Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months# | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| | 132.01 | 606.42 |

# Deposits with bank includes Rs. 61.00 crores (March 31, 2024. Rs 54.91 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund

**Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI**

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Investment in commercial papers and certificate of deposits (refer note 7.3) | - | - | 24.97 | 487.43 |
| Trade receivables (refer note 12) | - | - | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13) | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14) | - | - | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| Other financial assets (refer note 8) | 650.74 | 642.46 | 279.54 | 246.74 |
| (A) | 650.74 | 642.46 | 761.26 | 2,149.65 |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 8) | 1,427.99 | 1,087.49 | - | - |
| (B) | 1,427.99 | 1,087.49 | - | - |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss** | | | | |
| Investment in mutual funds (refer note 7.3) | - | - | 537.31 | 471.81 |
| Investments in equity shares (refer note 7.2) | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - |
| (C) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 537.31 | 471.81 |
| **Total financial assets (A+B+C)** | 2,078.74 | 1,729.96 | 1,298.57 | 2,621.46 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**15. Equity Share Capital**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised shares** | | |
| 300 crores (March 31, 2024: 300 crores) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares** | | |
| 245 crores (March 31, 2024: 245 crores) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| | 2,450 | 2,450 |

**a. Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year**

| Equity Shares | As at March 31, 2025 | | As at March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. (in crores) | (Rs. in crores) | No. (in crores) | (Rs. In crores) |
| At the beginning of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| **Outstanding at the end of the year** | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |

**b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share 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 would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

**c. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and its subsidiary**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company and subsidiary of ultimate holding company are as below:

| Name of Shareholder | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Airports Limited, the holding company (Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited)** | | |
| 181.30 crore (March 31, 2024: 156.80 crore) equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up | 1,813.00 | 1,568.00 |
| **GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2024: 100) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2024, 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2024, 1) equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up | | |

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

| | As at March 31, 2025 | | As at March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % holding in Class | Numbers | % Holding in Class |
| **Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,812,999,898 | 74% | 1,567,999,898 | 64% |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide (refer note (f)) | - | 0% | 245,000,000 | 10% |
| | 2,449,999,898 | 100% | 2,449,999,798 | 100% |

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

e. The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.

The Company has not issued any share in consideration other than cash in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.

f. GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited and hereinafter referred to as "GAL") and Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide ("Fraport") had entered into Share Purchase Agreement dated September 9, 2024 ("SPA") for acquisition by GAL of 24,50,00,000 equity shares constituting 10% of issued and paid-up share capital of the Company from Fraport ("Transaction"). In terms of the process defined in OMDA, Articles of Association and Shareholder's Agreement, the transaction was consummated on March 7, 2025 and GAL acquired 24,50,00,000 equity shares, representing 10% equity stake in the Company held by Fraport in demat mode, for a total consideration of USD 126 million.

g. Refer note 33 (c) for Promoter's shareholding.

**16. Other Equity**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings^** | | |
| Opening balance | (473.20) | (291.59) |
| Loss for the year | (976.16) | (180.61) |
| Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | (2.42) | (1.00) |
| Closing Balance | **(1,451.78)** | **(473.20)** |
| **Other Items of Comprehensive Income** | | |
| **Cash flow hedge reserve *** | | |
| Opening balance | (487.09) | (382.89) |
| Net Movement during the year | 126.99 | (104.20) |
| | **(360.10)** | **(487.09)** |
| | **(1,811.88)** | **(960.29)** |

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Company has earned/incurred till date less utilization for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.

* The Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Company has adopted Cash flow Hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of profit and loss.

## 17. Borrowings

| | Non-Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Secured*** | | |
| **(i) Bonds** | | |
| 6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1) [refer note a below] | 4,459.64 | 4,347.71 |
| 6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2) [refer note b below] | 4,291.49 | 4,192.58 |
| **(ii) Debentures** | | |
| Non Convertible Debentures (October, 2025) [refer note c below] | - | 2,493.77 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (June, 2027) [refer note d below] | 997.68 | 992.93 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (April 2030) [refer note e below] | 1,192.55 | 1,191.20 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (August, 2030) [refer note f below] | 740.94 | 740.39 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (March, 2034) [refer note g below] | 792.79 | 792.32 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (March, 2034) [refer note h below] | 2,508.53 | - |
| | 15,983.64 | 14,750.90 |

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 521.75 million (March 31, 2024: USD 521.28 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2024: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. Note 1 are due for repayment in October 2026

b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 302.03 million (March 31, 2024: USD 302.68 million), principal outstanding of USD 300 million (March 31, 2024: USD 300 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes were utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project.

c The Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crores on March 30, 2021. NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33%. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 senior secured foreign currency notes and for financing of Phase 3A expansion project. These 10.964% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 0.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,493.77 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 0.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,513.05 crores) issued to M/s India Airport Infra (formerly known as Cliffton Limited) (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD were due for repayment in October 2025 but complete amount was repaid in July-24.

d. During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act 2013) to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. These Non Convertible Debentures of Rs 997.68 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 992.93 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 1,000 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,000.00 crores) have principal maturity due in June 22, 2027

e. During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030. Proceeds from both NCDs ( listed in BSE) were utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project

f. During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs 744 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on August 22, 2023 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on August 22, 2030. Proceeds from these NCDs have been utilized for part refinancing of 2025 NCDs issued under Voluntary Retention Route during March 2021, subscribed by an Foreign Portfolio Investor i.e M/s India Airport Infra (formerly known as Cliffton Limited)

g. During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, the Company had further issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 800 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.50% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 60 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on March 22, 2024 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with amortised repayment schedule starting from 6th year onwards along with final maturity due on March 22, 2034. Proceeds from these NCDs were utilized for part financing of Phase 3A expansion project

h. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act and LODR) of Rs. 2,513 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.50% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 60 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on July 23, 2024 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with amortised repayment schedule starting from 6th year onwards from the date of allotment along with final maturity due on July 23, 2034
Proceeds from these NCDs were utilized for full repayment of outstanding balance under 2025 NCDs of Rs. 2,513.05 crores

i. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture and other limitations.The Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture. All Notes and NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act 2013) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA)

j. The above mentioned borrowings have been utilised for the purpose they have been taken

k. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities -

| Particulars | Liabilities arising from financing activities | | | Assets held to hedge long term borrowings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Borrowings | Interest accrued on borrowings | Lease liabilities | Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge |
| As at April 01, 2023 | 12,614.38 | 343.90 | 52.58 | 1,065.92 |
| Cash flows | 1,999.96 | (1,179.37) | (20.08) | (260.66) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 10.47 | 1,143.93 | 9.78 | 261.38 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 126.29 | - | - | - |
| Additions in leases | - | - | 364.04 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 20.85 |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 14,750.90 | 308.46 | 406.32 | 1,087.49 |
| Cash flows | 208.95 | (1,279.67) | (92.13) | (262.80) |
| Non-cash charges | | | | |
| Finance cost | 21.11 | 1,159.93 | 49.17 | 261.27 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 211.67 | - | - | - |
| Additions in leases | - | - | - | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 342.03 |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 15,192.64 | 188.72 | 363.36 | 1,427.99 |

## 18. Other Financial Liabilities

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Security deposits from trade concessionaires- others | 430.58 | 485.53 | 555.96 | 297.58 |
| Security deposits from commercial property developers | 46.29 | 41.10 | - | - |
| Earnest money deposits | - | - | 3.36 | 1.26 |
| Capital creditors | - | - | 341.33 | 1,071.19 |
| Retention money | 32.34 | 78.20 | 45.18 | 91.08 |
| Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 37(b)] | 998.40 | 789.68 | - | - |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | - | 188.72 | 308.46 |
| Employee benefit expenses payable | - | - | 2.65 | 2.07 |
| Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost | 1,507.61 | 1,394.51 | 1,137.20 | 1,771.64 |

## 19. Deferred Revenue

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below) | 2,665.28 | 2,668.47 | 125.60 | 118.07 |
| | 2,665.28 | 2,668.47 | 125.60 | 118.07 |

**(a) Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 2,786.54 | 2,226.04 |
| Deferred during the year | 158.49 | 692.96 |
| Released to the standalone statement of profit and loss | (154.15) | (132.46) |
| As at March 31, | 2,790.88 | 2,786.54 |

**Note:**

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

## 20. Other Liabilities

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Advances from commercial property developers and trade concessionaires | 387.20 | 380.77 | 105.17 | 108.38 |
| Advance from customer | 0.21 | 0.16 | 46.72 | 33.88 |
| Unearned revenue | 4.71 | 4.20 | 94.42 | 91.84 |
| Marketing fund liability | - | - | 71.30 | 57.08 |
| Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable | - | - | 77.44 | 113.24 |
| Goods and Service tax payable | - | - | 15.40 | 24.24 |
| Other statutory dues | - | - | 3.86 | 2.97 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 33.03 | 28.21 |
| | 392.12 | 385.13 | 447.34 | 459.84 |

**Notes:**

1. Advances from commercial property developers and trade concessionaires and Advances from customers and unearned revenue as at March 31, 2025 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115

2. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis.

3. Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 246.30 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 234.10 crores) and after one year for Rs. 387.41 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 380.93 crores)

(a) Unearned revenue

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 96.04 | 95.09 |
| Deferred during the year | 1,269.63 | 856.19 |
| Released to the standalone statement of profit and loss | (1,266.54) | (855.24) |
| As at March 31, | 99.13 | 96.04 |

## 21. Current Borrowings

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Short Term Loans from banks (secured)* | 209.00 | - |
| | 209.00 | - |

* The current working capital facility is valid till March 10 2026. Working capital demand loan facility from bank amounting to Rs 209 Crores (March 31, 2024 : NIL) carries interest at Base rate plus 2% agreed spread, which is subject to reset at the end of agreed interval. The interest rate during the period is 8.85% p.a. (March 2024: NIL ). The working capital facility is secured with
(i) A first ranking pari passu charge / security interest of all insurance policies, contractors guarantees and liquidated damages as permissible under project agreements as defined in OMDA
(ii) Security interest by way of first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of DIAL in, to and in respect of the project agreements, as per provisions of the project agreements as defined in OMDA.
(iii) First ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues/receivables of the borrower (excluding dues to AAI, air development fee, passenger service fee, marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the project agreements as defined in OMDA.

## 22. Trade payables

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise | 97.85 | 56.85 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | |
| - Related parties (refer note 37(b)) | 140.64 | 342.41 |
| -Others* | 293.47 | 268.97 |
| | 531.96 | 668.23 |

*Includes bills payable of Rs 4.28 crore (March 31, 2024 : Rs 3.23 crore) towards goods and services , which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Company

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

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier. | | |
| - Principal amount | 97.85 | 56.85 |
| - Interest thereon | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor | - | - |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.
Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due.
For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 41.

Refer note 33(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

## 23 Provisions

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Provision for employee benefits** | | |
| Provision for leave benefits (refer note 35(a)) | 44.95 | 36.37 |
| Provision for superannuation | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| **Others** | 119.73 | 119.73 |
| | 165.04 | 156.46 |

**Break up of financial liabilities**

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 17 and 21) | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 | 209.00 | - |
| Trade payables (refer note 22) | - | - | 531.96 | 668.23 |
| Lease liabilities (refer note 43(i)) | 317.50 | 363.23 | 45.86 | 43.07 |
| Other financial liabilities (refer note 18) | 1,507.41 | 1,394.51 | 1,137.20 | 1,771.64 |
| | 16,808.55 | 16,508.66 | 1,924.02 | 2,482.94 |

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

## 24. Revenue From Operations

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers [refer note 43 (k)]** | | |
| Aeronautical (A) | 1,152.64 | 1,061.78 |
| Non - Aeronautical | | |
| Duty free | 717.01 | 639.87 |
| Retail | 198.40 | 189.78 |
| Advertisement | 231.17 | 203.02 |
| Food and Beverages | 331.38 | 270.42 |
| Cargo | 447.85 | 404.26 |
| Ground Handling | 246.00 | 213.26 |
| Parking | 104.91 | 92.55 |
| Land and Space — Rentals | 598.34 | 551.94 |
| Others | 426.20 | 376.57 |
| Total Non -Aeronautical (B) | 3,301.26 | 2,941.67 |
| Other operating revenue | | |
| Revenue from commercial property development (C) | 978.90 | 801.69 |
| Total (A+B+C) | 5,432.80 | 4,805.14 |

## 25. Other income

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost** | | |
| Bank deposits and others | 59.49 | 71.93 |
| Security deposits given | 0.36 | 0.54 |
| Interest income on other financial asset | 7.99 | 7.21 |
| **Dividend Income on non-current investments carried at cost** | 174.46 | 174.41 |
| **Interest income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Other non-operating income** | | |
| Gain on sale of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Current investments-Mutual fund | 46.87 | 32.76 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | 3.31 | 1.57 |
| Miscellaneous income | 8.59 | 1.30 |
| | 301.07 | 289.72 |

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds.

## 26. Employee Benefits Expense

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 323.88 | 257.67 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 19.46 | 17.08 |
| Gratuity expenses [refer note 35(c)] | 3.09 | 2.66 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 21.01 | 13.42 |
| | 367.44 | 290.83 |

## 27. Depreciation and amortization expense

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 1,082.95 | 769.05 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6) | 10.42 | 9.74 |
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 5) | 39.92 | 13.34 |
| | 1,133.29 | 792.13 |

## 28. Finance Costs

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 1,177.14 | 840.91 |
| Call spread option premium | 261.27 | 152.72 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 157.34 | 84.23 |
| Other interest | 4.39 | 4.63 |
| Other borrowing costs | | |
| -Bank charges | 2.54 | 1.50 |
| -Other cost | 2.60 | 1.33 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 81.88 | 41.73 |
| | 1,687.16 | 1,127.05 |

**29. Other expenses**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Utility expenses | 77.67 | 69.20 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 163.36 | 139.60 |
| Buildings | 29.99 | 38.66 |
| IT Systems | 50.92 | 38.82 |
| Others | 22.66 | 25.17 |
| Manpower hire charges | 189.98 | 168.62 |
| Airport Operator fees | 139.54 | 113.39 |
| Security related expenses | 28.13 | 23.49 |
| Insurance | 27.58 | 23.68 |
| Consumables | 17.80 | 15.90 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 92.66 | 66.64 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 44.99 | 48.74 |
| Rates and taxes | 44.75 | 40.84 |
| Rent (including lease rentals) | 2.17 | 2.12 |
| Advertising and sales promotion | 17.42 | 30.99 |
| Communication costs | 2.09 | 2.34 |
| Printing and stationery | 2.24 | 1.77 |
| Directors' sitting fees | 0.19 | 0.23 |
| Provision for non-moving inventory | 0.31 | 1.07 |
| Payment to auditors (refer note A below) | 1.37 | 1.39 |
| Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / bad debts written off | 2.57 | - |
| Exchange difference (net) | 0.17 | 0.48 |
| Corporate cost allocation | 113.96 | 83.40 |
| Collection charges (net) | 2.77 | 3.84 |
| Donations | 0.02 | 0.51 |
| CSR expenditure (refer note B below) | 5.93 | 6.00 |
| Property, plant and equipment written off | 1.16 | 0.06 |
| Expenses of commercial property development | 26.78 | 28.59 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 8.23 | 3.92 |
| | 1,117.41 | 979.46 |

**A. Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)**
(Excluding Goods and service tax)

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **As Auditor** | | |
| Audit fee | 1.12 | 1.03 |
| Tax audit fee | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| **Other services** | | |
| - Other services (including certification fees) | 0.07 | 0.20 |
| -Reimbursement of expenses | 0.12 | 0.10 |
| | 1.37 | 1.39 |

**B. Details of CSR expenditure:**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year | - | - |

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(b) Amount spent during the year ended** | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 5.93 | 5.93 |
| | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** | | |
| **c) Amount spent during the year ended** | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 6.00 | 6.00 |

* Includes Rs 3.20 crores (March 31, 2024 : Rs 3.50 crores) contribution to GMR Varalaksmi Foundation for various CSR activities related to health, education, gender equality and women empowerment as approved by CSR committee [refer note 37(a) & (c)]

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**30. Exceptional items**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Property tax settlement with Delhi Cantonment Board (Refer note 36 (I) (d)) | - | (102.08) |
| Annual fee to AAI for the month of March 2022 (including interest) (Refer note 36 (I) (c)) | - | (164.84) |
| Terminal 1D roof structure written off (Refer Note 43(q)) | (8.65) | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights (Refer Note 43(r)) | 100.00 | - |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest (Refer note 36 (I) (e)) | - | 446.21 |
| | 91.35 | 179.29 |

**31. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans [refer note 35 (c)] (A)** | **(2.42)** | **(1.00)** |
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net) | 127.27 | (104.00) |
| Less: reclassified to statement of profit and loss | (0.28) | (0.20) |
| **Net movement of cash flow hedges (B)** | **126.99** | **(104.20)** |
| **Total (A+B)** | **124.57** | **(105.20)** |

**32. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

The following reflects the (loss)/ profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Loss attributable to equity holders of the company | (976.16) | (180.61) |
| Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution | (976.16) | (180.61) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted) | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Earnings per share (basic) (Rs) | (3.98) | (0.74) |
| Earnings per Share (diluted) (Rs) | (3.98) | (0.74) |
| Face value per share (Rs) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**33. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III**

**(a) Ageing schedules**

**(i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#**

| As at March 31, 2025 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 406.15 | 167.51 | 25.54 | 155.30 | **754.50** |

| As at March 31, 2024 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 320.44 | 87.80 | 157.54 | 19.41 | **585.19** |

# No project is temporarily suspended.

**Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue**

| As at March 31, 2025 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| Capital work in progress | - | - | - | - |

| As at March 31, 2024 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| Phase-3A Project | 56.83 | - | - | - |

**(ii) Trade Receivables**

**As at March 31, 2025**

| | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 78.91 | 3.16 | 1.96 | 11.02 | 6.87 | **101.92** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 2.02 | **2.29** |
| Disputed trade receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | - | - | (0.27) | (2.02) | **(2.29)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2025*** | - | **78.91** | **3.16** | **1.96** | **11.02** | **6.87** | **101.92** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 42.75 | 16.56 | 14.89 | 4.96 | 10.61 | **89.77** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | 0.20 | - | 2.03 | **2.23** |
| Disputed trade receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | - | (0.20) | - | (2.03) | **(2.23)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2024*** | - | **42.75** | **16.56** | **14.89** | **4.96** | **10.61** | **89.77** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above.

### (iii) Trade Payables

**As at March 31, 2025**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 60.35 | 16.54 | 20.96 | 0.00 | - | - | **97.85** |
| Others | 376.13 | 16.92 | 40.13 | 0.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **434.11** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 39.87 | 10.07 | 6.80 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.06 | **56.85** |
| Others | 536.80 | 25.84 | 47.57 | 0.75 | 0.07 | 0.35 | **611.38** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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**(b) Financial Ratios**

| Ratio | Numerator | Denominator | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | Variance % | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current ratio | Current assets | Current liabilities | 0.53 | 0.85 | -38% | Due to decrease in investments and cash and bank balances and current investments in current year. |
| Debt-equity ratio | Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings+Lease liabilities] | Shareholder's equity | 24.38 | 10.17 | 140% | Due to increase in current borrowings during the year and decrease in shareholder's equity because of the current year losses. |
| Debt service coverage ratio | Earnings available for debt services = [Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.] | Debt Service = [Interest, option premium & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments] | 1.07 | 1.15 | -7% | |
| Return on equity ratio | Net Profit after tax[1] | Average Shareholder's equity | -80% | -17.51% | -357% | Due to decrease in shareholder's equity because of the current year losses. |
| Inventory turnover ratio[2] | Costs of materials consumed | Average inventories | Not applicable | Not applicable | | |
| Trade receivables turnover ratio | Revenue from operations[3] | Average trade receivables[4] | 14.91 | 15.20 | -2% | |
| Trade payables turnover ratio | Other expenses and annual fee payable to AAI | Average trade payables | 5.67 | 5.92 | 4% | |
| Net capital turnover ratio | Revenue from operations | Working capital | (4.35) | (9.90) | -56% | Due to decrease in current assets because of utilisation of cash and bank balances for paying off phase-3A creditors |
| Net profit ratio | Profit after tax (excluding OCI) | Revenue from operations | 17.97% | 3.76% | -378% | Due to increase in finance cost and depreciation in current year as phase 3A capitalised during the current year |
| Return on capital employed | Earnings before interest and tax | Capital employed[5] | 4.49% | 5.81% | -23% | |
| Return on investment | Income generated from investments in equity instrument of Joint Venture and Associate Companies[6] | Weighted average investments[7] | 60.58% | 60.54% | 0% | |
| Return on investment | Income generated from other investments[8] | Time weighted average investments | 9.10% | 7.43% | 23% | |

**Notes :**

[1] Profit after tax includes Other comprehensive income (OCI)

[2] Company is not into manufacturing/ sales of product, hence this ratio is not applicable for the company.

[3] Revenue from Operations does not included notional income of Rs 634.77 crores and Rs 435.25 crores in current and previous year respectively.

[4] Average trade receivables includes average unbilled revenue of Rs 225.92 crores and Rs 204.22 crores in current and previous year respectively.

[5] Capital Employed is Tangible Net Worth, Total Debt including Lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities.

[6] Dividend income received during the year after adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment.

[7] It is the gross value of investment without adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment.

[8] It includes income received from mutual funds, commercial papers and fixed deposits.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

(c) **Promoter Shareholding:-**

| Name of promoter | As at March 31, 2025 | | | As at March 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 1,812,999,898 | 74% | 10% | 1,567,999,898 | 64% | Nil |
| GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |

(d) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(e) The Company has no transactions/balances with companies which are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management.

(f) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

(g) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(h) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) The Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

(j) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(k) The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

(l) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

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(m) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(n) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(o) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

## 34. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported 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.

### 34.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts 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. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2024.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract**

The Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

**Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical services. The management of the Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to DIAL. Company concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues,

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which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from DIAL, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Company.

**Annual Fee to AAI**

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of DIAL with certain specified exclusions.

Management of the Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss 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 MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS standalone financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits [refer note 36(I)(e) and (f) and 43(g)].

**34.2 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 on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Taxes**

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

**Defined benefit plans**

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, 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.

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Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 35 (c).

**Provision for Leave encashment**

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date [refer note 35(a)].

**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 [refer note 36(I)].

**Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 39, 40 and 41 for further disclosures.

**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.

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**35. Retirement and other employee Benefit:-**

**Employee Benefit:-**

**a) Leave Obligation**

The leave obligation cover the Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 44.95 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 36.37 crores) is presented as current in these standalone financial statements since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has recognised Rs. 19.46 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 17.08 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Employer's contribution to** | | |
| Provident and other fund# | 15.39 | 13.28 |
| Superannuation fund* | 4.07 | 3.80 |
| **Total** | **19.46** | **17.08** |

# Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers (CPD) Rs. 0.64 Crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.62 Crore).

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.12 Crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.15 Crore).

The Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation from April 1, 2022.

**(c) Gratuity expense**

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

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

Net employee benefit expense:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Service Cost | 3.24 | 2.68 |
| Net Interest Cost | (0.16) | (0.01) |
| **Total** | **3.08** | **2.67** |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial loss due to DBO experience | 1.32 | 0.30 |
| Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO financial assumptions changes | 1.10 | 0.70 |
| **Actuarial loss recognized in OCI** | **2.42** | **1.00** |

**Balance Sheet**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | (38.54) | (33.39) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 39.39 | 35.64 |
| **Defined Benefit Plan Asset** | **0.85** | **2.25** |

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 33.40 | 29.78 |
| Interest cost | 2.24 | 2.10 |
| Current service cost | 3.24 | 2.68 |
| Acquisition cost | (0.28) | (0.09) |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.48) | (2.07) |
| Actuarial loss on obligation-experience | 1.32 | 0.30 |
| Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption | 1.10 | 0.70 |
| **Closing defined benefit obligation** | **38.54** | **33.40** |

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 35.64 | 26.72 |
| Interest income on plan assets | 2.41 | 2.11 |
| Contributions by employer | 3.82 | 8.88 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.48) | (2.07) |
| **Closing fair value of plan assets** | **39.39** | **35.64** |

The Company will not contribute to gratuity fund during the year ending on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) |
| Investments with insurer managed funds | 100 | 100 |

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 6.60% | 7.00% |
| Salary escalation | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| Expected rate of return on assets* | 7.00% | 7.00% |
| Attrition rate | 5.00% | 5.00% |

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

| Assumptions | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Discount rate** | | |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase | (2.64) | (2.24) |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease | 3.03 | 2.56 |
| **Future salary increases** | | |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase | 2.49 | 2.11 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease | (2.28) | (1.93) |
| **Attrition Rate** | | |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase | 0.15 | 0.21 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease | (0.17) | (0.24) |

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

*The Company do not expect any material variation in the value of fair value of plan assets on account of change in expected rate of return on plan assets.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2024: 10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

| Year Ending | Amount |
|---|---|
| March 31, 2026 | 4.87 |
| March 31, 2027 | 3.15 |
| March 31, 2028 | 3.37 |
| March 31, 2029 | 3.74 |
| March 31, 2030 | 3.38 |

**36. Commitments and Contingencies**

**I. Contingent Liabilities: - claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:**

| | Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department) * | 64.29 | 64.29 |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (a), (b) and (c) below]# | 67.13 | 69.48 |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (d) below] | - | - |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (e) and (f) below] | | |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 187.33 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 80.30 crores).

# Matters disputed with respect to item (ii) (b), pertains to various miscellaneous cases hence the amount has not been disclosed dispute wise separately.

a) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Company has replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (Adj.), Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are

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collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Company had filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of DIAL setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department had filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of DIAL. DIAL has filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 54.31 crores has been disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2025. Further, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these standalone financial statements.

b) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein DIAL has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by DIAL and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. DIAL initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability were contested by the such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making DIAL as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on DIAL in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

c) The GST department has issued Show Cause Notice (SCN) u/s 73 of the CGST Act, 2017, with reference number ZD0709230249437 dated September 23, 2023, for the tax period July 2017 to March 2018 alleging the tax demand amounting Rs. 57.75 crores pertaining to goods and services tax with an equal amount of interest. The demand has been raised in relation to (1) short payment of tax on output tax liability (2) excess ITC claimed basis reconciliation with table 8A of GSTR-9 (3) non-reversal of ITC under rule 42 and (4) claim of ineligible credit blocked under section 17(5) etc. The demand raised is system driven without looking into the actuals facts of each point raised. SCN does not contain any invoice wise detail while alleging the wrong claim of ITC or short payment of output tax. The SCN also carries various irregularities such as it has been issued without signature, no prior intimation regarding the issuance of the SCN has been provided neither through electronic means (i.e., email/ SMS) nor through physical correspondence and prescribed limit to issue SCN by a proper authorised officer seems to have not been followed. Basis the above, the Company is of view that SCN is vague and will not sustain.

The Company had filed its reply to SCN by November 18, 2023, the assessing officer has passed order on December 15, 2023 contemplating final demand of Rs. 1.09 crores (included interest and penalty) which is included in contingent liability above.

The Company has filed appeal against the order.

d) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs. 9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Company had made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and notice of demand dated November 1,

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2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores.

The Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Company, upon the Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Company and ignoring all contentions of the Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Company till next hearing. During the pendency of writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 2,599.46 crores for the triennial financial years 2019-20 to 2021-22 after considering amount paid by the Company.

The hearing in the matter was concluded on August 9, 2023 and order has been pronounced. To put a quietus to the issue and in the interest of justice as well as to achieve parity and uniformity to the property tax being levied by MCD, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has set aside the previous assessments and ordered that fresh assessments shall be done and property tax shall be levied as per Section 73(b) of the Cantonments Act, 2006 by DCB on 1,438.2017 acres of land of the airport within 30 days of the order.

The Company had received the assessment order for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2023 towards property tax for Rs. 73.56 crores (after considering amount paid for Rs. 17.31 crores) on February 1, 2024 and for the financial year ended March 31, 2007 to financial year ended March 31, 2016 towards property tax for Rs. 55.58 crores on April 18, 2024 from DCB. DCB has not allowed the rebate of 25% which was provided in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

The Company has made the payment of Rs. 50.85 crores against assessment order dated February 1, 2024 and Rs. 41.68 crores against assessment order dated April 18, 2024 after considering rebate of 25% as directed in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The company had filed an application in Hon'ble Delhi High Court for directing DCB to provide Rs. 60.43 crores rebate as pronounced in its order dated August 9, 2023. The Company has provided the additional amount of Rs. 102.08 crores for the property tax for the period FY 2006-07 to 2022-23 as an "Exceptional item" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

The matter was heard on May 10, 2024 and matter has been disposed off as DCB has agreed to provide the rebate.

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e) DIAL issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from the month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI about the impact of Covid-19 on the Delhi International Airport and expressed its inability to perform its certain obligations under OMDA and thereby requested for excusal from payment of MAF on account of the same. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to DIAL. Consequently, DIAL was entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee in accordance with OMDA, as notified to AAI. However, AAI had not agreed to such entitlement of DIAL under OMDA. This had resulted in dispute between DIAL and AAI and for the settlement of which, DIAL had invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, DIAL again requested to AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, DIAL approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of DIAL, against AAI and ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank). The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

•The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,

•Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and DIAL can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by DIAL and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were concluded in March 2023.

Before the DIAL's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI had preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Delhi High Court, these proceedings were subsequently dismissed/disposed off in view of the settlement arrived at between the DIAL and AAI.

Basis legal opinion obtained, DIAL was entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it was not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time DIAL achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, DIAL also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of DIAL had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which DIAL had already protested, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount was sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, DIAL had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year ended March 31, 2021.

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As an interim arrangement, the Parties (DIAL and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, had entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, DIAL is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both DIAL and AAI have filed copy of the settlement agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble Delhi High Court and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement was entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the then pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

The Arbitral Tribunal on January 06, 2024 (corrected on January 16, 2024) has pronounced the award dated December 21, 2023. As per the award, the Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022.

AAI has filed Petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award on April 05, 2024 in Honourable Delhi High Court. The hearing in matter was held on April 29, 2024, wherein the Court has granted stay on the arbitration award subject to AAI depositing amount of Rs. 471.04 core payable to the Company as per award within three weeks in the Court which AAI has deposited Rs. 471.04 crores in court on May 15, 2024. The argument in the matter was concluded on January 23, 2025. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgment dated March 07, 2025 has upheld the Arbitral Award and dismissed the petition of AAI. AAI has filed an appeal against order dated March 7, 2025 with Divisional Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, the hearing in matter is scheduled on July 16, 2025.

Basis the elaborate findings by Arbitral Tribunal on the claims of the Company, the legal assessment of the petition filed by AAI and deposit of Rs. 471.04 crores made by AAI with the Hon'ble court, the management believes that Company has a strong case in its favour to succeed in maintaining the relief granted by arbitral tribunal on the excuse from payment of MAF during the period March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022 and the corresponding extension of the term of OMDA. Accordingly, the Company has reversed the provision against advance created for Rs. 446.21 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and presented it as under "Exceptional items" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

Further, AAI has raised the invoice towards MAF of March 2022 on May 01, 2024 and requested payment along with interest. The Company has paid MAF and interest to AAI on May 06, 2024. Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 156.81 crores for MAF of March 2022 and Rs. 8.03 crores for interest till March 31, 2024 has been provided for by the Company under "Exceptional items" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

f) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes

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that, no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these standalone financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the Company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though the Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 3 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in DIAL's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during financial year ended March 31, 2022.

**<u>In addition to above following are the other matters:</u>**

g) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Company and the matter is now listed on May 26, 2025.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these standalone financial statements.

h) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Company, the Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on May 26, 2025.

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K.S. Rao & Co. * Chartered Accountants * Bengaluru

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Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in the books of accounts.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in DIAL's favour, DIAL will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

i) The Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI had filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter has been adjourned for next hearing on September 3, 2025.

**II. Financial guarantees-** The Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

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## III. Capital and Other Commitments:

### i. Capital Commitments:

The Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 777.49 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 99.90 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2025 and Rs. 596.90 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 101.10 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2024.

### ii. Other Commitments:

a. As per the terms of OMDA, the Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 36(I)(e) and (f)].

b. In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited ("EDWPCPL"), the Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and thereafter minimum 26% shareholding for next 10 years. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017. However, DIAL has transferred 3,679 shares i.e. 23% shareholding of EDWPCPL in favour of Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Private Limited on June 27, 2024 and currently DIAL is holding 4,160 Equity Shares i.e. 26% shareholding of EDWPCPL as on March 31, 2025.

c. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

d. During current and previous years, the Company has entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

The terms of above agreements is as below:

| Option Value (in USD Mn) | Period | | Call spread range (INR/USD) | Total Premium Payable | Premium paid/adjusted till | Premium outstanding as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
| 522.60 | December 6, 2016 | October 22, 2026 | 66.85 - 101.86 | 1,241.30 | 1,021.81 | 219.49 | 345.61 |
| 350.00 | June 24, 2019 | May 30, 2029 | 69.25-105.25* | 756.98 | 423.63 | 333.35 | 394.49 |
| 150.00 | February 27, 2020 | May 30, 2029 | 71.75-105.25* | 313.25 | 166.06 | 147.19 | 174.43 |

* During the year, the Company has taken additional call spread option for range of 102.25 to 105.25.

During the previous years, the Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings and further taken additional spread during current year.

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During the previous years, the Company had entered into "Coupon only swap" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability in USD terms to INR terms on 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings. The interest rate payable on these borrowings is 8% p.a. on USD 150 million at a strike price of 71.69 INR per USD.

**With respect to Joint ventures and associates:**

e. The following investments have been pledged by the Company towards borrowings by these companies:

| Company Name | As at March 31, 2025 | | As at March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | - | 1,568,000 | 15,680,000 |

f. In respect of the Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

g. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Company and the GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for impairment in its investment in Bajoli Holi for Rs. 38.53 crores in the previous financial years.

h. The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37. Related Party Transactions

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

| Description of relationship | Name of the related parties |
|---|---|
| Ultimate Holding Company (Group) | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| Holding company | GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited)[2 and 3] |
| Associates | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited |
| | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited |
| | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited |
| | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited |
| | DIGI Yatra Foundation |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | GMR Consulting services Private Limited |
| | GMR Aviation Private Limited |
| | Raxa Security Services Limited |
| | GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited |
| | GMR Highways Limited |
| | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[1] |
| | GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited |
| | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | GMR Green Energy Limited |
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |
| | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited |
| Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited (wef. March 05, 2025) |
| Joint ventures | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited |
| | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited |
| | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | Airports Authority of India |
| | Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide (till March 07, 2025) |
| Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member | GMR Aboitiz Cebu Airport Corporation (till October 30, 2024) |
| Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists | GMR Varalaksmi Foundation |
| Key Management Personnel | Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman |
| | Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director |
| | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Director |
| | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Director |
| | Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director |
| | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director |
| | Mr. Regis Lacote - Director |
| | Mr. Pierre-Etienne Mathely-Alternate Director to Mr. Regis Lacote (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms. Denitza Weismantel- Director-Nominee Director of Fraport |
| | Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel |
| | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director |
| | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director |
| | Mr. Fabien Lawson - Director (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director |
| | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director |
| | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra- Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. December 09, 2023) |
| | Ms. Rubina Ali - Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar - Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. October 01, 2023) |
| | Mr.Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (till October 26, 2023) |
| | Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022 to November 29, 2023) |
| | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (till September 30, 2023) |
| | Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer |
| | Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer |
| | Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary |

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1. GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited".

2. The Board of directors of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (GIL) in its meeting held on March 19, 2023 had approved, a detailed Scheme of Merger of GMR Airports Limited (GAL) with GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL) followed by merger of Merged GIDL with the GIL, referred hereinafter as Merger Scheme. Subsequent to year ended March 31, 2024, the Merger Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chandigarh bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated June 11, 2024 (Certified Copy of the order received on July 02, 2024). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by GAL, GIDL and GIL on July 25, 2024 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date

Pursuant to a Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement among GMR Airports Limited, GMR Infra Developers Limited, and GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "Scheme"), the name of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited stands changed to GMR Airports Limited (Formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) with effect from September 11, 2024. Accordingly, GMR Airports Limited is now the Holding Company of the Company.

3. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Limited" from "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 11, 2024

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN- U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures** | | |
| **Investments in Unquoted Equity Share** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 9.22 | 9.22 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 40.64 | 40.64 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 39.92 | 39.92 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 42.64 | 42.64 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 108.33 | 108.33 |
| **Provision for diminution in value of Non-Current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 38.53 | 38.53 |
| **Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.96 | 0.65 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.16 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.00 | 0.31 |
| GMR Highways Limited | - | 1.14 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.08 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 2.77 | 2.75 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.01 | 4.69 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.26 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 4.91 | 3.56 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.02 | 3.61 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.49 | 4.45 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations And Maintenance Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Aboitiz Cebu Airport Corporation | - | 0.07 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| **Other Financial Assets-Current** | | |
| **Unbilled receivables-Current** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 10.33 | 8.74 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 39.15 | 29.74 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 27.40 | 23.57 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 3.77 | 2.49 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 24.39 | 22.90 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.13 | 0.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.50 | 2.41 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.91 | 1.00 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 2.21 | - |

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores except otherwise stated)

37 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Other recoverable from related parties- Non-Current | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 446.21 | 446.21 |
| Other recoverable from related parties- Current | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 0.11 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.11 | - |
| Associates | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 43.21 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Advance to suppliers | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | - | 19.80 |
| Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 43.21 |
| Other Financial Assets - Current | | |
| Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund) | | |
| Holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.07 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 101.20 | 92.87 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | - | 0.23 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.28 | 0.27 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.57 | 0.54 |
| Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 23.23 | 22.77 |
| Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current | | |
| Holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 40.21 | 44.45 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.13 | - |
| Associates | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.13 | - |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.78 | - |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 14.39 | 3.95 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.10 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 20.99 | 10.52 |
| GMR Varalakshmi Foundation | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limit | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.61 | - |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 40.05 | 211.77 |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | - | 52.86 |
| Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 998.40 | 789.68 |

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.50 | 1.44 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 2.92 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.65 | 0.28 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 236.56 | 1.67 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.64 | - |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - non current** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.26 | 0.24 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 25.37 | 22.03 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 210.74 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 80.88 | 62.57 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.91 | 0.81 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 18.54 | 16.52 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.28 | 5.94 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.73 | 1.28 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.42 | 0.34 |
| | | |
| **Unearned Revenue - Current** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.41 | 0.21 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.59 | 0.89 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.46 | 0.38 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.16 | 0.12 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | - |
| | | |
| **Unearned Revenue - Non-Current** | | |
| **Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.21 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | | |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.11 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 10.47 | 8.68 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.54 | 1.57 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.52 | 0.55 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.01 | 0.98 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.16 | 13.22 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.31 | 0.24 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. * Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.06 | 1.18 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 92.04 | 85.14 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 6.90 | 8.46 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.55 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 7.31 | 8.23 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 1.29 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 3.06 | 2.73 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.09 | 0.13 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.06 | 0.09 |
| | | |
| **Other Liabilities** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 6.12 | 0.25 |
| | | |
| **Other Current Liabilities** | | |
| **Capital creditors** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.06 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.48 |
| | | |
| **Other Liabilities- Current** | | |
| **Advance From Customers- Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.25 | - |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.46 | 0.44 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.06 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.25 |

Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Received** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | 0.36 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | - |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.00 | - |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.58 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.26 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.61 | 0.12 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 0.11 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.31 | - |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Refunded** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.31 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.97 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.61 | - |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | 0.01 |
| **Intercompany loan given** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 1.00 |
| **Intercompany loan received** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 1.00 |
| **Marketing Fund Billed** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.69 | 2.43 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 21.67 | 19.44 |
| **Marketing Fund Utilised** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.29 | 0.45 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.05 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 3.12 | 11.21 |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 8.03 | 12.82 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.31 | 0.72 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 2.99 |
| **Non-aeronautical revenue** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 3.63 | 2.19 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.76 | 38.69 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 697.05 | 625.30 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 231.49 | 204.65 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 342.68 | 318.94 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 65.25 | 57.42 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 104.94 | 92.56 |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants ★ BENGALURU ★

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. ★ New Delhi ★ नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.10 | 0.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.98 | 2.58 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | - | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 4.99 | 1.82 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.95 | 1.00 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.13 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.94 | 10.06 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 1.86 | 1.95 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 3.92 | - |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.90 | 2.61 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | - | 0.03 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 2.52 | - |
| **Aeronautical Revenue** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | - |
| **Other Income** | | |
| **Dividend Income on Non-current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 4.78 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 131.34 | 124.75 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 10.16 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 14.00 | 5.60 |
| **Discounting income** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.99 | 7.21 |
| **Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.62 | 1.70 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 10.47 | 8.83 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.58 | 0.60 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.52 | 8.33 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.30 | 0.27 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| **Other Revenue** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.05 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.05 |
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 24.71 | 23.38 |
| **Annual Fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 2,496.08 | 2,265.29 |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.12 | 0.09 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 2.08 | 1.94 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.34 | 6.61 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.74 | 0.69 |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd New Delhi नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 3.13 | 2.76 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 25.90 | 10.47 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | - |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.20 | 3.50 |
| **Finance Cost** | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 3.96 | 4.22 |
| **Rent** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.34 | 15.94 |
| **Legal & Professional fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.79 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | - | 1.00 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | 0.06 |
| **Employee benefit expenses -Training expenses** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 1.77 | 2.48 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| **Manpower hire charges** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 84.07 | 74.84 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.01 | 0.59 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (Including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 11.05 | 11.44 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Others** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.01 |
| **Airport Operator fees** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a Joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 139.54 | 113.39 |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts In Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Corporate Cost Allocation | | |
| Holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 113 96 | 83 40 |
| Security related expenses | | |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 31.61 | 25.87 |
| Utility Expenses | | |
| Electricity charges | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 186.12 | 176 04 |
| Electricity charges recovered | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 10 61 | 10.04 |
| Associates | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 5.04 | 3.84 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 13.27 | 11.66 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 5.62 | 4.63 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 15.01 | 13.81 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.04 | 0 13 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)3 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.05 | 0 03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 20.86 | 21.50 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.16 | - |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.19 | 0.24 |
| Holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0 03 |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13 35 | 13.33 |
| Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 0 07 | - |
| Water charges recovered | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Associates | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.25 | 1 39 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.36 | 1.56 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.45 | 3.48 |
| Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0 00 | 0 03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0 01 | - |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0 01 | - |
| Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.03 | - |
| Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0 42 | 0.47 |
| Associates | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.25 | 1.13 |
| Airport Entry Fees Recovered | | |
| Associates | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0 01 | - |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0 01 | 0.01 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.03 |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

37 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Consultancy Charges recovered | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.83 |
| Recovery of Collection Charges | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 3.20 | 0.38 |
| SGA License | | |
| Associates | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 3.45 | - |
| Event Management Expenses | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.09 | - |
| Directors' sitting fees | | |
| Key Management Personnel | | |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Ms. Vidya | - | 0.01 |
| Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties | | |
| Holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.93 | 0.84 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | - | 0.03 |
| Associates | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 1.11 | 1.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.62 | 0.61 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.84 | 0.75 |
| Fellow Subsidiaries( Including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited. | 0.34 | - |
| Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company | | |
| Associates | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.62 | 0.36 |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Exceptional items | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 164.84 |
| Airports Authority of India ( Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest) | - | 446.21 |

Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. * Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड * Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली

**37 (d) Interest in significant investment in joint ventures and associates:**

| Name of Entities | Relationship | Ownership interest as on March 31, 2025 | Ownership interest as on March 31, 2024 | Date of incorporation | Country of incorporation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | Associate | 26.00% | 26.00% | June 18, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | Joint Venture | 49.90% | 49.90% | July 07, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% | February 11, 2010 | India |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | Associate | 40.00% | 40.00% | December 04, 2009 | India |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% | June 01, 2010 | India |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation [Refer note 36 (III) (ii) (h)] | Associate | 14.80% | 14.80% | February 20, 2019 | India |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [Refer note 36 (III) (ii) (g)] | Joint Venture | 20.14% | 20.14% | September 11, 2017 | India |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | Joint Venture | 26.00% | 26.00% | August 11, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited* | Joint Venture | 50.00% | 50.00% | June 28, 2007 | India |

* The Board of Directors in their meeting held on January 28, 2025 had approved divestment of DIAL's stake. Subsequent to year end on April 21, 2025, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Bird Flight Services (India) Private Limited, for the divestment of its entire equity stake in the Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company transferred its holding of 1,25,00,000 equity shares of face value Rs.10 each at a price of Rs.10.23 per share, aggregating to a total consideration of Rs. 12.78 crores on May 15, 2025.

**Terms and Condition of transaction with related parties:**

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Outstanding balances at the reporting date are unsecured (except for the trade receivables amounting to Rs. 2.14 crores which are secured by the way of security deposits or bank guarantees received from them) and settlement occurs in cash. During the previous years, the Company had created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited for Rs. 38.53 crores. This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

**Commitments with related parties:**

The commitments in respect of related parties are provided in note 36(III)(ii) above, forming part of these standalone financial statements.

**Transactions with key management personnel**

The transaction with key management personnel includes the payment of directors sitting fees and managerial remuneration, which are provided in note 37(c) above. There are no other transactions with Key management personnel.

**38. Segment Information**

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. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 43 (k).

**Major customers:** Revenue from one customer of the Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 710.57 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 625.30 crores).

**39. 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 is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

| Particulars | Carrying value | | Measured at Fair value | | Measured at Amortised Cost | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Financial Assets** | | | | | | |
| Current investments | 562.28 | 959.24 | 537.31 | 471.81 | 24.97 | 487.43 |
| Trade receivables | 101.92 | 89.77 | - | - | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 222.82 | 719.29 | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 132.01 | 606.42 | - | - | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| Other financial assets | 2,358.27 | 1,976.69 | 1,427.99 | 1,087.49 | 930.28 | 889.2 |
| **Total** | **3,377.30** | **4,351.41** | **1,965.30** | **1,559.30** | **1,412.00** | **2,792.11** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 531.96 | 668.23 | - | - | 531.96 | 668.23 |
| Borrowings | 15,192.64 | 14,750.90 | - | - | 15,192.64 | 14750.9 |
| Lease liabilities | 363.36 | 406.32 | - | - | 363.36 | 406.32 |
| Other financial liabilities | 2,644.61 | 3,166.15 | - | - | 2,644.61 | 3166.15 |
| **Total** | **18,732.57** | **18,991.60** | - | - | **18,732.57** | **18,991.60** |

Investment in joint ventures and associates are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27, 'Separate financial statements' and hence, not presented here.

The management of the Company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

The Fair value of the other 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 liquidated state, the following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

**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:

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, 2025, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

**40. Fair value hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date of valuation | Total | Market prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2025 | 537.31 | 537.31 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2025 | 1,427.99 | - | 1,427.99 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,965.30** | **537.31** | **1,427.99** | - |

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 :

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date of valuation | Total | Market prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2024 | 471.81 | 471.81 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2024 | 1,087.49 | - | 1,087.49 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,559.30** | **471.81** | **1,087.49** | - |

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2024.

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## 41. Risk Management

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. 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 that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

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, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2025.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent liabilities is provided in Note 36 (I).

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

- 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 at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

### 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 is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Company are at fixed rate of interest except interest for some of domestic NCDs issued by the Company, whose coupon reset is linked to Company's rating. However, the Company has taken working capital demand loan (WCDL) facility from bank carries interest at Base rate (MCLR) plus 2% agreed spread, which is subject to reset at the end of agreed interval. The Company's exposure to interest rate changes for WCDL is not material.

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

**(Rs. in crore)**

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2025** | **As at March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Variable rate borrowings | 209.00 | - |
| Fixed rate borrowings | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 |
| **Total borrowings** | **15,192.64** | **14,750.90** |

| **Particulars** | **Change in basis points** | **Effect on profit before tax (Rs. in crore)** |
|---|---|---|
| **March 31, 2025** | | |
| Increase | +50 | (1.05) |
| Decrease | -50 | 1.05 |
| **March 31, 2024** | | |
| Increase | +50 | - |
| Decrease | -50 | - |

**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 taken from banks. However, the Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

**Cash flow hedges**

Foreign exchange call spread options 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 designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2025** | | **As at March 31, 2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | 1,427.99 | - | 1,087.49 | - |

As at March 31, 2025 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 211.69 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from standalone statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2024, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 126.29 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from standalone statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss.

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit/ (loss) before tax and equity is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. There is no change in the process of doing sensitivity analysis as compared to previous year. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

| | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax and equity | |
| **USD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/USD- Increase by 2.15% (previous year – 2.02%) | (0.12) | (0.05) |
| INR/USD- decrease by 2.15% (previous year – 2.02%) | 0.12 | 0.05 |
| | | |
| **EURO Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/EURO- Increase by 6.21% (previous year – 5.77%) | (0.06) | (0.08) |
| INR/EURO- decrease by 6.21% (previous year – 5.77%) | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| | | |
| **GBP Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/GBP- Increase by 6.28% (previous year -6.58%) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| INR/GBP- decrease by 6.28% (previous year -6.58%) | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | | |
| **AED Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AED Increase by 5% (previous year – 5%) | (0.00) | (0.04) |
| INR/AED- decrease by 5% (previous year – 5%) | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| | | |
| **AUD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AUD Increase by 5% (previous year – 5%) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| INR/ AUD - decrease by 5% (previous year – 5%) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | |
| **CAD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CAD Increase by 5% (previous year – 5%) | (0.01) | 0.00 |
| INR/ CAD - decrease by 5% (previous year – 5%) | 0.01 | 0.00 |

**Liquidity risk**

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: NIL) based on the carrying value 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.

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

| Particulars | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2025** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 9,740.67 | 5,257.00 | **14,997.67** |
| Short term borrowings | - | - | 209.00 | - | - | **209.00** |
| Trade payables | - | 531.97 | - | - | - | **531.97** |
| Lease liability | - | 22.38 | 66.91 | 351.67 | 71.93 | **512.89** |
| Other financial liabilities | 3.82 | 838.94 | 312.91 | 329.01 | 3,563.39 | **5,048.06** |
| **Total** | **3.82** | **1,393.29** | **588.82** | **10,421.35** | **8,892.32** | **21,299.59** |
| | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 7,871.80 | 6,914.25 | **14,786.05** |
| Trade payables | - | 668.23 | - | - | - | **668.23** |
| Lease liability | - | 23.02 | 69.10 | 354.27 | 158.63 | **605.02** |
| Other financial liabilities | 57.51 | 1,490.59 | 230.65 | 454.22 | 3,495.00 | **5,727.97** |
| **Total** | **57.51** | **2,181.84** | **299.75** | **8,680.29** | **10,567.88** | **21,787.27** |

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

The Company has available Rs. 488.84 crores of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 302.34 crores).

**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 other financial assets) 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 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.

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Financial instruments 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.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

**Collateral**

As at March 31, 2025 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge of all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors, in each case, to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA;

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights. titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Issuer in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements and the OMDA;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the operating revenues/ receivables of the Issuer (excluding dues owed to AAI, airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement; and

(iv) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the Issuer's accounts (to the extent permitted under the OMDA) and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Issuer pursuant to the Security Documents and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts (excluding accounts being maintained in relation to the airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund, any other statutory dues and Escrow Account Agreement under the OMDA and all monies required to be credited/deposited into the debt service reserve accounts and major maintenance reserve account under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement held for the benefit of other secured.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

## 42. 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 Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year. Gearing ratio is higher as on March 31, 2025 due to delay in determination and implementation of CP-4 aeronautical tariff.

| | **As at March 31, 2025** | **As at March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Long-term borrowings (including current maturities) | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 |
| Current borrowings | 209.00 | - |
| **Total Borrowings (I)** | **15,192.64** | **14,750.90** |
| Less: | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| (ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| (iii) Current investments | 574.78 | 959.24 |
| **Total cash & investments (II)** | **929.61** | **2,284.95** |
| **Net debt (A)= I-II** | **14,263.03** | **12,465.95** |
| Share Capital | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other Equity | (1,811.88) | (960.29) |
| **Total Equity (B)** | **638.12** | **1,489.71** |
| **Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)** | **14,901.15** | **13,955.66** |
| **Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)** | **95.72%** | **89.33%** |

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

## 43. Other Disclosures

**(a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing DIAL to continue with Base Airport Charges ("BAC") +10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. DIAL had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal ("TDSAT").

DIAL had also filed appeal against the second control period ("CP2") before the TDSAT. Also, DIAL in respect of TDSAT order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 in respect of which judgement pronounced on July 11, 2022, citing that all appeals are dismissed, except on the issue relating to corporate tax pertaining to aeronautical services, where DIAL's contention had been accepted that the Annual Fee paid by DIAL should not be deducted from expenses pertaining to aeronautical services before calculating the 'T' (tax) element in the formula.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by DIAL had agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The final order was pronounced on July 21, 2023. TDSAT in its order has allowed certain claims of DIAL and disallowed certain others.

AERA and Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) have filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on October 19, 2023 against the judgement dated July 21, 2023 passed by TDSAT. The appeal of FIA has been accepted and the matter was last heard on May 20, 2025 and the next date of hearing is yet to be notified.

AERA had issued various orders extending the applicability of the existing tariff as applicable as on March 31, 2024 till the determination of regular tariffs for the fourth Control Period ("CP4") starting from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2029.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, AERA has issued order no. 20/2024-25 dated March 28, 2025 confirming aeronautical tariff for CP4 effective from April 16, 2025. AERA has decided to defer the implementation of the aforementioned TDSAT order till the matters attains finality in the proceedings before the Hon'ble supreme Court of India.

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(b) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date are as under:

| | As at March 31, 2025 | | | As at March 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Amount (Rs. in crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** | **Amount (Rs. In crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** |
| **Trade payables** | 1.02 | EUR | 0.01 | 1.39 | EUR | 0.02 |
| | 0.33 | GBP | 0.00 | 0.26 | GBP | 0.00 |
| | 5.49 | USD | 0.06 | 2.46 | USD | 0.03 |
| | 0.04 | AUD | 0.00 | 0.02 | AUD | 0.00 |
| | 0.03 | AED | 0.00 | 0.78 | AED | 0.03 |
| | 0.20 | CAD | 0.00 | - | CAD | - |
| **Other current liabilities** | 62.71 | USD | 0.73 | 69.12 | USD | 0.82 |

**Closing exchange rates in Rs:**

| Currency | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 92.090 | 89.877 |
| GBP | 110.702 | 105.032 |
| USD | 85.475 | 83.405 |
| AUD | 53.810 | 54.112 |
| AED | 23.270 | 22.712 |
| CAD | 59.667 | 61.267 |

**(c) Additional information:**

i) Earnings in foreign currency (On accrual basis, excluding GST)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines) * | 91.94 | 82.56 |

* These earnings are received by the respective airlines in foreign currencies and then remitted to the Company in INR.

ii) CIF value of imports (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Import of capital goods | 3.14 | 9.86 |
| Import of stores and spares | 5.85 | 0.35 |
| **Total** | **8.99** | **10.21** |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to standalone statement of profit & loss (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 532.28 | 251.52 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 6.14 | 4.55 |
| Finance costs | 0.15 | 0.08 |
| Other expenses | 2.98 | 2.51 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 0.87 | - |
| **Total** | **542.42** | **258.66** |

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | - | 283.67 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 18.86 | 13.95 |
| **Total** | **18.86** | **297.62** |

v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 13.89 | 6.06 | 2.55 | 0.81 |
| Indigenous | 86.11 | 37.59 | 97.45 | 31.01 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **43.65** | **100.00** | **31.82** |

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 9.22 | 0.23 | 25.87 | 0.27 |
| Indigenous | 90.78 | 2.30 | 74.13 | 0.76 |
| Total | **100.00** | **2.53** | **100.00** | **1.03** |

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**(d)** The Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers and concessionaries towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, in case of development agreements, the Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case any portion of the advance development cost is not utilized by the Company towards development of any infrastructure facility, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| ADC Funds Received * | 1,237.54 | 1,207.54 |
| Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC) | 745.17 | 718.39 |
| Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities" | 492.37 | 489.15 |

* During the year, the Company has received Rs. 30.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 253.69 crores) for common infra development from developers and concessionaires.

**(e)** It was a matter of dispute in arbitration between the Company and the AAI, that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (with certain exclusions). The arbitral tribunal had passed the award on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, for the purpose of computing the annual fee payable by the Company to AAI, it shall exclude from its shareable revenue (i) amounts representing the cost related to aeronautical assets spent from the borrowed capital including interest thereon and from the equity capital; (ii) charges for various utilities and the property tax paid to relevant authorities and the payments towards security maintenance cost; (iii) proceeds accruing from sale of any capital assets ; and (iv) other income. The Company is entitled to refund of excess annual fees paid from June 21, 2015, the actual amount whereof shall be determined by the Independent Auditor in line with the terms of the award. AAI had filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. This challenge to the award has now been dismissed vide the judgement and order dated October 18, 2024. AAI has filed an appeal before the division bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court in respect of this. The matter was last heard on March 24, 2025 and the next hearing is on July 15, 2025.

**(f)** The Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Company. As at March 31, 2025, the Company has accounted for Rs. 314.04 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 269.27 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 242.74 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 212.19 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2025 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 71.30 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 57.08 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy.

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**(g)** The Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS standalone financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under:

| Description | Incomes forming part of | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction income from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 26.78 | 28.59 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 59.09 | 58.44 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires | Sale of services – Non Aeronautical | 95.06 | 74.02 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | Other income | 1.74 | 0.49 |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | Other income | 7.99 | 7.21 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given | Other income | 0.36 | 0.54 |

However, the Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

| Description | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 453.83 | 274.21 |
| Annual fees to AAI | 208.72 | 126.11 |

Further, the Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

**(h)** As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, the Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2025.

**(i)** 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 under Section.17(5) (c ) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was 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 paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. Further, department has filed SLP No.26696/2019 to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018.

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The Company is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refueling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited a Writ Petition has also been filed by the company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies.

On October 3, 2024, the Hon'ble Supreme Court disposed of the petition, while partly allowing the appeal by remanding the matter to the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa for specific determinations regarding the meaning of the expression "plant or machinery" stipulated in Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act by applying the functionality test on a case to case basis.

In view of said decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court, DIAL has amended it writ petition before Hon'ble Delhi High Court on November 27, 2024 to decide the eligibility of Input Tax Credit based on functionality test. The writ is pending for hearing. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 1,428.71 crores accumulated till March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,292.13 crores) has been capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts.[refer note 43 (l)].

(j) **Leases**

**Company as lessee**

The Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment, electrical installations and equipment and plant & machinery under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 92.13 crores (March 31, 2024 Rs. 20.08 crores).

**Lease liability:**

| Particulars | Year ended March 31, 2025 (Rs. in crores) | Year ended March 31, 2024 (Rs. in crores) |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Lease liability** | **406.32** | **12.58** |
| Additions* | - | 404.04 |
| Interest for the year | 49.17 | 9.78 |
| Repayment made during the year | (92.13) | (20.08) |
| **Closing Lease liability** | **363.36** | **406.32** |

*Additions includes finance lease obligation pertaining to certain plant & equipment taken on lease as a part of Phase 3A expansion project. The lease rental payments are payable on monthly basis over the lease period of 7 years. The lease obligation is partly secured by security deposits given to the lessor and also through issuance of Standby letter of credit (SBLC) in favour of lessor. SBLC issued in this regard is secured by pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA) & the Escrow Account Agreement.

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| Particulars | within 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | Above 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2025** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 45.85 | 110.39 | 138.63 | 68.49 | **363.36** |
| Interest payments | 43.43 | 67.24 | 35.41 | 3.44 | **149.52** |
| **Year ended March 31, 2024** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 43.07 | 97.99 | 123.42 | 141.84 | **406.32** |
| Interest payments | 49.06 | 80.60 | 52.25 | 16.67 | **198.58** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer Note-5) | 39.92 | 13.34 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 49.17 | 9.78 |
| Expenses related to low value assets and short-term lease (included under other expenses) | 0.74 | 0.25 |
| **Total amount recognized in statement of profit & loss account** | **89.83** | **23.37** |

**Operating lease: Company as lessor**

The Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 24) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Income Received during the year | 805.08 | 705.25 |
| **Receivables on non- cancelable leases** | | |
| Not later than one year | 852.71 | 728.97 |
| Later than one year but not later than two year | 893.91 | 754.34 |
| Later than two year but not later than three year | 943.90 | 781.49 |
| Later than three year but not later than four year | 957.66 | 810.54 |
| Later than four year but not later than five year | 992.81 | 841.63 |
| Later than five year | 34,259.73 | 30,415.86 |

**(k) Revenue**

For the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue from operations includes Rs. 128.91 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 159.21 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue from operations includes Rs. 230.94 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 196.43 crores) from the contract assets balance at the end of the period.

| Contract balances | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at April 01, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Contract assets- unbilled receivables (refer note 8)** | **243.46** | **208.39** | **200.05** |
| | | | |
| Advance from commercial property developers and trade concessionaires (refer note 20) | 492.37 | 489.15 | 264.05 |
| Advance from customers (refer note 20) | 46.93 | 34.04 | 49.80 |
| Unearned revenue (refer note 20) | 99.13 | 96.04 | 95.09 |
| **Total contract liabilities** | **638.43** | **619.23** | **408.94** |

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

There are no performance obligations from existing contracts that are unsatisfied at the end of current and previous reporting period.

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

| | March 31, 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 1,152.64 | 3,301.26 | 978.90 | **5,432.80** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,152.64** | **3,301.26** | 978.90 | **5,432.80** |
| | **March 31, 2024** | | | |
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 1,061.78 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **4,805.14** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | 801.69 | **4,805.14** |

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

| | March 31, 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 1,106.31 | - | - | **1,106.31** |
| Services transferred over time | 46.33 | 3,301.26 | 978.90 | **4,326.49** |
| Total | **1,152.64** | **3,301.26** | **978.90** | **5,432.80** |

| | March 31, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 1,020.10 | - | - | **1,020.10** |
| Services transferred over time | 41.68 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **3,785.04** |
| Total | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | **801.69** | **4,805.14** |

**Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue as per contracted price | 5,432.80 | 4,805.14 |
| Adjustments:<br>- Significant financing component | - | - |
| Total | **5,432.80** | **4,805.14** |

(l) During the year 2018-19, the Company had started construction activities for Phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan which got substantially completed in March 2024. Further the balance works also got completed in August 2024 and has been put to use for operations from August 17, 2024. The Company has incurred the following costs towards construction of Phase 3A works.

| Particulars | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2025 (including GST) | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2024 (including GST) |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred # | 10,791.00 | 10,651.98 |
| Capital advance outstanding | - | - |
| **Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)** | **10,791.00** | **10,651.98** |
| Interest cost during construction (IDC)** | 2,129.55 | 2,121.54 |
| Less:- Income on surplus investments | (409.29) | (404.36) |
| **Net IDC (B)** | **1,720.26** | **1,717.18** |
| **Total Cost* (A+B)** | **12,511.26** | **12,369.16** |

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* The Company has capitalised assets amounting to Rs. 12,511.26 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 12,312.20 crores) are ready for use as at March 31, 2025.

# The Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2025 for Rs. 1,289.07 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,196.34 crores) [refer note 43 (i) also].

** The Company has taken specific borrowings for the Phase 3A Expansion project (refer note 17). The effective rate for these borrowings ranges from 9.59% p.a. to 12.08% p.a. (March 31, 2024: 9.59% p.a. to 12.08% p.a ).

The Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

| Particulars | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2025 | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefit expenses | 79.51 | 67.64 |
| Manpower hire charges | 57.58 | 52.14 |
| Professional consultancy | 7.26 | 6.86 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 9.17 | 8.06 |
| Insurance | 4.76 | 4.70 |
| Others | 18.45 | 14.25 |
| **Total** | **176.73** | **153.65** |

**(m)** On May 15, 2025, the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), through the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), revoked the security clearance of entities operating in India from the Celebi group, citing national security concerns. As a result, Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited ("Celebi") can no longer operate as a Regulated Agent at Delhi IGI Airport. In accordance with the terms of the Cargo Concession Agreement, the Company has terminated the agreement with Celebi and Celebi Hava Servisi AS.

Following this, and with the approval of the Board of Directors via circular resolution dated May 15, 2025, the Company has awarded the cargo services concession to GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) under the same terms and conditions as the previous agreement.

**(n)** During the year, the Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 976.16 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 180.61 crores) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 1,249.48 crores as at 31 March 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 485.41 crores). Considering the future business plans and sufficient unutilized approved credit facilities available with the Company, the management believes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and will be able to meet its liabilities at the amounts stated in books in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the Company has prepared these standalone financial statements on a going concern basis.

**(o)** The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled at the application level. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has enabled the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) at the database level from May 25, 2024 onwards to log any direct data changes. The audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

**(p)** The Board of Directors of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (GIL) in its meeting held on March 19, 2023 had approved, a detailed Scheme of Merger of GMR Airports Limited (GAL) (erstwhile Holding Company) with GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL) followed by merger of Merged GIDL with the GIL, referred hereinafter as Merger Scheme. Subsequent to year ended March 31, 2024, the Merger Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chandigarh bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated June 11, 2024 (Certified Copy of the order received on July 02, 2024). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by GAL, GIDL and GIL on July 25, 2024 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement among GMR Airports Limited, GMR Infra Developers Limited and GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "Scheme"), the name of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited stands changed to GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) with effect from September 11, 2024. Accordingly, GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) is now the Holding Company of the Company.

**(q)** On June 28, 2024, due to incessant rain and wind, the departure forecourt canopy at Old Terminal 1D ("T1 D") was partially damaged. As a precautionary measure, all flight operations from T1 D were shifted to Terminal 2 and Terminal 3. The Company formed a technical committee for identifying the cause and assessment of damage. Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation appointed Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi for technical assessment. The new expanded Terminal-1 forming part of Phase 3A expansion has been fully commissioned on August 17, 2024. The collapsed structure has been cleared, the strength of the remaining structure has been assessed by an accredited agency of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) i.e. M/s Cortex Construction Solutions and validated by IIT-BHU. As per the report of NABL accredited agency, the RCC structure is safe and sound, there are no structural flaws in the steel structure. Airports Authority of India has, based on the report of IIT Delhi, sought further details and clarifications on the probable cause of the collapse as reported by IIT Delhi. DIAL has clarified that the structure was built as per the applicable norms under the National Building Code and Indian Standard Code with proper workmanship and cause of partial collapse was extremely heavy rainfall. DIAL had commenced work on restoration/refurbishment of the T1 D roof structure. The Company has issued work order of Rs. 142 crores plus tax (approx.) towards restoration/refurbishment. This work has been completed on April 15, 2025.

Accordingly, DIAL has written off identified and damaged portion of net block of T1 D by Rs. 24.09 crores (Gross Block: Rs. 48.84 crores) for the roof structure. Further, DIAL has filed the provisional claim with insurance company for Rs. 238.86 crores (including Rs. 20 Crores for business interruption claim) on March 4, 2025. DIAL has provisionally received Rs. 15.44 crores as ad hoc payment from insurance company. The Company has disclosed the write off (net of insurance claim received) amounting Rs. 8.65 crores as "exceptional items" in these standalone financial statements.

**(r)** The Company has entered into an agreement for the concession of Inflight Catering Facilities in February 2025. As per terms of the agreement, the Company has received a non- refundable amount of Rs. 100 crores for the relinquishment of its right in existing Facility. The amount received is disclosed as "exceptional items" in these standalone financial statements.

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

**(t)** The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to make them comparable. The impact of such reclassification/regrouping is not material to these standalone financial statements.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S. Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

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**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company') and its associates and joint ventures, as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 associates and joint ventures the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures, as at 31 March 2025, 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 Opinion**

3. 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 Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 15 and 16 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

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

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matters |
|---|---|
| **1. Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments**<br><br>*Refer note 3.1 (l) for the material accounting policy information and note 8, 39 and 40 for the financial presentation and disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated *financial statements.*<br><br>The Holding Company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the non-current borrowings i.e., long-term bonds in foreign currency amounting to ₹ 8,751.13 crores.<br><br>The management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid borrowings at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.<br><br>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 market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.<br><br>Considering this matter involved significant management estimates and judgements and auditor attention was required to test such estimates and judgements, we have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit. | Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following.<br><br>• Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Holding Company's key internal controls implemented with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting;<br><br>• Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship;<br><br>• Obtained and evaluated material accounting policy information with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and assessed these hedge accounting methodologies applied by the Holding Company for compliance with the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;<br><br>• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;<br><br>• 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;<br><br>• Involved our auditor's experts to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results;<br><br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **2. Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)**<br><br>*Refer note 37(I)(e) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.*<br><br>The Holding Company has ongoing litigation proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 19 March 2020 to 28 February 2022 for which the Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a | Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matters |
|---|---|
| force majeure event. In respect of this matter, the Holding Company has received the award from the Tribunal on 6 January 2024, ("the Award") directing that the Holding Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from 19 March 2020 till 28 February 2022.<br><br>In April 2024, AAI filed a petition under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Award challenging certain aspects of the Award with the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgment dated 07 March 2025 has upheld the Arbitral Award and dismissed the petition of AAI. AAI has further filed an appeal against the said order with Divisional Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Management, based on an independent legal assessment of the Hon'ble High Court judgement and AAI Appeal, believes that the Holding Company has favorable case to claim relief for the period from 1 April 2020 to 28 February 2022.<br><br>The outcome of such litigation proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.<br><br>The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation. | of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.<br><br>• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, Arbitration award, replies to the award and held discussions with the management of the Holding Company to understand management's assessment of the matter;<br><br>• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.<br><br>• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS. |

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

6. 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. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report

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

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

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

9 Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Holding Company and of its associates and joint ventures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Holding Company, and its associates and 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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**

15. The consolidated financial statements also include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 26.02 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025 in respect of 1 associate and 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 associate and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associate and joint ventures, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

The consolidated financial statements includes the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 20.86 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025 in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit opinion on the statement in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid

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associate and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

The consolidated financial statements includes the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 138.90 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit opinion on the statement in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associates and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

16. The consolidated financial statements also include the Holding Company's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 0.47 for the year ended 31 March 2025 in respect of 1 associate, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements are unaudited and has been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the aforesaid associate, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial statements are not material to the Holding Company.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

17 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 15, on separate financial statements of the associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company and 1 joint venture incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 4 associates and 3 joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

18. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 15 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 and covered under the Act we report that:

A) Following are the qualifications/adverse remarks reported by us and the other auditors in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 for which such Order reports have been issued till date and made available to us:

| S No | Name | CIN | Holding Company / subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture | Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | U52599DL2009PTC191963 | Joint venture | XIX |

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19 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 associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a) We have sought and 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) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 19(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, 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;

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) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015,

e) The matter described in serial number 2 of the key audit matters section in paragraph 5 above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company;

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures, respectively, and the reports of the statutory auditors of its associates and joint ventures, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures, are disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

g) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith with respect to the consolidated financial statements are as stated in paragraph 19(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 19(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, and its associates and joint ventures covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure 2' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and joint ventures as detailed in Note 37(1), 43(2) and 44(2) to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. The Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025;

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iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its associates and joint ventures during the year ended 31 March 2025;

iv.

a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 33(f) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its associates and joint ventures to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such associates and joint ventures ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33 (f) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its associates and joint ventures from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or associates and joint ventures shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, and

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

v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the associates companies and joint venture company during the year ended 31 March 2025 and until the date of this audit report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act.

vi. As stated in note 45(o) to the consolidated financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks and that performed by the respective auditors of the associates and joint ventures of the Holding Company which are companies incorporated in India and audited under the Act, except for the instances mentioned below, the Holding Company and its associates and joint ventures, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2024, have used accounting software for maintaining their books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

a. In case of the Holding Company and its 1 joint venture company, the feature of recording audit trail was not enabled at the database level upto 24 May 2024 and for changes made using privileged access rights for direct data changes throughout the year;
b. In case of the 1 associate company, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level to log any direct data changes are retained only for 7 days;
c. In case of 3 associate companies, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for certain accounting software;

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure 1

List of entities included in the consolidated financial statements

| S. No. | Name of the entity | Relation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | Associate |
| 2 | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | Associate |
| 3 | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | Associate |
| 4 | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | Associate |
| 5 | Digi Yatra Foundation | Associate |
| 6 | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | Joint Venture |
| 7 | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | Joint Venture |
| 8 | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | Joint Venture |
| 9 | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | Joint Venture |

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d. In case of 1 associate, the software used to maintain revenue records did not have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility.
e. In case of the 1 joint venture company, the feature of recording audit trail was not enabled at the database level upto 23 April 2024 for direct data changes;

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 25522144BMJIQS8362

**Place**: New Delhi
**Date**: 22 May 2025

For **K.S. Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 25223060BMMBEM9698

**Place**: New Delhi
**Date**: 22 May 2025

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002, India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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Bengaluru – 560001, India

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

**Annexure 2**

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company'), its associates and joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate companies and 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 associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to 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 associate 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 ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Chartered Accountants

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

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

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

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

**Opinion**

8 In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the associate companies and joint venture companies, the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, 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.

**Other Matters**

9. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 26.02 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025, in respect of 1 associate company and 2 joint ventures 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 associate company and joint venture companies have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company, its associate company and joint venture companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such associate company and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 20.86 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associate and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 138.90 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025, in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose annual financial

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP.

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.

10. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to 1 associate company, which is a company covered under the Act, in respect of which, the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 0.47 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025 has been considered in the consolidated financial statements. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of this associate company, which is a company covered under the Act, are unaudited and our opinion under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to the aforesaid associate company, which is a company covered under the Act, is solely based on the corresponding internal financial controls with reference to financial statements certified by the management of such company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial statements are not material to the Holding Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements certified by the management.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 25522144BMJIQS8362

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 25223060BMMBEM9698

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 22 May 2025

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

| | Notes | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 15,399.20 | 16,078.77 |
| Right-of-use assets | 5 | 398.96 | 438.89 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 4 | 754.50 | 585.19 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 347.42 | 350.94 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 43 and 44 | 541.54 | 542.80 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7.1 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 8 | 2,078.73 | 1,729.95 |
| Non-current tax assets (net) | | 10.86 | 21.54 |
| Other non-current assets | 9 | 2,526.95 | 2,082.65 |
| | | **22,058.15** | **21,830.74** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 11 | 5.63 | 5.85 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7.2 | 562.28 | 959.24 |
| (ii) Trade receivables | 12 | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| (iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 14 | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| (v) Other financial assets | 8 | 279.54 | 246.74 |
| Other current assets | 9 | 95.82 | 104.59 |
| | | **1,400.02** | **2,731.90** |
| Assets classified as held for sale | 44 | 12.78 | - |
| **Total Assets** | | **23,470.95** | **24,562.64** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 15 | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other equity | 16 | (1,507.00) | (666.93) |
| | | **943.00** | **1,783.07** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 17 | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 45(I) | 317.50 | 363.25 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,507.41 | 1,394.51 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 2,665.28 | 2,668.47 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 10 | - | - |
| Other non-current liabilities | 20 | 392.12 | 385.13 |
| | | **19,865.95** | **19,562.26** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 21 | 209.00 | - |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 45(I) | 45.86 | 43.07 |
| (iii) Trade payables | 22 | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 97.85 | 56.85 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 434.11 | 611.38 |
| (iv) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,137.20 | 1,771.64 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 125.60 | 118.07 |
| Other current liabilities | 20 | 447.34 | 459.84 |
| Provisions | 23 | 165.04 | 156.46 |
| | | **2,662.00** | **3,217.31** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **22,527.95** | **22,779.57** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **23,470.95** | **24,562.64** |
| Summary of material accounting policy information | 3 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

| | | Notes | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | **Revenue** | | | |
| | Revenue from operations | 24 | 5,432.80 | 4,805.14 |
| | Other income | 25 | 126.61 | 115.31 |
| | **Total revenue** | | 5,559.41 | 4,920.45 |
| II | **Expenses** | | | |
| | Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI) | | 2,496.08 | 2,265.29 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 26 | 367.44 | 290.83 |
| | Other expenses | 29 | 1,117.41 | 979.46 |
| | **Total expenses** | | 3,980.93 | 3,535.58 |
| III | **Profit before finance cost, taxes, depreciation and amortisation expenses and exceptional items (EBITDA) [(I)-(II)]** | | 1,578.48 | 1,384.87 |
| IV | Depreciation and amortisation expense | 27 | 1,133.29 | 792.13 |
| V | Finance costs | 28 | 1,687.16 | 1,127.05 |
| VI | **Loss before exceptional items [(III)-(IV)-(V)]** | | (1,241.97) | (534.31) |
| VII | Exceptional items | 30 | 91.08 | 179.29 |
| VIII | **Loss before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax [(VI)+(VII)]** | | (1,150.89) | (355.02) |
| IX | Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | 43 and 44 | 186.50 | 172.92 |
| X | **Loss before tax expenses [(VIII)+(IX)]** | | (964.39) | (182.10) |
| | **Tax expense** | 10 | | |
| | Current tax expense | | - | - |
| XI | **Total tax expense** | | - | - |
| XII | **Loss for the year [(X)-(XI)]** | | (964.39) | (182.10) |
| XIII | **Other comprehensive income (OCI)** | 31 | | |
| A | **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans | | (2.43) | (1.00) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| B | **Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures** | | (0.25) | (0.06) |
| C | **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Net movement of cash flow hedges | | 126.99 | (104.20) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| | **Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B+C)** | | 124.32 | (105.26) |
| | **Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) [(XII)+(XIII)]** | | (840.07) | (287.36) |
| | **Earning per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 10)]** | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 32 | (3.94) | (0.74) |
| | (2) Diluted | 32 | (3.94) | (0.74) |
| | Summary of material accounting policy information | 3 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Delhi International Airport Limited

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

K. Narayana Rao
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) As at March 31, 2025

| Balance as at April 1, 2024 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2024 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

(2) As at March 31, 2024

| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

B. Other Equity

(1) As at March 31, 2025

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 16) | Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2024 | (179.26) | (0.57) | (487.09) | (666.93) |
| Loss for the year | (964.39) | - | - | (964.39) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (2.42) | (0.25) | 126.99 | 124.32 |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2025** | (1,146.07) | (0.82) | (360.10) | (1,507.00) |

(2) As at March 31, 2024

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 16) | Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | 3.84 | (0.51) | (382.89) | (379.56) |
| Loss for the year | (182.10) | - | - | (182.10) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.00) | (0.06) | (104.20) | (105.26) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2024** | (179.26) | (0.57) | (487.09) | (666.93) |

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
Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Delhi International Airport Limited

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

K. Narayana Rao
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| Loss before tax | (964.39) | (182.10) |
| Adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 1,133.29 | 792.13 |
| Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off | 2.57 | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | (100.00) | - |
| Terminal 1D roof structure written off (Refer Note 45(q)) | 8.65 | - |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest | - | (446.21) |
| Interest income on deposits/current investment | (59.85) | (72.47) |
| Exchange differences unrealised (net) | 0.17 | 0.48 |
| Gain on sale of current investments - Mutual fund | (46.87) | (32.76) |
| Loss on discard of capital work-in-progress and property, plant and equipment | 1.16 | 0.06 |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | (186.50) | (172.92) |
| Diminution in carrying value of investment | 0.27 | - |
| Interest on borrowings | 1,177.14 | 840.91 |
| Call spread option premium | 261.27 | 152.72 |
| Other borrowing costs | 2.60 | 1.33 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 81.88 | 41.73 |
| Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 0.58 | 0.46 |
| Interest expenses on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | 157.34 | 84.23 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | (154.15) | (132.46) |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (3.31) | (1.57) |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | (7.99) | (7.21) |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **1,303.86** | **866.35** |
| Working capital adjustment: | | |
| Change in non-current financial liabilities | 147.93 | 688.87 |
| Change in non-current deferred revenue | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | 6.86 | 195.48 |
| Change in non-current provisions | - | (3.06) |
| Change in trade payables | (131.02) | 219.60 |
| Change in current financial liabilities | 272.43 | 38.52 |
| Change in current deferred revenue | (0.01) | 0.88 |
| Change in other current liabilities | (12.53) | 71.36 |
| Change in current provisions | 8.58 | 3.88 |
| Change in other non-current financial assets | (1.49) | 5.99 |
| Change in other non-current assets | (456.91) | (274.55) |
| Change in inventories | 0.22 | (0.32) |
| Change in trade receivables | (14.71) | (12.97) |
| Change in other current financial assets | (35.63) | (3.85) |
| Change in other current assets | 9.52 | 72.80 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **1,097.10** | **1,869.05** |
| Direct taxes refund/ (paid) | 10.68 | (11.06) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities (A)** | **1,107.78** | **1,857.99** |
| | | |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipment, including capital work-in-progress and capital advances | (1,349.30) | (1,985.83) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress | 0.24 | - |
| Refund of security deposit given for equipment lease | - | 301.20 |
| Proceeds from relinquishment of assets rights | 100.00 | - |
| Purchase of current investments | (9,985.90) | (12,372.94) |
| Proceeds from current investments excluding income received | 10,433.04 | 12,362.28 |
| Dividend received from associates and joint ventures | 174.46 | 203.53 |
| Income received on investments and fixed deposits | 67.31 | 151.33 |
| Investment of margin money deposit | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| Redemption of /(investments in) fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months less than twelve months (net) | 474.41 | (559.15) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | **(85.76)** | **(1,899.60)** |
| | | |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Principal payment of lease liabilities | (42.96) | (8.64) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (49.17) | (9.78) |
| Proceeds from short term loan from banks | 209.00 | - |
| Repayment of non convertible debentures | (2,513.05) | (744.00) |
| Proceeds from issue of non convertible debentures | 2,513.00 | 2,743.96 |
| Redemption premium paid | (81.88) | (41.73) |
| Payments towards call spread option premium | (262.80) | (260.66) |
| Other borrowing costs paid | (10.96) | (17.97) |
| Interest on borrowings paid | (1,279.67) | (1,179.37) |
| **Net cash (used in)/from financing activities (C)** | **(1,518.49)** | **481.81** |

*(The space has been intentionally left blank)*

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Net (decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C) | (496.47) | 440.20 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **222.82** | **719.29** |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.58 | 0.56 |
| With banks | | |
| - on current account | 42.24 | 31.94 |
| - on deposit account | 180.00 | 686.79 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 13)** | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| Summary of material accounting policy information | 3 | |

1. The above consolidated cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025 and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025.
2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 0.67 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 4.36 crores), pertaining to Marketing Fund to be used for sales promotional activities.
3 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 22, 2025

## 1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Holding Company'), is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. DIAL was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014) and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL' or 'Holding Company of DIAL') (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL')) holds majority shareholding in the Holding Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA entered between Holding Company and AAI. The Holding Company is a debt listed Company on Bombay Stock Exchange . The consolidated financial statements have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their respective meetings held on May 22, 2025.

## 2. A) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, as applicable to these consolidated financial statements.

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 [refer note 3].

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.
- Net defined benefit (asset) / liability.

### B) Basis of Consolidation

**(i) Subsidiary**

Subsidiary includes the entity over which the Holding Company has control. The Holding Company 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 Holding Company 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 Holding Company, and they are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

**(ii) Joint ventures and associates**

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.

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

Joint ventures and associates are accounted for from the date on which Holding Company obtains joint control over the joint venture / starts exercising significant influence over the associate.

**(iii) Method of consolidation**

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture and associate are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the Holding Company under Ind AS.

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 consolidated 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 Holding Company's investments in its joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the investments are carried at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Holding Company's share of the net assets of investees. Any excess of the cost over the Holding Company's share of net assets in its joint ventures / associates 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 and associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Holding Company'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 Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of investment and its carrying value.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The entities considered in these consolidated financial statements in the year are listed below:

| S. No. | Name of the entity | Country of Incorporation | Relationship as at March 31, 2025 | Relationship as at March 31, 2024 | Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
| 1 | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 50% | 50% |
| 2 | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 26% | 26% |
| 3 | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)** | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| 4 | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFSPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 5 | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 6 | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSPL) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 7 | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS) | India | Associate | Associate | 40% | 40% |
| 8 | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (Celebi) | India | Associate | Associate | 26% | 26% |
| 9 | DIGI Yatra Foundation# | India | Associate | Associate | 14.80% | 14.80% |

** W.e.f. from September 11, 2017, the Holding Company has entered into a share subscription cum shareholder's agreement for acquisition of 17.33% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited. The Holding Company holds 20.85% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited as at March 31, 2019 which is subsequently changed to 20.14% as at March 31, 2020.

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# The Holding Company has invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

**C) Going concern**

(i) The Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) has entered into Concession Agreement with the Holding Company for a period of 10 years effective from July 30, 2010 and ending on July 27, 2020 (Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and as per the mutual discussion between DASPL and DIAL concession period is extended by 1 more year i.e from July 28, 2020 to July 27, 2021 vide DIAL's letter dated June 25, 2020) which is further extended upto December 31, 2021. DIAL has further extend the concession period till March, 2022 or till the date of award of concession to the new concessionaire whichever is earlier vide DIAL's letter dated December 30, 2021, for provisioning services vis-à-vis Ground Power Unit (GPU), Pre Conditioned Air Unit (PCA) and supplying Purified Water. The Company has handed over the operations to the new concessionaire w.e.f April 01, 2022. On the basis of the Cash Reserves available with the Company as on March 31, 2025, the Company has sufficient cash reserves to meet its obligations for next 12 months period. Accordingly, the financials of DASPL are prepared on Going Concern basis as on March 31, 2025.

(ii) DDFSPL has been awarded a license agreement for a period of fifteen years effective July 28, 2010, to develop, set up, operate, maintain and manage the duty-free shops in Departure and Arrival areas of T3 IGI Airport, New Delhi by the Holding Company. DDFSPL has also been awarded two other license agreements for boutique shops in Departure Area for a period of five years, which are subsequently made co-terminus with the main license agreement. The terms of all the license agreements will come to an end on July 27, 2025.

Management of DDFSPL has assessed the impact of the expiry of license agreements on its operations, considering the financial position of the Company as on March 31, 2025 and projected financial position at the time of expiry of the license agreements. The management of DDFSPL believes that DDFSPL will be able to meet all its obligations and recover the value of its current and non-current assets as stated in the financial statement as on March 31, 2025.

Accordingly, no impact is required in the financial statements as on March 31, 2025 and thereby, these financial statements have been prepared on Going Concern basis as on March 31, 2025.

## 3.1 Summary of material accounting policy information

### a. Use of estimates

The preparation of these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements have been disclosed in note 34. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. 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 consolidated financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to these consolidated financial statements.

**b. Current versus non-current classification**

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

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 Holding 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 Holding 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Holding Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Significant Accounting Judgements:**

In case of DAPSPL, it has executed Concession agreement with Holding Company for operating car parking facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for a period of 25 years.

Appendix A to Ind AS 115 ("Appendix A") contains provisions to cover arrangements between Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to make a careful evaluation with regard to applicability of Service concession arrangement ("SCA") guidance on every BOT arrangement. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantor controls 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.

Post the concession period, the DAPSPL shall handover all the assets to DIAL and the services are open to general public. However, the Management demonstrated that the rates at which services are required to be rendered are not controlled by Holding Company (Grantor) and accordingly concluded that provisions of "SCA" are not applicable.

**d. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Holding Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Holding Company's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Holding Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Holding Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Holding Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

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

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

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Holding Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Holding Company.

After application of the equity method, the Holding Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

**e. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs (net of Cenvat) directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)".Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 Holding 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.

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.

Development fee from any regulatory authority are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received / utilized and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000/-, which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition and certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Holding Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013.

The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these assets as adopted by the Holding Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

| Type of Assets | Useful life as estimated by the holding company based on technical evaluation | Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Roads – Other than RCC | 10 years | 5 years |
| Transformers/Power Sub-Stations (included in Plant and Machinery) | 15 years | 10 years |
| Electric Panels (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment) | 15 years | 10 years |

The useful life of the property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation. The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life; or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the DAPSPL will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of major Airports wherein it, interalia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the Holding Company's management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Holding Company for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.
Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Holding Company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

Some of the joint ventures and asscoates have been following useful life for their Fixed Assets which are different from the lives published under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the estimation of useful lives done by the respective Management.

| Type of Assets | Useful life as adopted by the management of respective entities based on technical evaluation (in years) | Life of Asset As per Sch II of the Companies Act 2013 (in years) |
|---|---|---|
| Building | 25 or remaining life of the concession period whichever is earlier | 30 |
| Plant and machinery | 3- 15 or concession period whichever is earlier | 15 |
| Electrical Fittings | 3-15 | 10 |
| Office Equipments | 3-10 | 5 |
| Furniture and Fittings | 3 – 10 | 10 |
| Computers (including servers and network) | 3 – 6 | 3-6 |
| Vehicles | 5 – 10 | 8-10 |

In case of GBHHPL, with respect to plant and machinery the life of the asset is considered as 40 years. Leasehold land is amortised from the date of commercial operation in case of power plants.

**f. Intangible assets**

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised:
a) when the Company controls the asset,
b) it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and
c) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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

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In case of Holding Company, intangible assets include software, upfront fee paid as airport concessionaire rights and other costs (excluding operation support costs) paid to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the OMDA.

In DDFS, license represents right to run and operate duty free shops and represents time value of security deposit amount paid to the Holding Company in accordance with the terms of concession arrangement.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of other intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the other intangible asset and are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent costs is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on other intangible assets is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

**Amortisation 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed 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 with finite lives is recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives 1-6 years for software and 5-10 years for Franchise rights fee using the straight-line method. Amortisation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ disposed during the year.

The Holding Company amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of OMDA i.e. 60 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

**Service concession arrangements:**

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

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to their relative fair values of the services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable.

CELEBI has entered into Concessionaire Agreement with Holding Company which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the existing Cargo Terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new Domestic Terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. The concession arrangement is a service concession arrangement under appendix C to Ind AS 115. The CELEBI has a right to charge the users for the services and therefore, the same has been classified under Intangible assets model.

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

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

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

**g. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments**

Provisions are recognised when the Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

**Provision for Decommissioning cost:** In Case of TFS, the company records a provision for decommissioning costs of outlets located at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and any short / excess is adjusted from Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

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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 Holding 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 Holding Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

**h. Contingent assets**

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 realisation 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.

**i. Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

**Defined benefit plan**

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

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 consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The Holding Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 separation at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The Holding Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

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The entire amount of the provision for leave encashment is presented as current in these consolidated financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

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

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Holding Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated 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

**j. 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**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient, the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (n) 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 Holding 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.

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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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 12.

**Financial assets at FVTOCI**

A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Holding Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Holding 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 Holding Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Holding Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Holding 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 Holding Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Holding Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company could be required to repay.

**Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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:

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- 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 Holding 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 Holding 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.

**II. Financial liabilities**

**i. Initial recognition and measurement**

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Holding Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

**ii. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. However, the Holding Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Holding Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

**iii. De-Recognition of Financial liability**

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 consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

**III. 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.

**k. Loans and borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Holding Company. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

**Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement**

The Holding Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

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 Holding Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Holding Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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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 Holding 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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

**Level 1** — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
**Level 2** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
**Level 3** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in these consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Holding 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 Holding 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

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for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as derivative instruments, unquoted financial assets and contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For impairment testing purposes and where significant assets (such as property) are valued by reference to'fair value less costs of disposal, an external valuation will normally be obtained using professional valuers who have appropriate market knowledge; reputation and independence

At each reporting date, the Holding Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Holding Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Holding 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 Holding 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 **(note 39)**
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy **(note 40)**
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

**n. Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Holding Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering 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 Holding Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Holding 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.

**Revenue from Operations**

**Significant financing component**

Generally, the Holding Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company and its customers at contract inception, to take into consideration the significant financing component.

**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. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into-plane charges. The main streams of non –aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

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.

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.

**Cargo revenue**

Revenue from cargo operations are recognized on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and applicable discounts, when services are rendered. In case of cargo handling revenue, revenue from outbound cargo is recognized at the time of acceptance of cargo with respect to non-airline customers and at the time of departure of aircraft with respect to airline customers and revenue from inbound cargo is recognized at the time of arrival of aircraft in case of airline customers and the point of delivery of cargo in case of non –airline customer. For non –airline customers, Holding Company follow the tariff approved by the airport economic regulatory authority. In other cases, mutually agreed contract price. The Holding Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Holding Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

In case of service concession agreements, revenue are recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of:

i) fair value of contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and
ii) payments actually received from the users.

**Revenues and cost of improvements to concession assets**

In conformity with appendix C of Ind AS 115, the CELEBI recognizes revenues and the associated costs of improvements to concession assets which it is obligated to perform at the cargo terminal as established by the concession agreement. Revenues represent the value of the exchange between the Celebi and the grantor of concession with respect to the improvements, given that the Celebi constructs or provides improvements to the cargo terminal as obligated under the concession agreement and in exchange, the grantor of concession grants the Celebi the right to obtain benefits for services provided using those assets. The Celebi has determined that its obligations per the concession agreement should be considered to be a revenue earning activity as all expenditures incurred to fulfil the concession provisions are included in the maximum tariff it charges its customers and therefore it recognizes the revenue and expense in statement of profit and loss when the expenditures are performed.

The cost for such additions and improvements to concession assets is based on actual costs incurred by the Celebi in the execution of the additions or improvements, considering the requirements in the concession agreement. The amount of revenues for these services is equal to the amount of costs incurred, as Celebi does not obtain any profit margin for these construction services. The amounts paid are set at market value.

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**Food and Beverage Operations**

**a) Sale of goods (food, beverages, liqour and others)**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which coincides with the point of delivery of the goods to the customer from restaurant delivery outlets, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Holding Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods;
- The Holding Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Holding Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**b) Mangement Fee**

Management fees are recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the food and beverage outlet operator.

**c) Sales Incentive Fees**

Sales Incentive fees is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period to which it pertains.

**Advertisement & Installation Services**

Revenue from developing, operating, maintaining and managing the sites at airport for display of advertisement are recognized on pro-rate basis over the period of display of advertisements.

TIMDAA provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of display services to the customer. Contracts for bundled sales of installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to provide display services and provide installation services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable. Accordingly, the TIMDAA allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the display and installation services.TIMDAA recognizes revenue from installation services at a point of time of billing to the customers, that generally coincides with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

**Bridge Mounted Equipments Operations**

Revenue from Operations i.e. Ground Power Unit (GPU), Pre Conditioned Air (PCA) and potable water are recognized on accrual basis when the services are rendered.

**Parking Operations**

The Holding Company's revenue is generated from parking services and revenue from these services is recognised as and when the amounts are received from users i.e. recognised as revenue on receipt.
Similarly revenue from airport entry ticket for visitors and from left luggage facilities are recognised as and when cash/money is collected.

**Power Plant Income**

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

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accounting year. Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers.

Revenue is recognized after netting off purchase of power, transmission charges and E-tax paid and recovered from customers. The Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Holding Company is entitled to under the PPAs, are accounted where the management believes that these are due to it.

**Rental income**

In case of DAFFPL, rental income from operating leases is generally recognised as per the terms of the lease agreement. As the rentals are structured soley to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the period in which such benefits accrue.

**Income from Mutual Funds**

Mutual fund income are recognized based on the fair valuation as on each reporting date for the respective period. Profit/ loss on sale of mutual funds is recognized when the title to mutual funds ceases to exist. On disposal of above, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

## o. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

**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:

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 investments in subsidiary, 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.

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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:

i) 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.
ii) 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Holding Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Holding 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 Holding Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Holding Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Holding 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/goods and service tax 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

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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.

**p. 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 Holding Company are segregated.

**3.2 Other accounting policies**

**a. Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs, net of income on surplus investments directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one 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 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.

**b. Leases**

The Holding 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.

**Holding Company as a lessee:**

The Holding Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Holding 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 Holding 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, as follows:

- Electrical installations and equipment: 10 years
- Plant and machinery: 15 years
- Building: over the period of lease

The ownership of the leased Electrical installations and equipment and Plant and machinery transfers to the Holding Company at the end of the lease term, accordingly, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the respective assets.

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**Lease liabilities:** At the commencement date of the lease, the Holding 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 Holding Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:** 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.

**Holding Company as a lessor:**

Leases in which the Holding 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.

**c. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Holding 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 Holding Company 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 of disposal 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 fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. The Holding Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Holding 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 Holding 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.

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Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated 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 Holding 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 and loss.

**d. 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 Holding Company's cash management.

**e. Foreign currencies**

**Functional Currency**

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Holding Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and Translations**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the intial transactions.

In case of DDFS, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or statement of profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

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### f. Operating segments

The Holding Company has only one reportable operating segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these consolidated financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single operating segment.

### g. Earning per share

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

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

### h. EBIDTA

The Holding Company has presented profit/ (loss) before finance costs, taxes, depreciation, amortisation expense and exceptional items as EBIDTA.

## 3.3 Recent Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Holding Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in these consolidated financial statements.

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**4 Property, plant and equipment**

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders, etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron, etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total | Capital work in progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | 4,903.69 | 25.65 | 410.77 | 1,380.44 | 260.45 | 3,064.79 | 2,858.15 | 16.33 | 158.65 | 369.42 | 27.22 | 13,475.56 | 8,082.88 |
| Additions [refer note (d)] | 3,134.64 | - | 652.30 | 589.53 | 472.18 | 4,387.72 | 1,060.51 | 4.21 | 9.49 | 81.33 | 2.65 | 10,394.56 | 3,355.61 |
| Adjustments [refer note (e) below] | - | - | - | 95.18 | - | - | (95.18) | - | - | - | - | - | (8.53) |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (10,844.77) |
| Disposals/ discard | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.00) | (0.18) | (0.18) | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **8,038.33** | **25.65** | **1,063.07** | **2,065.15** | **732.63** | **7,452.51** | **3,823.48** | **20.54** | **168.14** | **450.75** | **29.69** | **23,869.94** | **585.19** |
| Additions [refer note (d)] | 236 30 | 0.00 | - | 45.66 | - | 32.34 | 47 71 | 15.57 | 33.26 | 16.75 | 1.37 | 428.96 | 598.27 |
| Other Adjustments [refer note (e) below] | (689 30) | - | 142.91 | (22.37) | 289.83 | 455.39 | (203.53) | 1.22 | - | 25.85 | - | - | |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (428.96) |
| Disposals [refer note (a) below] | (48.85) | | | | | | (22.52) | (0.08) | (0.10) | (0.64) | (0.13) | (72.32) | - |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | **7,536.48** | **25.65** | **1,205.98** | **2,088.44** | **1,022.46** | **7,940.24** | **3,645.14** | **37.25** | **201.30** | **492.71** | **30.93** | **24,226.58** | **754.50** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2023 | 1 980.47 | 20.91 | 181.68 | 997.99 | 224.24 | 1,277.17 | 2,007.17 | 9.50 | 87.24 | 225.30 | 10.57 | 7,022.24 | |
| Charge for the year | 160.22 | 1.63 | 26.19 | 92.67 | 29.79 | 215.66 | 191.35 | 2.69 | 20.74 | 24.84 | 3.27 | 769.05 | |
| Disposals/ discard | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.12) | (0.12) | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **2,140.69** | **22.54** | **207.87** | **1,090.66** | **254.03** | **1,492.83** | **2,198.52** | **12.19** | **107.98** | **250.14** | **13.72** | **7,791.17** | - |
| Charge for the year | 243.02 | 1.18 | 40.38 | 119.14 | 78.72 | 294.16 | 235.83 | 5.21 | 22.79 | 39.16 | 3.36 | 1,082.95 | |
| Disposals [refer note (a) below] | (24.75) | - | - | - | - | - | (21.29) | (0.08) | (0.10) | (0.38) | (0.14) | (46.74) | |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | **2,358.96** | **23.72** | **248.25** | **1,209.80** | **332.75** | **1,786.99** | **2,413.06** | **17.32** | **130.67** | **288.92** | **16.94** | **8,827.38** | - |
| **Net block** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **5,897.64** | **3.11** | **855.20** | **974.49** | **478.60** | **5,959.68** | **1,624.96** | **8.35** | **60.16** | **200.61** | **15.97** | **16,078.77** | **585.19** |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | **5,177.52** | **1.93** | **957.73** | **878.64** | **689.71** | **6,153.25** | **1,232.08** | **19.93** | **70.63** | **203.79** | **13.99** | **15,399.20** | **754.50** |

a. During the year, the Holding Company has written off Net block of old Terminal 1D by Rs. 24.09 crores (Gross Block: Rs. 48.84 crores) for the Terminal 1D roof structure written off which is disclosed as "exceptional items"

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b. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 243.28 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 180.61 crores),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs 8.21 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 5.82 crores ),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 100.51 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 77.93 crores) and
Net book value Rs 132.40 crores (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 96.86 crores)

c. Refer note 36(III)(i) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

d. The Gross Block as on March 31, 2025 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 12,073.98 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 11,878.17 crores). This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2025 Rs 1,682.97 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,673.42 crores) as per detail below –

| Particulars | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders, etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron, etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2025 | 380.81 | - | 120.11 | 142.77 | 112.68 | 754.10 | 150.30 | - | 6.17 | 16.03 | - | 1,682 97 |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 418.10 | - | 102.79 | 137.36 | 77.72 | 749.23 | 169.30 | - | 6.17 | 12.75 | - | 1,673.42 |

e. Other adjustments represent the reclassification of assets capitalised during the previous year.

f. As per the development right given under OMDA (Operation, management and development agreement) entered with Airports Authority of India, the Holding Company has constructed all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment and accordingly, considering the said development right, title deed of all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Holding Company.

g. The Holding Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

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**5 Right-of-use assets**

| | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block** | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2023** | - | - | 21.82 | 21.82 |
| Additions (refer note (a) below) | 204.71 | 232.59 | 4.13 | 441.43 |
| Modifications | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 204.71 | 232.59 | 25.95 | 463.25 |
| Other adjustments (refer note (b) below) | 1.81 | (1.81) | | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | 206.52 | 230.78 | 25.95 | 463.25 |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2023** | - | - | 11.02 | 11.02 |
| Charge for the year | 5.10 | 3.86 | 4.38 | 13.34 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 5.10 | 3.86 | 15.40 | 24.36 |
| Charge for the year | 20.04 | 15.35 | 4.53 | 39.92 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | 25.14 | 19.21 | 19.93 | 64.28 |
| **Net Block** | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 199.61 | 228.73 | 10.55 | 438.89 |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | 181.38 | 211.57 | 6.02 | 398.96 |

(a) The Gross Block as on March 31, 2025 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 437.30 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 437.30 crores). This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2025 Rs. 37.28 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 37.28 crores) as per detail below -

| Particulars | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2025 | 17.61 | 19.67 | - | 37.28 |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 17.61 | 19.67 | - | 37.28 |

(b) Other adjustments represent the reclassification of assets capitalised during the year.

**6 Intangible assets**

| | Airport concessionaire rights* | Computer software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2023** | 490.52 | 47.61 | 538.13 |
| Additions | - | 5.44 | 5.44 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 490.52 | 53.05 | 543.57 |
| Additions | - | 6.91 | 6.91 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | 490.52 | 59.96 | 550.48 |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2023** | 137.99 | 44.90 | 182.89 |
| Charge for the year | 8.16 | 1.58 | 9.74 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 146.15 | 46.48 | 192.63 |
| Charge for the year | 8.10 | 2.32 | 10.42 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | 154.25 | 48.80 | 203.05 |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 344.37 | 6.57 | 350.94 |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | 336.26 | 11.16 | 347.42 |

* Airport concessionaire rights are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years.

The Company has not carried out any revaluation of intangible assets during current and previous year.

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

| **7.1 Other Non Current Investments** | **As at March 31, 2025** | **As at March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| **Carried at fair value through profit and loss** | | |
| East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited | | |
| 4,160 shares of Rs. 10 each ( March 31, 2024 : 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | **0.01** | **0.01** |

| **7.2 Current Investments** | | **As at March 31, 2025** | **As at March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| **Investment in mutual funds** | | | |
| **Unquoted investments** | | | |
| Invesco Mutual Fund [Nil units (March 31, 2024 ; 15,103.05) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | - | 5.01 |
| Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 77,852.19) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | - | 9.90 |
| HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth [249,844.58 units (March 31, 2024 ; 223,468.21) of Rs. 1 000 each] | | 33.38 | 28.00 |
| ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth [325,365.77 units (March 31, 2024 : 789 203.22) of Rs. 100 each ] | | 12.49 | 101.85 |
| SBI Overnight Fund-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 457,314.91) of Rs. 1 000 each ] | | - | 178.16 |
| Axis Overnight Fund- Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 391,141.60) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 49 54 |
| Tata Overnight Fund- Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 151,381.33) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 19.12 |
| Kotak Overnight fund [50,681.63 units (March 31, 2024 : 386,825.06) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 6.90 | 49 41 |
| LIC MF Overnight Fund - Direct Plan-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2024 : 248,328.70) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 30.82 |
| Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth [229,253.40 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 120.11 | - |
| Nippon India overnight fund - Direct Growth [240,565.76 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 100 each ] | | 3.30 | - |
| HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Growth [118,752.93 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 30 69 | - |
| UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Direct Growth [777,269.13 units (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 330.44 | - |
| | **Total (A)** | **537.31** | **471.81** |
| **Investments carried at amortised cost** | | | |
| **Investment in Commercial Papers** | | | |
| Edel Finance Company Limited [Nil ( March 31, 2024: 4,180) of 500,000 each] | | - | 206.18 |
| Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited [Nil ( March 31, 2024: 3,700) of 500,000 each] | | - | 182.23 |
| **Certificate of deposits** | | 24.97 | 99.02 |
| | **Total (B)** | **24.97** | **487.43** |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted investment** | **Total (A+B)** | **562.28** | **959.24** |

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**8. Other financial assets**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option | 1,427.99 | 1,087.49 | - | - |
| **Carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| **Security deposits** | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 104.91 | 104.65 | 1.76 | 1.65 |
| | **104.91** | **104.65** | **1.76** | **1.65** |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others | - | - | 3.39 | 6.28 |
| Non-trade receivable$ | 99.27 | 91.28 | 30.56 | 29.88 |
| [net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 2.57 crore (March 31 2024 Rs. 0.79 crore)] | | | | |
| Unbilled receivables** | - | - | 243.46 | 208.39 |
| Debentures for provident fund^ | - | - | - | 0.15 |
| Unsecured, considered good [refer note 37 (1)(e)] | 446.21 | 446.21 | 0.37 | 0.39 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 43.21 | 43.21 |
| | **446.21** | **446.21** | **43.58** | **43.60** |
| Less: provision for doubtful advances | - | - | (43.21) | (43.21) |
| | **446.21** | **446.21** | **0.37** | **0.39** |
| Margin money deposit* (refer note 13) | 0.35 | 0.32 | - | - |
| **Total other financial assets** | **2,078.73** | **1,729.95** | **279.54** | **246.74** |

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,740.67 Crores) [March 31, 2024: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,529 Crores)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million ( March 31, 2024: USD 150 million).

* Rs 0.35 Crore (March 31, 2024: Rs 0.32 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
^Debentures were taken over by the Holding Company at the time of surrender of Holding Company provident fund trust.
$ Includes receivables towards usage of utilities from concessionaires and receivables related to relinquishment of asset rights.
** There is no unbilled revenue which is disputed and which has significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired.

**9. Other assets**

| | | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Capital advances | | 110.53 | 119.41 | - | - |
| | (A) | **110.53** | **119.41** | - | - |
| **Advances other than capital advance** | | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | | - | - | 66.51 | 74.76 |
| | (B) | - | - | **66.51** | **74.76** |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 24.70 | 21.65 | 15.84 | 13.17 |
| Deposit with government authorities including paid under protest | | - | - | 2.87 | 2.87 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | | 1.48 | 3.80 | 2.31 | 1.48 |
| Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3.2(b)] | | 2,389.37 | 1,935.54 | - | - |
| Balance with statutory / government authorities [refer note 45(i)] | | - | - | 8.29 | 12.31 |
| Prepaid gratuity [refer note 36(c)] | | 0.85 | 2.25 | - | - |
| | (C) | **2,416.40** | **1,963.24** | **29.31** | **29.83** |
| **Total other assets (A+B+C)** | | **2,526.93** | **2,082.65** | **95.82** | **104.59** |

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(Amount in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)

**10. Income tax**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current income tax** | - | - |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | - |
| **Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss** | - | - |

**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | - | - |
| Cash flow Hedge Reserve | - | - |
| **Income tax charged to OCI** | - | - |

**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting loss before tax | (964.39) | (182.10) |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net) | 186.50 | 172.92 |
| **Loss before taxes and share of profit/(loss) of associates and joint ventures (net)** | **(1,150.89)** | **(355.02)** |
| **Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.944% (March 31, 2024: 34.944%)** | **(402.17)** | **(124.06)** |
| Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised | 356.48 | 58.70 |
| Permanent differences | (17.44) | 2.14 |
| Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments | 61.06 | 60.94 |
| Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961 | 2.07 | 2.27 |
| **Total tax expense** | - | - |
| Total tax expense reported in the conslidated statement of profit and loss related to earlier years | - | - |

**Deferred tax:**

| | Balance sheet | | Statement of profit or loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Deferred tax liabilities** | | | | |
| Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes ( net of intangibles- Airport concessionaire rights) | (969.67) | (814.11) | (155.56) | (114.70) |
| On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective interest rate (EIR) method | (18.47) | (29.09) | 10.62 | 6.91 |
| Fair value of investment in mutual fund | (1.16) | (0.55) | (0.61) | (0.17) |
| Right-of-use assets | (139.41) | (153.37) | 13.96 | (149.60) |
| Rent Equalization reserve | (834.94) | (676.36) | (158.58) | (95.82) |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (11.42) | (36.56) | 25.14 | (12.71) |
| Deferred tax on undistributed profits | (130.66) | (189.68) | 59.02 | (67.52) |
| | **(2,105.73)** | **(1,899.72)** | **(206.01)** | **(433.61)** |
| **Deferred tax assets** | | | | |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss | 2,164.35 | 1,593.54 | 570.81 | 360.87 |
| Others disallowances/adjustments | 36.65 | 14.41 | 22.24 | (0.23) |
| Lease liability | 126.97 | 141.98 | (15.01) | 137.58 |
| Interest income credited in capital work in progress | 139.97 | 139.97 | - | 22.88 |
| Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share | 348.88 | 275.95 | 72.93 | 44.07 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | 18.20 | 27.89 | (9.69) | (5.01) |
| | **2,835.02** | **2,193.74** | **641.28** | **560.16** |
| **Net deferred tax assets*** | - | - | - | - |

* The Holding Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Holding Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities** | | | |
| Opening balance as at beginning of the year | | - | - |
| Tax income during the period recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss | (A) | - | - |
| Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI | (B) | - | - |
| **Movement during the year** | **(A+B)** | - | - |
| **Closing balance** | | - | - |

The Holding 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.

**11. Inventories**
**(valued at lower of cost or net realizable value)**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares | 7.01 | 6.92 |
| Provision for non /slow moving stores and spares | (1.38) | (1.07) |
| | 5.63 | 5.85 |

**12. Trade receivables**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Trade receivables** | | |
| Related parties (refer note 35(b)) | 13.45 | 25.01 |
| Others | 88.47 | 64.76 |
| | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| **Break up for security details:** | | |
| **Trade receivables #^$** | | |
| Secured, considered good** | 30.84 | 34.02 |
| Unsecured, considered good | 71.08 | 55.75 |
| Trade Receivables- credit impaired | 2.29 | 2.23 |
| | 104.21 | 92.00 |
| **Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)** | | |
| Less: Unsecured, considered good | (2.29) | (2.23) |
| | 101.92 | 89.77 |

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.
$ Estimated credit loss (ECL) on trade receivable considered good is not material.
# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days
^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

**Trade receivables includes:-**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Dues from entities in which the Holding Company's non-executive director is a director** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 4.91 | 3.56 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.02 | 3.61 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.49 | 4.45 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.00 | 0.31 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.01 | 4.69 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.08 |

Refer note 33(a)(ii) for ageing of trade receivables.

**13. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Balances with Banks | | | | | |
| -On current accounts# | | - | - | 42.24 | 31.94 |
| -Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | - | 180.00 | 686.79 |
| Cash on hand | | - | - | 0.58 | 0.56 |
| | (A) | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| **Other bank balances** | | | | | |
| – Margin money deposit | | 0.35 | 0.32 | - | - |
| Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 8) | | (0.35) | (0.32) | - | - |
| | (B) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total (A+B)** | | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |

# Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 0.67 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 4.36 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2025, the Holding Company has undrawn borrowing facilities of Rs. 488.84 crores (March 31 2024: Rs. 302.34 crores) for operating activities. The existing facility is valid till March 10, 2026. The working capital facility is secured with:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ security interest of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages as permissible under the project agreements as defined in OMDA

(ii) Security Interest by way of first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Holding Company in , to and in respect of the Project agreements, as per provisions of the Project agreements as defined in OMDA

(iii) First ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues/ receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to AAI, airport development fee, passenger service fee, marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the Project agreements as defined in OMDA.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

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**14. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| – Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months# | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| | 132.01 | 606.42 |

# Deposits with bank includes Rs. 61.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 54.91 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund.

**Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Investment in commercial papers and certificate of deposits (refer note 7.2) | - | - | 24.97 | 487.43 |
| Trade receivables (refer note 12) | - | - | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13) | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14) | - | - | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| Other financial assets (refer note 8) | 650.74 | 642.46 | 279.54 | 246.74 |
| **(A)** | **650.74** | **642.46** | **761.26** | **2,149.65** |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 7) | 1,427.99 | 1,087.49 | - | - |
| **(B)** | **1,427.99** | **1,087.49** | - | - |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss** | | | | |
| Investment in mutual funds (refer note 7.2) | - | - | 537.31 | 471.81 |
| Investments in Equity Shares (refer note 7.1) | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - |
| **(C)** | **0.01** | **0.01** | **537.31** | **471.81** |
| **Total financial assets (A+B+C)** | **2,078.74** | **1,729.96** | **1,298.57** | **2,621.46** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**15. Equity Share Capital**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised shares** | | |
| 300 crores (March 31, 2024: 300 crores) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares** | | |
| 245 crores (March 31, 2024: 245 crores) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| | 2,450 | 2,450 |

**a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year**

| Equity Shares | As at March 31, 2025 | | As at March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. (in crores) | (Rs. In Crores) | No. (in crores) | (Rs. In Crores) |
| At the beginning of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| **Outstanding at the end of the year** | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |

**b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares**

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share 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 Holding Company the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Holding Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation. Management and Development Agreement between shareholders. other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

**c. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and its subsidiary**

Out of equity shares issued by the DIAL shares held by its holding company and subsidiary of ultimate holding company are as below

| Name of Shareholder | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Airports Limited, the holding company (Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited)**<br>181.30 crores (March 31, 2024: 156.80 crores) equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up | 1,813.00 | 1,568.00 |
| **GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (ultimate Holding Company)**<br>100 (March 31, 2024: 100) equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala**<br>1 (March 31, 2024: 1) equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar**<br>1 (March 31, 2024: 1) equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Holding Company**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | | As at March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % holding in Class | Numbers | % Holding in Class |
| **Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,812,999,898 | 74% | 1,567,999,898 | 64% |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide (refer note (f)) | - | 0% | 245,000,000 | 10% |
| | 2,449,999,898 | 100% | 2,449,999,898 | 100% |

As per records of the Holding Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents legal and beneficial ownership of shares as at the balance sheet date

e. The Holding Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.
The Holding Company has not issued any share in consideration other than cash in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year

f. GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited and hereinafter referred to as "GAL") and Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide ("Fraport") had entered into Share Purchase Agreement dated September 9, 2024 ("SPA") for acquisition by GAL of 24,50,00,000 equity shares constituting 10% of issued and paid-up share capital of the Holding Company from Fraport ("Transaction") In terms of the process defined in OMDA, Articles of Association and Shareholder's Agreement, the transaction was consummated on March 7, 2025 and GAL acquired 24,50,00,000 equity shares, representing 10% equity stake in the Holding Company held by Fraport in demat mode, for a total consideration of USD 126 million

g. Refer note 33 (b) for Promoter's shareholding.

**16. Other Equity**

| | | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings^** | | | |
| Opening balance | | (179.26) | 3.84 |
| Loss for the year | | (964.39) | (182.10) |
| Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | | (2.42) | (1.00) |
| **Closing balance** | A | (1,146.07) | (179.26) |
| **Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures** | | | |
| Balance as per last financial statements | | (0.57) | (0.51) |
| Current year share OCI | | (0.25) | (0.06) |
| **Closing balance** | B | (0.82) | (0.57) |
| **Total retained earnings** | (A+B) | (1,146.89) | (179.83) |
| **Other items of Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge reserve*** | | | |
| Opening balance | | (487.09) | (382.89) |
| Net movement during the year | | 126.99 | (104.20) |
| **Closing Balance** | C | (360.10) | (487.09) |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | | (1,507.00) | (666.93) |

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Group has earned/incurred till date less utilization for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders

* The Holding Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Holding Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss

**17. Borrowings**

| | Non - Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | **As at March 31, 2025** | **As at March 31, 2024** |
| **Secured*** | | |
| **(i) Bonds** | | |
| 6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1) [refer note a below] | 4,459.64 | 4,347.71 |
| 6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2) [refer note b below] | 4,291.49 | 4,192.58 |
| **(ii) Debentures** | | |
| Non Convertible Debentures (October, 2025) [refer note c below] | - | 2,493.77 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (June, 2027) [refer note d below] | 997.68 | 992.93 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (April, 2030) [refer note e below] | 1,192.55 | 1,191.20 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (August, 2030) [refer note f below] | 740.94 | 740.39 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (March, 2034) [refer note g below] | 792.79 | 792.32 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (March, 2034) [refer note h below] | 2,508.55 | - |
| | **14,983.64** | **14,750.90** |

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 521.75 million (March 31, 2024: USD 521.28 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2024: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. Note-1 are due for repayment in October 2026.

b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 502.08 million (March 31, 2024: USD 502.68 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2024: USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes were utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project.

c. The Holding Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crores on March 30, 2021. NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33%. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 senior secured foreign currency notes and for financing of Phase 3A expansion project. These 10.964% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 0.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,493.77 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 0.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,513.05 crores) issued to M/s India Airport Infra ( formerly known as Cliffton Limited) (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD were due for repayment in October 2025 but complete amount was repaid in July -24.

d. During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. These Non Convertible Debentures of Rs 997.68 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 992.93 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 1,000 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 1,000.00 crores) have principal maturity due in June 22, 2027.

e. During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030. Proceeds from both NCDs ( listed in BSE) were utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project.

f. During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs.744 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on August 22, 2023 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on August 22, 2030. Proceeds from these NCDs have been utilized for part refinancing of 2025 NCDs issued under Voluntary Retention Route during March 2021, subscribed by an Foreign Portfolio Investor i.e M/s India Airport Infra (formerly known as Cliffton Limited).

g. During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, the Holding Company had further issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 800 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.50% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 60 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on March 22, 2024 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with amortised repayment schedule starting from 6th year onwards along with final maturity due on March 22, 2034. Proceeds from these NCDs were utilized for part financing of Phase 3A expansion project.

h. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Holding Company had issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act and LODR) of Rs. 2,513 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.50% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 60 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on July 25, 2024 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with amortised repayment schedule starting from 6th year onwards from the date of allotment along with final maturity due on July 25, 2034.
Proceeds from these NCDs were utilized for full repayment of outstanding balance under 2025 NCDs of Rs. 2,513.05 crores.

i. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Holding Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Holding Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture and other limitations. The Holding Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture. All Notes and NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

j. The above mentioned borrowings have been utilised for the purpose they have been taken.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

k. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:-

| Particulars | Liabilities arising from financing activities | | | Assets held to hedge long term borrowings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Borrowings | Interest accrued on borrowings | Lease liabilities | Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge |
| **As at April 01, 2023** | 12,614.18 | 343.90 | 12.58 | 1,065.92 |
| Cash flows | 1,999.96 | (1,179.37) | (20.08) | (260.66) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 10.47 | 1,143.93 | 9.78 | 261.38 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 126.29 | - | - | - |
| Additions in leases | - | - | 404.04 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 20.85 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **14,750.90** | **308.46** | **406.32** | **1,087.49** |
| Cash flows | 208.95 | (1,279.67) | (92.13) | (262.80) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 21.12 | 1,159.93 | 49.17 | 261.27 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 211.67 | - | - | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 342.03 |
| **As at March 31, 2025** | **15,192.64** | **188.72** | **363.36** | **1,427.99** |

## 18. Other Financial Liabilities

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Security Deposits from trade concessionaires- others | 430.38 | 535.53 | 555.96 | 297.58 |
| Security Deposits from commercial property developers | 46.29 | 41.10 | - | - |
| Earnest money deposits | - | - | 3.36 | 1.26 |
| Capital Creditors | - | - | 341.33 | 1,071.19 |
| Retention money | 32.34 | 28.20 | 45.18 | 91.08 |
| Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 35(b)] | 998.40 | 789.68 | - | - |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | - | 188.72 | 308.46 |
| Employee benefit expenses payable | - | - | 2.65 | 2.07 |
| **Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | **1,507.41** | **1,394.51** | **1,137.20** | **1,771.64** |

## 19. Deferred Revenue

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below) | 2,665.28 | 2,668.47 | 125.60 | 118.07 |
| | **2,665.28** | **2,668.47** | **125.60** | **118.07** |

**(a)Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 2,786.54 | 2,226.04 |
| Deferred during the year | 158.49 | 692.96 |
| Released to the consolidated statement of profit and loss | (154.15) | (132.46) |
| **As at March 31,** | **2,790.88** | **2,786.54** |

**Note:**

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

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**20. Other Liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Advances from commercial property developers and trade concessionaires | 387.20 | 380.77 | 105.17 | 108.38 |
| Advance from customer | 0.21 | 0.16 | 46.72 | 33.88 |
| Unearned revenue | 4.71 | 4.20 | 94.42 | 91.84 |
| Marketing fund liability | - | - | 71.30 | 57.08 |
| Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable | - | - | 77.44 | 113.24 |
| Goods and Service tax payable | - | - | 15.40 | 24.24 |
| Other statutory dues | - | - | 3.86 | 2.97 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 33.03 | 28.21 |
| | 392.12 | 385.13 | 447.34 | 459.84 |

**Notes:**

1. Advances from commercial property developers and trade concessionnires and Advances from customers and unearned revenue as at March 31, 2025 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

2. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Holding Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis.

3. Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 246.30 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 234.10 crores) and after one year for Rs. 387.41 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 380.93 crores).

**(b) Unearned revenue**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 96.04 | 95.09 |
| Deferred during the year | 1,269.63 | 856.19 |
| Released to the consolidated statement of profit and loss | (1,266.54) | (855.24) |
| **As at March 31,** | **99.13** | **96.04** |

**21. Current Borrowings**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Short Term Loans from banks (secured)* | 209.00 | - |
| | 209.00 | - |

* The current working capital facility is valid till March 10 2026. Working capital demand loan facility from bank amounting to Rs 209 Crores (March 31, 2024 : Rs. NIL) carries interest at Base rate plus 2% agreed spread, which is subject to reset at the end of agreed interval. The interest rate during the period is 8.85% p.a. (March 2024: NIL ). The working capital facility is secured with

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge / security interest of all insurance policies, contractors guarantees and liquidated damages as permissible under project agreements as defined in OMDA.
(ii) Security interest by way of first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of DIAL in, to and in respect of the project agreements, as per provisions of the project agreements as defined in OMDA.
(iii) First ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues/receivables of the borrower (excluding dues to AAI, air development fee, passenger service fee, marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the project agreements as defined in OMDA.

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**22. Trade payables**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 97.85 | 56.85 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | |
| - Related parties [refer note 35(b)] | 140.64 | 342.41 |
| -Others* | 293.47 | 268.97 |
| | 531.96 | 668.23 |

*Includes bills payable of Rs. 4.28 crores (March 31, 2024 : Rs 3.23 crore) towards goods and services, which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Holding Company.

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

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier | | |
| - Principal amount | 97.85 | 56.85 |
| - Interest thereon | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor | - | - |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.

Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due.

For explanations on the Holding Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40.

Refer note 33(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables.

**23 Provisions**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Provision for employee benefits** | | | | |
| Provision for leave benefits [refer note 36(a)] | - | - | 44.95 | 36.37 |
| Provision for superannuation | - | - | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| **Others** | - | - | 119.73 | 119.73 |
| | - | - | 165.04 | 156.46 |

**Break up of financial liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 17 and 21) | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 | 209.00 | - |
| Trade payables (refer note 22) | - | - | 531.96 | 668.23 |
| Lease liabilities [refer note 45(j)] | 317.50 | 363.25 | 45.86 | 43.07 |
| Other financial liabilities (refer note 18) | 1,507.41 | 1,394.51 | 1,137.20 | 1,771.64 |
| | 16,808.54 | 16,508.66 | 1,924.02 | 2,482.94 |

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**24. Revenue From Operations**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers (refer note 45(k))** | | |
| **Aeronautical (A)** | 1,152.64 | 1,061.78 |
| **Non - Aeronautical** | | |
| Duty free | 717.01 | 639.87 |
| Retail | 198.40 | 189.78 |
| Advertisement | 231.17 | 203.02 |
| Food and Beverages | 331.38 | 270.42 |
| Cargo | 447.85 | 404.26 |
| Ground Handling | 246.00 | 213.26 |
| Parking | 104.91 | 92.55 |
| Land and Space — Rentals | 598.34 | 551.94 |
| Others | 426.20 | 376.57 |
| **Total Non -Aeronautical (B)** | **3,301.26** | **2,941.67** |
| **Other operating revenue** | | |
| Revenue from commercial property development (C) | 978.90 | 801.69 |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | **5,432.80** | **4,805.14** |

**25. Other income**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost** | | |
| Bank deposits and others | 59.49 | 71.93 |
| Security deposits given | 0.36 | 0.54 |
| Interest income on other financial asset | 7.99 | 7.21 |
| **Other non-operating income** | | |
| Gain on sale of financial asset carried at fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Current investments-Mutual fund | 46.87 | 32.76 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | 3.31 | 1.57 |
| Miscellaneous income | 8.59 | 1.30 |
| | **126.61** | **115.31** |

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds.

**26. Employee Benefits Expense**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 323.88 | 257.67 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 19.46 | 17.08 |
| Gratuity expenses [refer note 36(c)] | 3.09 | 2.66 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 21.01 | 13.42 |
| | **367.44** | **290.83** |

**27. Depreciation and amortization expense**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 1,082.95 | 769.05 |
| Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 6) | 10.42 | 9.74 |
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets [refer note 5] | 39.92 | 13.34 |
| | **1,133.29** | **792.13** |

**28. Finance Costs**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 1,177.14 | 840.91 |
| Call spread option premium | 261.27 | 152.72 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 157.34 | 84.23 |
| Other interest | 4.39 | 4.63 |
| Other borrowing costs | | |
| -Bank charges | 2.54 | 1.50 |
| -Other cost | 2.60 | 1.33 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 81.88 | 41.73 |
| | **1,687.16** | **1,127.05** |

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**29. Other expenses**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Utility expenses | 77.67 | 69.20 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 163.36 | 139.60 |
| Buildings | 29.99 | 38.66 |
| IT Systems | 50.92 | 38.82 |
| Others | 22.66 | 25.17 |
| Manpower hire charges | 189.98 | 168.62 |
| Airport Operator fees | 139.54 | 113.39 |
| Security related expenses | 28.13 | 23.49 |
| Insurance | 27.58 | 23.68 |
| Consumables | 17.80 | 15.90 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 92.66 | 66.64 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 44.99 | 48.74 |
| Rates and taxes | 44.75 | 40.84 |
| Rent (including lease rentals) | 2.17 | 2.12 |
| Advertising and sales promotion | 17.42 | 30.99 |
| Communication costs | 2.09 | 2.34 |
| Printing and stationery | 2.24 | 1.77 |
| Directors' sitting fees | 0.19 | 0.23 |
| Provision for non-moving inventory | 0.31 | 1.07 |
| Payment to auditors (refer note A below) | 1.37 | 1.39 |
| Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / bad debts written off | 2.57 | - |
| Exchange difference (net) | 0.17 | 0.48 |
| Corporate cost allocation | 113.96 | 83.40 |
| Collection charges (net) | 2.77 | 3.84 |
| Donations | 0.02 | 0.51 |
| CSR expenditure (refer note B below) | 5.93 | 6.00 |
| Property, plant and equipment written off | 1.16 | 0.06 |
| Expenses of commercial property development | 26.78 | 28.59 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 8.23 | 3.92 |
| | **1,117.41** | **979.46** |

**A. Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)**
(Excluding Goods and service tax)

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **As Auditor** | | |
| Audit fee | 1.12 | 1.03 |
| Tax audit fee | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| **Other services** | | |
| - Other services (including certification fees) | 0.07 | 0.20 |
| -Reimbursement of expenses | 0.12 | 0.10 |
| | **1.37** | **1.39** |

**B. Details of CSR expenditure:**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year** | - | - |

**b) Amount spent during the year ended**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 5.93 | **5.93** |

**c) Amount spent during the year ended**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 6.00 | **6.00** |

* Includes Rs 3.20 crores (March 31, 2024 : Rs 3.50 crores) contribution to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation for various CSR activities related to health, education, gender equality and women empowerment as approved by CSR committee [refer note 35(a) and 35(c)]

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**30. Exceptional items**

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Property tax settlement with Delhi Cantonment Board (Refer note 37 (I) (d)) | - | (102.08) |
| Annual fee to AAI for the month of March 2022 (including interest) | - | (164.84) |
| Terminal 1D roof structure write off (refer note 45(q)) | (8.65) | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights (refer note 45(r)) | 100.00 | - |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest (Refer note 37 (I) (e)) | - | 446.21 |
| Dimunition in carrying value of investment | (0.27) | - |
| | 91.08 | 179.29 |

**31. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans [refer note 36 (c)] (A)** | **(2.42)** | **(1.00)** |
| **Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures (B)** | **(0.25)** | **(0.06)** |
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net) | 127.27 | (104.00) |
| Less: reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss | (0.28) | (0.20) |
| **Net movement of cash flow hedges (C)** | **126.99** | **(104.20)** |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | 124.32 | (105.26) |

**32. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

The following reflects the income/ (loss) and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

| | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Loss attributable to equity holders of the Holding Company** | (964.39) | (182.10) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used for Computing Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Earnings Per Share (Basic) (Rs) | (3.94) | (0.74) |
| Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (Rs) | (3.94) | (0.74) |
| Face value per share (Rs) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

## 33. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

### (a) Ageing schedules

### (i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

| | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2025** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Projects in progress | 406.15 | 167.51 | 25.54 | 155.30 | **754.50** |

| | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Projects in progress | 320.44 | 87.80 | 157.54 | 19.41 | **585.19** |

# No project is temporarily suspended.

**Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue**

| **As at March 31, 2025** | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1 - 2 years** | **2 - 3 years** | **More than 3 years** |
| Capital work in progress | - | - | - | - |

| **As at March 31, 2024** | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1 - 2 years** | **2 - 3 years** | **More than 3 years** |
| Phase-3A Project | 56.83 | - | - | - |

### (ii) Trade Receivables

**As at March 31, 2025**

| | | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Not due** | **Less than 6 months** | **6 months - 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 78.91 | 3.16 | 1.96 | 11.02 | 6.87 | **101.92** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 2.02 | **2.29** |
| Disputed trade receivable-Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less:- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | - | - | (0.27) | (2.02) | **(2.29)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2025*** | - | **78.91** | **3.16** | **1.96** | **11.02** | **6.87** | **101.92** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 42.75 | 16.56 | 14.89 | 4.96 | 10.61 | **89.77** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | 0.20 | - | 2.03 | **2.23** |
| Disputed trade receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | - | (0.20) | - | (2.03) | **(2.23)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2024*** | - | **42.75** | **16.56** | **14.89** | **4.96** | **10.61** | **89.77** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above.

### (iii) Trade Payables

**As at March 31, 2025**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 60.35 | 16.54 | 20.96 | 0.00 | - | - | **97.85** |
| Others | 376.13 | 16.92 | 40.13 | 0.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **434.11** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 39.87 | 10.07 | 6.80 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.06 | **56.85** |
| Others | 536.80 | 25.84 | 47.57 | 0.75 | 0.07 | 0.35 | **611.38** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**(b)Promoter Shareholding in Holding Company: -**

| Name of promoter | As at March 31, 2025 | | | As at March 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 1,812,999,898 | 74% | 10% | 1,567,999,898 | 64% | Nil |
| GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |

**(c)** The Holding Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Holding Company for holding any Benami property.

**(d)** The Holding Company has no transactions/balances with companies which are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the best of the knowledge of Holding Company's management.

**(e)** The Holding Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

**(f)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

**(g)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Holding Company its associate companies and joint venture shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

**(h)** The Holding Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

**(i)** The Holding Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

**(j)** The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Holding Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

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**(k)** The Holding Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

**(l)** The Holding Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

**(m)** The Holding Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

**(n)** The Holding Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

**34. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Holding Company's 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.

**34.1 Judgements**

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

**Discounting rate**

The Holding 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. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2024.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract**

The Holding Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Holding Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Holding Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

**Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

The Holding Company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives Holding Company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical services. The

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management of the Holding Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to the Holding Company. Holding Company's concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from Holding Company, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management of Holding Company has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Holding Company.

**Applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

Management of CELEBI has assessed applicability of Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – "Service concession arrangements" to Concessionaire agreement entered into by the CELEBI which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop modernise and manage the existing Cargo terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new domestic terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. In assessing the applicability, management of CELEBI has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of the arrangement entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management of CELEBI has determined that this arrangement meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

**Annual Fee to AAI**

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Holding Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of Holding Company with certain specified exclusions.
Management of the Holding Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss 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 MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS consolidated financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits (refer note 37 (I) (e), (f) and 45 (g)).

**34.2 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 Holding Company based on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Holding Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Taxes**

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

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**Defined benefit plans**

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management of the Holding Company 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 36(c).

**Provision for periodic maintenance**

As part of the CELEBI's contractual obligation to maintain the cargo terminal to a specified level of serviceability, CELEBI has recognised a provision for planned maintenance in their financial statement. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to replace the assets, inflation percentage and the expected timing of those costs. CELEBI has calculated the provision using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method based on the-following assumptions:

- Discount rate: 8.44% p.a.

- Inflation percentage: 6 % p.a.

**Provision for Leave encashment**

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date [refer note 36(a)].

**Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Holding 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 [refer note 37(I)].

**Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 39, 40 and 41 for further disclosures.

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Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**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 Holding 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.

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Delhi International Airport Limited
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

35. Related Party Transactions

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

| Description of relationship | Name of the related parties |
|---|---|
| Ultimate Holding Company (Group) | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| Holding company | GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited)[2 and 3] |
| Associates | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited |
| | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited |
| | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited |
| | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited |
| | DIGI Yatra Foundation |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | GMR Consulting services Private Limited |
| | GMR Aviation Private Limited |
| | Raxa Security Services Limited |
| | GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited |
| | GMR Highways Limited |
| | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[1] |
| | GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited |
| | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | GMR Green Energy Limited |
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |
| | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited |
| Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited (wef. March 05, 2025) |
| Joint ventures | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited |
| | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited |
| | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | Airports Authority of India |
| | Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide (till March 07, 2025) |
| Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member | GMR Aboitiz Cebu Airport Corporation (till October 30, 2024) |
| Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists | GMR Varalaksmi Foundation |
| Key Management Personnel | Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman |
| | Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director |
| | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Director |
| | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Director |
| | Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director |
| | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director |
| | Mr. Regis Lacote - Director |
| | Mr. Pierre-Etienne Mathély-Alternate Director to Mr. Regis Lacote (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms Denitza Weismantel- Director-Nominee Director of Fraport |
| | Mr. Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel |
| | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthalum - Independent Director |
| | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director |
| | Mr. Fabien Lawson - Director (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms. Bilal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director |
| | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director |
| | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra- Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. December 09, 2023) |
| | Ms. Rubina Ali - Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Dr Srinivas Hanumankar - Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. October 01, 2023) |
| | Mr. Philippe Pascal - Non Executive Director (till October 26, 2023) |
| | Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022 to November 29, 2023) |
| | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (till September 30, 2023) |
| | Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer |
| | Mr. Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer |
| | Mr. Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary |

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1. GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited".

2.The Board of directors of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (GIL) in its meeting held on March 19, 2023 had approved a detailed Scheme of Merger of GMR Airports Limited (GAL) with GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL) followed by merger of Merged GIDL with the GIL, referred hereinafter as Merger Scheme. Subsequent to year ended March 31, 2024, the Merger Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chandigarh bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated June 11, 2024 (Certified Copy of the order received on July 02, 2024). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by GAL, GIDL and GIL on July 25, 2024 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

Pursuant to a Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement among GMR Airports Limited, GMR Infra Developers Limited, and GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "Scheme"), the name of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited stands changed to GMR Airports Limited (Formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) with effect from September 11, 2024 Accordingly, GMR Airports Limited is now the Holding Company of the Company

3. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Limited" from "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 11, 2024.

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Delhi International Airport Limited
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

35 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures** | | |
| **Investments in Unquoted Equity Share** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 54.81 | 52.81 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 20.61 | 17.23 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 88.46 | 69.02 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 71.74 | 51.35 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 1.32 | 0.85 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 12.78 | 12.58 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 247.35 | 276.61 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 57.25 | 62.35 |
| **Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.96 | 0.65 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.00 | 0.31 |
| GMR Highways Limited | - | 1.14 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.08 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 2.77 | 2.75 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.01 | 4.69 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.26 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 4.91 | 3.56 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.02 | 3.61 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.49 | 4.45 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations And Maintenance Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Aboitiz Cebu Airport Corporation | - | 0.07 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| **Other Financial Assets-Current** | | |
| **Unbilled receivables-Current** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 10.33 | 8.74 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 39.15 | 29.74 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 27.40 | 23.57 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 3.77 | 2.49 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 24.39 | 22.90 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.13 | 0.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.50 | 2.41 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.91 | 1.00 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 2.21 | - |

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Delhi International Airport Limited
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

35 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Other recoverable from related parties- Non-Current | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 446.21 | 446.21 |
| Other recoverable from related parties- Current | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 0.11 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.11 | - |
| Associates | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 43.21 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Advance to suppliers | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | - | 19.80 |
| Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 43.21 |
| Other Financial Assets - Current | | |
| Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund) | | |
| Holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.07 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 101.20 | 92.87 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | - | 0.23 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.28 | 0.27 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.57 | 0.54 |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 23.23 | 22.77 |
| Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current | | |
| Holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 40.21 | 44.45 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.13 | - |
| Associates | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.13 | - |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.78 | - |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company) | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 14.39 | 3.95 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.10 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 20.99 | 10.52 |
| GMR Varalakshmi Foundation | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limit | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.63 | - |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 40.05 | 211.77 |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | - | 52.86 |
| Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 998.40 | 789.68 |

Delhi International Airport Limited
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35 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.50 | 1.44 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 2.92 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.65 | 0.28 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 236.56 | 1.67 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.64 | - |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - non current** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.26 | 0.24 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 25.37 | 22.03 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 210.74 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 80.88 | 62.57 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.91 | 0.81 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 18.54 | 16.52 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.28 | 5.94 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.73 | 1.28 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.42 | 0.34 |
| | | |
| **Unearned Revenue - Current** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.41 | 0.21 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.59 | 0.89 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.46 | 0.38 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.16 | 0.12 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | - |
| | | |
| **Unearned Revenue - Non-Current** | | |
| **Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.21 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | | |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.11 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 10.47 | 8.68 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.54 | 1.57 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.52 | 0.55 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.01 | 0.98 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.16 | 13.22 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.31 | 0.24 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |

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Delhi International Airport Limited
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

35 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.06 | 1.18 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 92.04 | 85.14 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 6.90 | 8.46 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.55 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 7.31 | 8.23 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 1.29 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 3.06 | 2.73 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.09 | 0.13 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.06 | 0.09 |
| | | |
| **Other Liabilities** | | |
| Current | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 6.12 | 0.25 |
| | | |
| **Other Current Liabilities** | | |
| **Capital creditors** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.06 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.48 |
| | | |
| **Other Liabilities- Current** | | |
| **Advance From Customers- Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.25 | - |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.46 | 0.44 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.06 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.25 |

**Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.**

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Delhi International Airport Limited
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35 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Received** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | 0.36 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | - |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.00 | - |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.58 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.26 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.61 | 0.12 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 0.11 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.31 | - |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Refunded** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.31 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.97 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.61 | - |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | 0.01 |
| **Intercompany loan given** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 1.00 |
| **Intercompany loan received** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 1.00 |
| **Marketing Fund Billed** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.69 | 2.43 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 21.67 | 19.44 |
| **Marketing Fund Utilised** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.29 | 0.45 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.05 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 3.12 | 11.21 |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 8.03 | 12.82 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.31 | 0.72 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 2.99 |
| **Non-aeronautical revenue** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 3.63 | 2.19 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.76 | 38.69 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 697.05 | 625.30 |

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दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

35 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 231.49 | 204.65 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 342.68 | 318.94 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 65.25 | 57.42 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 104.94 | 92.56 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.10 | 0.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.98 | 2.58 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | - | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 4.99 | 1.82 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.95 | 1.00 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.13 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.94 | 10.06 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 1.86 | 1.95 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 3.92 | - |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.90 | 2.61 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | - | 0.03 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 2.52 | - |
| **Aeronautical Revenue** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | - |
| **Other Income** | | |
| **Discounting income** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.99 | 7.21 |
| **Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.62 | 1.70 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 10.47 | 8.83 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.58 | 0.60 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.52 | 8.33 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.30 | 0.27 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| **Other Revenue** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.05 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.05 |

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दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**35 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 24.71 | 23.38 |
| **Annual Fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 2,496.08 | 2 265.29 |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.12 | 0.09 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 2.08 | 1.94 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.34 | 6.61 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.74 | 0.69 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 3.13 | 2.76 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 25.90 | 10.47 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | - |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.20 | 3.50 |
| **Finance Cost** | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 3.96 | 4.22 |
| **Rent** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.34 | 15.94 |
| **Legal & Professional fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.79 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | - | 1.00 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | 0.06 |
| **Employee benefit expenses -Training expenses** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 1.77 | 2.48 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.02 | 0.05 |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences. since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

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दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

35 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Manpower hire charges** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 84.07 | 74.84 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.01 | 0.59 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 11.05 | 11.44 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Others** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.01 |
| **Airport Operator fees** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 139.54 | 113.39 |
| **Corporate Cost Allocation** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 113.96 | 83.40 |
| **Security related expenses** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 31.61 | 25.87 |
| **Utility Expenses** | | |
| **Electricity charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 186.12 | 176.04 |
| **Electricity charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 10.61 | 10.04 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 5.04 | 3.84 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 13.27 | 11.66 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 5.62 | 4.63 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 15.01 | 13.81 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.04 | 0.13 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)3 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 20.86 | 21.50 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.16 | - |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.19 | 0.24 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13.35 | 13.33 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.07 | - |
| **Water charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.25 | 1.39 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.36 | 1.56 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.45 | 3.48 |

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

35 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.03 | - |
| **Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 0.47 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.25 | 1.13 |
| **Airport Entry Fees Recovered** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| **Consultancy Charges recovered** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.83 |
| **SGA License** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 3.45 | - |
| **Recovery of Collection Charges** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 3.20 | 0.38 |
| **Event Management Expenses** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.09 | - |
| **Directors' sitting fees** | | |
| **Key Management Personnel** | | |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidela | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Mr Pankaj Malhotra | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Ms. Vidya | - | 0.01 |
| Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.93 | 0.84 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | - | 0.03 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 1.11 | 1.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.62 | 0.61 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.84 | 0.75 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Highways Limited | | |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Service | 0.34 | - |

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**35 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.62 | 0.36 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | 0.01 | - |
| | | |
| **Exceptional items** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 164.84 |
| Airports Authority of India ( Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest) | - | 446.21 |

**Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.**

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Chartered Accountants

**36. Retirement and other employee benefit: -**

**Employee benefit: -**

**a) Leave Obligation**

The leave obligation covers the Holding Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 44.95 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 36.37 crores) is presented as current in these consolidated financial statements since the Holding Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Holding Company has recognised Rs. 19.46 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 17.08 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| **Employer's contribution to** | | |
| Provident and other fund# | 15.39 | 13.28 |
| Superannuation fund* | 4.07 | 3.80 |
| **Total** | **19.46** | **17.08** |

# Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers CPD Rs. 0.64 Crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.62 Crore)

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.12 Crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.15 Crore).

The Holding Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

**(c) Gratuity expense**

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

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

Net employee benefit expense:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Current Service Cost | 3.24 | 2.68 |
| Net Interest Cost | (0.16) | (0.01) |
| **Total** | **3.08** | **2.67** |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial loss due to DBO experience | 1.32 | 0.30 |
| Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO financial assumptions changes | 1.10 | 0.70 |
| **Actuarial loss recognized in OCI** | **2.42** | **1.00** |

**Balance Sheet**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | (38.54) | (33.39) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 39.39 | 35.64 |
| **Defined Benefit Plan Asset** | **0.85** | **2.25** |

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 33.40 | 29.78 |
| Interest cost | 2.24 | 2.10 |
| Current service cost | 3.24 | 2.68 |
| Acquisition cost | (0.28) | (0.09) |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.48) | (2.07) |
| Actuarial loss on obligation-experience | 1.32 | 0.30 |
| Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption | 1.10 | 0.70 |
| **Closing defined benefit obligation** | **38.54** | **33.40** |

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 35.64 | 26.72 |
| Interest income on plan assets | 2.41 | 2.11 |
| Contributions by employer | 3.82 | 8.88 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.48) | (2.07) |
| **Closing fair value of plan assets** | **39.39** | **35.64** |

The Holding Company will not contribute to gratuity fund during the year ending on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) |
| Investments with insurer managed funds | 100 | 100 |

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

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 6.60% | 7.00% |
| Salary escalation | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| Expected rate of return on assets* | 7.00% | 7.00% |
| Attrition rate | 5.00% | 5.00% |

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

| Assumptions | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Discount rate** | | |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase | (2.64) | (2.24) |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease | 3.03 | 2.56 |
| **Future salary increases** | | |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase | 2.49 | 2.11 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease | (2.28) | (1.93) |
| **Attrition Rate** | | |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase | 0.15 | 0.21 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease | (0.17) | (0.24) |

The sensitivity analysis 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.

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*The Holding Company do not expect any material variation in the value of **fair value of plan assets** on account of change in expected rate of return on plan assets

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2024:10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

| Year Ending | Amount |
|---|---|
| March 31, 2026 | 4.87 |
| March 31, 2027 | 3.15 |
| March 31, 2028 | 3.37 |
| March 31, 2029 | 3.74 |
| March 31, 2030 | 3.38 |

**37. Commitments and Contingencies**

**I. Contingent Liabilities: claims against the Holding Company not acknowledged as debts:**

| | Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department) * | 64.29 | 64.29 |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (a), (b) and (c) below] | 67.13 | 69.48 |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (d) below] | - | - |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (e) and (f) below] | | |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 187.33 crores. (March 31, 2024: Rs. 80.30 crores).

# Matters disputed with respect to item (ii) (b), pertains to various miscellaneous cases hence the amount has not been disclosed dispute wise separately.

a) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by the Holding Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Holding Company had replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Holding Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Holding Company had filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department had filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company had filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2025. Further, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these consolidated financial statements.

b) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein Holding Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Holding Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Holding Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Holding Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Holding Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

c) The GST department has issued Show Cause Notice (SCN) u/s 73 of the CGST Act, 2017, with reference number ZD0709230249437 dated September 23, 2023, for the tax period July 2017 to March 2018 alleging the tax demand amounting Rs. 57.75 crores pertaining to goods and services tax with an equal amount of interest. The demand has been raised in relation to (1) short payment of tax on output tax liability (2) excess ITC claimed basis reconciliation with table 8A of GSTR-9 (3) non-reversal of ITC under rule 42 and (4) claim of ineligible credit blocked under section 17(5) etc. The demand raised is system driven without looking into the actuals facts of each point raised. SCN does not contain any invoice wise detail while alleging the wrong claim of ITC or short payment of output tax. The SCN also carries various irregularities such as it has been issued without signature, no prior intimation regarding the issuance of the SCN has been provided neither through electronic means (i.e., email/ SMS) nor through physical correspondence and prescribed limit to issue SCN by a proper authorised officer seems to have not been followed. Basis the above, the Holding Company is of view that SCN is vague and will not sustain.

The Holding Company had filed its reply to SCN by November 18, 2023, the assessing officer has passed order on December 15, 2023 contemplating final demand of Rs. 1.09 crores (included interest and penalty) which is included in contingent liability above.

The Holding Company has filed an appeal against the order.

d) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs.9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Holding Company has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores.

The Holding Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Holding Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Holding Company, upon the Holding Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Holding Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Holding Company and ignoring all contentions of the Holding Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Holding Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Holding Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Holding Company till next hearing. During the pendency of writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 2,599.46 crores for the triennial financial years 2019-20 to 2021-22 after considering amount paid by the Holding Company.

The hearing in the matter was concluded on August 9, 2023 and order has been pronounced. To put a quietus to the issue and in the interest of justice as well as to achieve parity and uniformity to the property tax being levied by MCD, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has set aside the previous assessments and ordered that fresh assessments shall be done and property tax shall be levied as per Section 73(b) of the Cantonments Act, 2006 by DCB on 1,438.2017 acres of land of the airport within 30 days of the order.

The Holding Company had received the assessment order for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2023 towards property tax for Rs. 73.56 crores (after considering amount paid for Rs. 17.31 crores) on February 1, 2024 and for the financial year ended March 31, 2007 to financial year ended March 31, 2016 towards property tax for Rs. 55.58 crores on April 18, 2024 from DCB. DCB has not allowed the rebate of 25% which was provided in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

The Holding Company has made the payment of Rs. 50.85 crores against assessment order dated February 1, 2024 and Rs. 41.68 crores against assessment order dated April 18, 2024 after considering rebate of 25% as directed in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Holding Company had filed an application in Hon'ble Delhi High Court for directing DCB to provide Rs. 60.43 crores rebate as pronounced in its order dated August 9, 2023. The Holding Company has provided the additional amount of Rs. 102.08 crores for the property tax for the period FY 2006-07 to 2022-23 as an "Exceptional item" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

The matter was heard on May 10, 2024 and matter has been disposed off as DCB has agreed to provide the rebate.

e) The Holding Company issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from the month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI about the impact of Covid-19 on the Delhi International Airport and expressed its inability to perform its certain obligations under OMDA and thereby requested for excusal from payment of MAF on account of the same. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to Holding Company. Consequently, the Holding Company was entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee in accordance with OMDA, as notified to AAI. However, AAI had not agreed to such entitlement of the Holding Company under OMDA. This had resulted in dispute between the Holding Company and AAI and for the settlement of which, the Holding Company had invoked on September 18,

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2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, the Holding Company again requested to AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Limited.

In the absence of response from AAI, the Holding Company approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of the Holding Company, against AAI and ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank). The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,

- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and the Holding Company can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by the Holding Company and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were concluded in March 2023.

Before the Holding Company's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI had preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Delhi High Court, these proceedings were subsequently dismissed/disposed off in view of the settlement arrived at between the Holding Company and AAI.

Basis legal opinion obtained, the Holding Company was entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it was not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Holding Company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Holding Cmpany also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of the Holding Company had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the Holding Company had already protested, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount was sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Holding Company had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year ended March 31, 2021.
As an interim arrangement, the Parties (the Holding Company and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, had entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, the Holding Company is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both the Holding Company and AAI have filed copy of the settlement agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble Delhi High Court and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement was entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the then pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

The Arbitral Tribunal on January 06, 2024 (corrected on January 16, 2024) has pronounced the award dated December 21, 2023. As per the award, the Holding Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022.

AAI has filed Petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award on April 05, 2024 in Honourable Delhi High Court. The hearing in matter was held on April 29, 2024, wherein the Court has granted stay on the arbitration award subject to AAI depositing amount of Rs. 471.04 core payable to the Holding Company as per award within three weeks in the Court which AAI has deposited Rs. 471.04 crores in court on May 15, 2024. The argument in the matter was concluded on January 23, 2025. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgment dated March 07, 2025 has upheld the Arbitral Award and dismissed the petition of AAI. AAI has filed an appeal against order dated March 7, 2025 with Divisional Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, the hearing in matter is scheduled on July 16, 2025.

Basis the elaborate findings by Arbitral Tribunal on the claims of the Holding Company, the legal assessment of the petition filed by AAI and deposit of Rs. 471.04 crores made by AAI with the Hon'ble court, the management believes that the Holding Company has a strong case in its favour to succeed in maintaining the relief granted by arbitral tribunal on the excuse from payment of MAF during the period March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022 and the corresponding extension of the term of OMDA. Accordingly, the Holding Company has reversed the provision against advance created for Rs. 446.21 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and presented it as under "Exceptional items" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

Further, AAI has raised the invoice towards MAF of March 2022 on May 01, 2024 and requested payment along with interest. The Holding Company has paid MAF and interest to AAI on May 06, 2024. Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 156.81 crores for MAF of March 2022 and Rs. 8.03 crores for interest till March 31, 2024 has been provided for by the Holding Company under "Exceptional items" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

f) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Holding Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA and has not been provided in these consolidated financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the Holding Company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Holding Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though, the Holding Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 3 years.

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Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Holding Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Holding Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

**In addition to above following are the other matters:**

g) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Holding Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Holding Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Holding Company and the matter is now listed on May 26, 2025.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

h) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Holding Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Holding Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Holding Company, the Holding Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Holding Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Holding Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on May 26, 2025.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in these consolidated financial statements.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Holding Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Holding Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Holding Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Holding Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in the Holding Company's favour, the Holding Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

i) The Holding Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Holding Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Holding Company had cumulatively utilized

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custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Holding Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Holding Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Holding Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI had filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter has been adjourned for next hearing on September 3, 2025.

**II. Financial guarantees-** The Holding Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Holding Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

**III. Capital and Other Commitments:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The Holding Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 777.49 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 99.90 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2025 and Rs. 596.90 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 101.10 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2024.

**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. As per the terms of OMDA, the Holding Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Holding Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 37(I)(e) and (f)].

ii. In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited ("EDWPCPL"), the Holding Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and thereafter minimum 26% shareholding for next 10 years. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017. However, Holding Company has transferred 3,679 shares i.e. 23% shareholding of EDWPCPL in favour of Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Private Limited on June 27, 2024 and currently Holding Company is holding 4,160 Equity Shares i.e. 26% shareholding of EDWPCPL as on March 31, 2025.

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iii. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Holding Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

iv. During current and previous years, the Holding Company has entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

The terms of the above agreements is as below:

| Option Value (in USD Mn) | Period | | Call spread range (INR/USD) | Total Premium Payable | Premium paid/adjusted till | Premium outstanding as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
| 522.60 | December 6, 2016 | October 22, 2026 | 66.85 - 101.86 | 1,241.30 | 1,021.81 | 219.49 | 345.61 |
| 350.00 | June 24, 2019 | May 30, 2029 | 69.25-105.25* | 756.98 | 423.63 | 333.35 | 394.49 |
| 150.00 | February 27, 2020 | May 30, 2029 | 71.75-105.25* | 313.25 | 166.06 | 147.19 | 174.43 |

* During the year, the Holding Company has taken additional call spread option for range of 102.25 to 105.25.

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings and further taken additional spread during current year.

During the previous years, the Holding Company had entered into "Coupon only swap" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability in USD terms to INR terms on 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings. The interest rate payable on these borrowings is 8% p.a. on USD 150 million at a strike price of 71.69 INR per USD.

**With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates:**

v. The following investments have been pledged by the Holding Company towards borrowings by these companies:

| Company Name | As at March 31, 2025 | | As at March 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | - | 1,568,000 | 15,680,000 |

vi. In respect of the Holding Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

vii. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Holding Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Holding Company and the GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Holding Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has created a provision for impairment on its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 38.53 crores in the previous financial years.

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viii. The Holding Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and the Holding Company has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

## 38. Segment Information

The Holding 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 consolidated financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 45 (k).

**Major customers:** Revenue from one customer of the Holding Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 710.57 crores (March 31, 2024: 625.30 crores).

## 39. 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 consolidated financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

| Particulars | Carrying value | | Measured at Fair value | | Measured at Amortised Cost | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| **Financial Assets** | | | | | | |
| Current investments | 562.28 | 959.24 | 537.31 | 471.81 | 24.97 | 487.43 |
| Trade receivables | 101.92 | 89.77 | - | - | 101.92 | 89.77 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 222.82 | 719.29 | - | - | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 132.01 | 606.42 | - | - | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| Other financial assets | 2,358.27 | 1,976.69 | 1,427.99 | 1,087.49 | 930.28 | 889.2 |
| **Total** | **3,377.30** | **4,351.41** | **1,965.30** | **1,559.30** | **1,412.00** | **2,792.11** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 531.96 | 668.23 | - | - | 531.96 | 668.23 |
| Borrowings | 15,192.64 | 14,750.90 | - | - | 15,192.64 | 14750.9 |
| Lease liabilities | 363.36 | 406.32 | - | - | 363.36 | 406.32 |
| Other financial liabilities | 2,644.61 | 3,166.15 | - | - | 2,644.61 | 3166.15 |
| **Total** | **18,732.57** | **18,991.60** | - | - | **18,732.57** | **18,991.60** |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

The management of the Holding Company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

The Fair value of the other 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 liquidated state, the following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

**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:

The Holding 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, 2025, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

**40. Fair value hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Holding Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025:

| | **Fair value measurement using** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2025 | 537.31 | 537.31 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2025 | 1,427.99 | - | 1,427.99 | - |
| Total | | **1,965.29** | **537.31** | **1,427.99** | - |

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date of valuation | Total | Market prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2024 | 471.81 | 471.81 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2024 | 1,087.49 | - | 1,087.49 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,559.30** | **471.81** | **1,087.49** | - |

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2024.

**41. Risk Management**

**Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Holding Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Holding Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Holding Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Holding Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Holding Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Holding Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2025.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions, and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent liabilities is provided in Note 37 (1).

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

- 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 at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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**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 Holding Company is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Holding Company are at fixed rate of interest except interest for some of domestic NCDs issued by the Holding Company, whose coupon reset is linked to Holding Company's rating. However, the Holding Company has taken working capital demand loan (WCDL) facility from bank carries interest at Base rate (MCLR) plus 2% agreed spread, which is subject to reset at the end of agreed interval. The Holding Company's exposure to interest rate changes for WCDL is not material.

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

**(Rs. in crore)**

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2025** | **As at March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Variable rate borrowings | 209.00 | - |
| Fixed rate borrowings | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 |
| **Total borrowings** | **15,192.64** | **14,750.90** |

| **Particulars** | **Change in basis points** | **Effect on profit before tax (Rs. in crore)** |
|---|---|---|
| **March 31, 2025** | | |
| Increase | +50 | (1.05) |
| Decrease | -50 | 1.05 |
| **March 31, 2024** | | |
| Increase | +50 | - |
| Decrease | -50 | - |

**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 Holding Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings taken from banks. However, the Holding Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

**Cash flow hedges**

Foreign exchange call spread options 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 designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2025** | | **As at March 31, 2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | 1,427.99 | - | 1,087.49 | - |

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As at March 31, 2025 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 211.69 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2024 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 126.29 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Holding Company's profit/ (loss) before tax and equity is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Holding Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. There is no change in the process of doing sensitivity analysis as compared to previous year. The Holding Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

| | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax and equity | |
| **USD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/USD - Increase by 2.15% (previous year – 2.02%) | (0.12) | (0.05) |
| INR/USD - decrease by 2.15% (previous year – 2.02%) | 0.12 | 0.05 |
| | | |
| **EURO Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/EURO - Increase by 6.21% (previous year - 5.77%) | (0.06) | (0.08) |
| INR/EURO- decrease by 6.21% (previous year - 5.77%) | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| | | |
| **GBP Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/GBP - Increase by 6.28% (previous year -6.58%) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| INR/GBP - decrease by 6.28% (previous year -6.58%) | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | | |
| **AED Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AED - Increase by 5% (previous year 5%) | (0.00) | (0.04) |
| INR/AED - decrease by 5% (previous year 5%) | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| **AUD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AUD - Increase by 5% (previous year 5%) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| INR/ AUD - decrease by 5% (previous year 5%) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | |
| **CAD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CAD - Increase by 5% (previous year 5%) | (0.01) | 0.00 |
| INR/ CAD - decrease by 5% (previous year 5%) | 0.01 | 0.00 |

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**Liquidity risk**

The Holding Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Holding Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Nil) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in these consolidated financial statements. The Holding Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Holding Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

| Particulars | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2025** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 9,740.67 | 5,257.00 | **14,997.67** |
| Short term borrowings | - | - | 209.00 | - | - | **209.00** |
| Trade payables | - | 531.97 | - | - | - | **531.97** |
| Lease liability | - | 22.38 | 66.91 | 351.67 | 71.93 | **512.89** |
| Other financial liabilities | 3.82 | 838.94 | 312.91 | 329.01 | 3,563.39 | **5,048.06** |
| **Total** | **3.82** | **1,393.29** | **588.82** | **10,421.35** | **8,892.32** | **21,299.59** |
| | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 7,871.80 | 6,914.25 | **14,786.05** |
| Trade payables | - | 668.23 | - | - | - | **668.23** |
| Lease liability | - | 23.02 | 69.10 | 354.27 | 158.63 | **605.02** |
| Other financial liabilities | 57.51 | 1,490.59 | 230.65 | 454.22 | 3,495.00 | **5,727.97** |
| **Total** | **57.51** | **2,181.84** | **299.75** | **8,680.29** | **10,567.88** | **21,787.27** |

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

The Holding Company has available Rs. 488.84 crores of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 302.34 crores).

**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 Holding Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) 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 Holding Company subject to the Holding 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 and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Holding Company's treasury department in accordance with the Holding Company's policy.

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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 Holding 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.

The Holding Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

**Collateral**

As at March 31, 2025 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge of all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors, in each case, to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA;
(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights. titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Issuer in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements and the OMDA;
(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the operating revenues/ receivables of the Issuer (excluding dues owed to AAI, airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement; and

(iv) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the Issuer's accounts (to the extent permitted under the OMDA) and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Issuer pursuant to the Security Documents and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts (excluding accounts being maintained in relation to the airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund, any other statutory dues and Escrow Account Agreement under the OMDA and all monies required to be credited/deposited into the debt service reserve accounts and major maintenance reserve account under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement held for the benefit of other secured.

**42. Capital management**

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

The Holding 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 Holding Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Holding Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Holding Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year. Gearing ratio is higher as on March 31, 2025 due to delay in determination and implementation of CP-4 aeronautical tariff.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Long-term borrowings (including current maturities) | 14,983.64 | 14,750.90 |
| Current borrowings | 209.00 | - |
| **Total borrowings (I)** | **15,192.64** | **14,750.90** |
| Less: | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 222.82 | 719.29 |
| (ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 132.01 | 606.42 |
| (iii) Current investments | 574.78 | 959.24 |
| **Total cash and investments (II)** | **929.61** | **2,284.95** |
| **Net debt (A)= I-II** | **14,263.03** | **12,465.95** |
| Share Capital | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other Equity | (1,811.88) | (960.29) |
| **Total equity (B)** | **638.12** | **1,489.71** |
| **Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)** | **14,901.15** | **13,955.66** |
| **Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)** | **95.72%** | **89.33%** |

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Holding Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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**43. Investments in associates**

The Holding Company has investment in TIMDAA, CELEBI, TFS, DAPSPL and Digi Yatra Foundation as associates.

**1) Carrying Value of Investments in associates**

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying value of investment in associates | 236.94 | 191.27 |
| Share of profit for the year in associates | 88.93 | 75.05 |
| Share of OCI for the year in associates | (0.14) | (0.13) |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TIMDAA**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 67.24 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 34.31 crores) | 215.56 | 169.48 |
| Non-current assets | 64.93 | 66.22 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.19 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.15 crore) | (95.09) | (88.53) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.41 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.50 crore) | (8.18) | (8.85) |
| **Equity** | **177.22** | **138.32** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **88.46** | **69.02** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 5.19 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 3.17 crores) | 433.18 | 384.38 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (7.39) | (6.44) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.77 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.67 crore) | (0.78) | (0.67) |
| Employee benefits expense | (19.27) | (17.74) |
| Other expenses | (353.21) | (310.82) |
| **Profit before tax** | **52.53** | **48.71** |
| Current tax | (13.65) | (13.67) |
| Earlier year tax adjustments (net) | - | (0.14) |
| Deferred tax credit | 0.33 | 1.13 |
| Profit for the year | 39.21 | 36.03 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **39.21** | **36.03** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.25)** | **(0.20)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **19.57** | **17.98** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.12)** | **(0.10)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **CELEBI**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 88.03 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 130.88 crores) | 206.51 | 218.45 |
| Non-current assets* | 355.53 | 322.06 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 25.82 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 20.17 crores) | (208.92) | (178.46) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 24.15 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 36.22 crores) | (142.33) | (158.94) |
| **Equity** | **210.79** | **203.11** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **54.81** | **52.81** |

* Include adjustment of Rs 1.21 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs.1.23 crores) due to Holding Company accounting policy alignment.

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 14.78 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 16.44 crores) | 786.53 | 711.56 |
| Operations and maintenance expenses | (75.57) | (71.58) |
| Amortisation expense | (21.21) | (19.59) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 4.58 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 4.37 crores) | (12.83) | (11.61) |
| Employee benefits expense | (78.90) | (69.37) |
| Other expenses | (456.37) | (397.52) |
| **Profit before tax** | **141.65** | **141.89** |
| Current tax | (44.04) | (44.27) |
| Earlier year tax adjustments (net) | 14.36 | - |
| Deferred Tax credit | 7.77 | 7.36 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **119.74** | **104.98** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.07)** | **(0.23)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **31.13** | **27.29** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.02)** | **(0.06)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in TFS:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 4.78 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2.58 crores) | 52.51 | 34.34 |
| Non-current assets | 18.42 | 27.71 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024: Rs. Nil) | (17.14) | (14.65) |
| Non-current liabilities | (2.28) | (4.31) |
| **Equity** | **51.51** | **43.09** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **20.61** | **17.24** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 0.69 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs 0.66 crore) | 240.79 | 214.47 |
| Cost of material consumed | (39.85) | (42.19) |
| Purchase of stock-in-trade | (1.76) | (1.59) |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (5.59) | (5.30) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.24 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.60 crore) | (0.34) | (0.89) |
| Employee benefits expense | (31.66) | (31.38) |
| Other expenses | (103.76) | (93.96) |
| **Profit before tax** | **57.83** | **39.18** |
| Current tax | (14.94) | (9.92) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | (0.19) | 0.01 |
| Deferred tax expense | 0.68 | 0.56 |
| Profit for the year | 43.38 | 29.83 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **43.38** | **29.83** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.05** | **0.06** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **17.35** | **11.93** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.02** | **0.02** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DAPSPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 3.54 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.65 crores) | 244.60 | 224.41 |
| Non-current assets | 134.06 | 115.50 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 22.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 15.00 crores) | (79.61) | (60.29) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 143.90 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 165.58 crores) | (155.29) | (176.71) |
| **Equity** | **143.76** | **102.91** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **71.74** | **51.35** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 1.25 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs 10.49 crores) | 275.69 | 244.09 |
| Concession Fees | (104.79) | (92.55) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (13.97) | (15.55) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 15.84 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 17.14 crores) | (17.12) | (18.19) |
| Employee benefits expense | (16.14) | (15.77) |
| Other expenses | (63.66) | (55.02) |
| **Profit before tax** | **60.01** | **47.01** |
| Current tax | (18.36) | (15.73) |
| Deferred tax (expense)/ credit | (0.52) | 0.56 |
| Tax for previous year | (0.23) | - |
| MAT credit entitlement | - | 1.97 |
| Profit for the year | 40.90 | 33.81 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **40.90** | **33.81** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.04)** | **0.02** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **20.41** | **16.87** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.02)** | **0.01** |

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दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **Digi Yatra Foundation**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 3.93 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 5.35 crore) | 21.00 | 20.11 |
| Non-current assets | 0.14 | 0.07 |
| Current liabilities | (12.22) | (10.45) |
| Non-current liabilities | - | (4.00) |
| **Equity** | **8.92** | **5.73** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 14.80% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **1.32** | **0.85** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 31.68 | 21.30 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (0.05) | (0.02) |
| Finance cost | (0.37) | (0.29) |
| Employee benefits expense | (2.65) | (1.43) |
| Other expenses | (16.82) | (10.97) |
| **Profit before tax** | **11.79** | **8.59** |
| Current tax | - | - |
| Profit for the year | 11.79 | 8.59 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **11.79** | **8.59** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | - | - |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 14.80% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **1.74** | **1.27** |
| **Other adjustments related to previous year** | **(1.27)** | - |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **0.47** | **1.27** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | - | - |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**2) Commitments and Contingencies of Associates**

**I. Contingent Liabilities**

**TIMDAA:-**

a) TIMDAA had received demand notice dated February 05, 2021 from South Delhi Municipal Corporation ('SDMC') in relation to property tax for the period 2010-11 onwards in respect of hoardings erected on different locations in the SDMC Area, on the basis of the order passed by Delhi High Court in its judgement dated October 22, 2020 in WP(c) 8118 of 2012 titled Delhi International Airport Limited vs SDMC. TIMDAA had sought legal opinion on certainty of the claims with SDMC. Based on the legal opinion and internal assessment, TIMDAA considers that the claim is untenable and that the likelihood of any liability devolving on TIMDAA in the said matter is not probable. TIMDAA has also responded to the said notice of SDMC on February 16, 2021 and further, on October 18, 2021, which is currently pending disposal.

b) Claims against TIMDAA not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2025: Rs. 0.14 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.35 crore)

c) TIMDAA received a show cause notice dated December 08, 2023 from GST Department for the year 2018-19 with demand aggregating to Rs. 4.03 crores including interest and penalty, on account of certain mismatch between different GST returns filed by TIMDAA along with alleged ineligible input tax credit claimed by TIMDAA. TIMDAA has filed reply of the same on February 11, 2024. Further GST Department issued demand order dated April 27, 2024 of Rs. 0.23 crore and TIMDAA has filed appeal against said demand order on June 17, 2024.

During the current year, TIMDAA received a show cause notice dated May 28, 2024 from GST Department for the year 2019-20 with demand aggregating to Rs. 0.79 crore including interest & penalty, on account of certain mismatch between different GST returns filed by TIMDAA along with alleged ineligible input tax credit claimed by TIMDAA. TIMDAA has filed reply of the same on July 11, 2024. Further GST Department issued demand order dated August 18, 2024 of Rs. 0.33 crore and TIMDAA has filed the appeal against said demand order on November 15, 2024.

The management of TIMDAA, based on its internal assessment, for both of the above matters believes that while filing GSTR -9, TIMDAA has made certain corrections to the amounts reported in GSTR- 1 and GSTR -3B as per GST Regulations and further, the demand in respect of ineligible input tax credit is untenable since the respective dealers were active at the time of claim of input tax credit by TIMDAA and accordingly, the management of TIMDAA believes that the likelihood of any liability devolving on TIMDAA is not probable and thus, no adjustment is considered necessary in financial statements at this stage.

d) Claims by customers (along with interest) in the normal course of business may be payable as and when the outcome of the related matters are finally determined. Management of TIMDAA based on the legal inputs and historic trends, believes that no material liability will devolve on TIMDAA, in respect of such matters.

e) Guarantees: - TIMDAA provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 0.58 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.58 crore) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 0.04 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.03 crore) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

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**CELEBI: -**

**f) Claims made against the CELEBI not acknowledged as debts**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Goods and Service Tax # | 1.00 | 66.12 |
| Penalty levied by the Tribunal, disputed by the Company | 0.17 | 0.01 |
| Third party claims* | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| | **1.83** | **66.79** |

*Excluding certain claims from the outsourced employees of the CELEBI where the amount in not ascertainable.

#Demands (including penalty and interest) pertaining to F.Y. 2017-2018 mainly pertains to under-declaration of output tax and FY 2019- 2020 pertains to interest on late filing of GSTR-3B. CELEBI has filed an appeal for both the years with GST Appellate Authority.

In the previous year, CELEBI had challenged the order passed by the officer demanding Rs 65.55 crores for the FY 2018-19 and filed a writ application at High Court, New Delhi . During the year, the High Court has set aside the impugned order and remanded the matter to the adjudicating authority for fresh assessment. CELEBI has received final assessment with Nil demand.

Based on the expert opinion taken/status of the case, the management of CELEBI believes that the CELEBI has strong chances of success in the above mentioned cases and hence no provision is considered necessary at this point in time as the likelihood of liability devolving on the CELEBI is less than probable. The expected outcome is depended upon on the judgement of the relevant judiciary authority.

**g) Income Tax cases**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| AY 2011-12 | 13.65 | 13.65 |
| AY 2012-13 | 2.97 | 2.12 |

CELEBI had claimed deduction in the income tax under Section 80-IA for the A.Y. 2011-12 and A.Y. 2012-13. The deduction was not allowed by the Income tax department and the department raised demand of Rs 13.65 crores and Rs 2.97 crores respectively for A.Y 2011-12 and A.Y. 2012-13. The matter was appealed by CELEBI in ITAT. CELEBI had received favorable orders from ITAT for A.Y. 2011-2012 and A.Y. 2012-2013 relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. However Income tax department has challenged ITAT judgement and moved to Hon'ble High court for both years. During the year, CELEBI has received an adverse order from High Court, wherein order passed by the ITAT was set aside and the demand has been reinstated. CELEBI is in process of filing SLP for AY 2011-12 and AY 2012-23 in Supreme Court.

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Further with respect to AY 2018-19 and AY 2020-21 there are refunds of Rs. 12.79 crores and 19.94 crores due to section 80-IA deduction claimed by CELEBI in Income Tax returns against which receivables in the books is Rs. 1.88 crores and nil respectively. The matter is pending at Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

The Government of India introduced the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Scheme (VSV) 2024 (Amnesty Scheme) for setting the long pending disputes. CELEBI opted for settlement for the assessment years AY 2011-12, AY 2018-19 and AY 2020-21 under the Amnesty scheme. CELEBI has filed Form-1/declaration under VSV declaring tax payable of Rs. 9.94 crores and refund of Rs. 1.50 crores and Rs. 14.05 crores with respect to AY 2011-12, AY 2018-19 and AY 2020-21 respectively. The said declaration are currently under review by the Income Tax department and as of the reporting date, final acceptance orders from the department is pending.

For the AY 2011-12 and AY 2012-13, related tax disputed liability, previously disclosed as contingent liability, continue to be disclosed as contingent liability. Upon receipt of the orders, necessary accounting adjustments will be made in books of accounts.

Furthermore, CELEBI is carrying aggregate provision amounting to Rs 33.75 crores (including interest of Rs. 1.37 crores) in respect of A.Y. 2021-22 in respect of 80-IA matter. CELEBI has chosen to keep the tax liability in the books in light of the issues surrounding the admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA .

During the year, CELEBI has reversed income tax liabilities of Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 14.47 crores (including interest of Rs. 1.11 crores) pertaining to AY 2017-18 and AY 2019-20 which were no longer payable due to expiry of statutory time limits under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The amount of tax provision reversed of Rs. 14.36 crores has been disclosed as "Tax adjustment in respect of earlier years" in the statement of profit and loss.

**h) PF matter**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated February 28, 2019 and subsequent review petition has ruled in respect of compensation for the purpose of Provident Fund contribution under the Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952.

There is significant uncertainty as to how the liability, if any, should be calculated for the period up to February 28, 2019 as it is impacted by multiple variables, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether the interest and penalties may be assessed. The Management of CELEBI have determined that on account of the practicality of application of the judgement, CELEBI would not be in a position to determine the liability as of now, CELEBI is of the opinion that the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

CELEBI has started complying with the above judgement with effect from March 2019.

Footnotes to (a), (b) and (c)

Further ultimate outflow of resources embodying economic benefits in respect of the matters are uncertain as it depends on the final outcome of the matters involved.

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**TFS: -**

i) **Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts***

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| a) VAT demand including interest thereon on account of disallowance of input tax credit | - | 0.04 |
| b) Income Tax matters for assessment year 2017-18 & 2022-23 mainly on account of disallowances of royalty expenses by the Income-Tax Department. The matter is pending in appeal with the ITAT(Appeals) & CIT(Appeals) respectively. | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| | **0.18** | **0.22** |

*The management of TFS believes that the chances of any liability devolving on the TFS in the above matters is not probable and accordingly, no adjustment is currently necessary in these financial statements at this stage.

j) TFS has provided various bank guarantees of Rs. 10.32 crores (March 31, 2024- Rs. 9.89 crores) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 1.39 crores (March 31, 2024- Rs. 1.40 crores) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees and Secured against a) Exclusive charge on the current assets of the Company, b) Escrow of receivables, c) Pledge on 28% shareholding of the Holding Company and Travel Food Services Limited (formerly known as Travel Food Services Private Limited ). Further with effect from December 12, 2024, pledge on 28% shareholding of the Holding Company has been released and with effect from March 31, 2025, pledge on 28% shareholding of Travel Food Services Limited (formerly known as Travel Food Services Private Limited ) has been released.

**DAPSPL:-**

k) Penalty for compounding under section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been levied on DAPSPL amounting to Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.10 crore) by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

l) During the previous year appeal is filed by DAPSPL against order under section 143(3) of Income tax Act 1961 for the assessment year 2020-21. the amount involved in Rs. 0.08 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.08 crore).

m) During the year appeal is filed by GST department against order under section 73 of Income tax Act 1961 for the financial year 2019-20, the amount involved in Rs. 0.33 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. Nil).

**II. Capital and Other Commitments of Associates:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The capital commitments of associates are as below:

| Particulars | TFS | | DAPSPL | | TIMDAA | | CELEBI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
| Capital Commitments | 0.56 | 0.80 | 4.41 | 1.58 | 2.66 | 4.48 | 10.81 | 17.64 |

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**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. DAPSPL has entered into a Concessionaire Agreement with the Holding Company which gives DAPSPL has right to develop, operate, maintain, modernize and manage the vehicle parking and existing cargo terminal on revenue share model for a period of 25 years from the date of its operation. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the concessionaire agreement for the respective years.

Further DAPSPL has entered into a Concessionaire Agreement with the Holding Company on March 07, 25 which gives the DAPSPL right to develop, operate, maintain, modernise and manage the vehicle parking and other ancillary parking services at terminal 1 of IGIA on revenue share model for a period till the date of expiry of the present validity of OMDA i.e. May 2, 2036, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the License Agreement. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the concessionaire agreement for the respective years.

ii. TIMDAA has entered into memorandum of understanding with South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) on February 23, 2018, wherein TIMDAA has agreed to pay charges equivalent to 25% of revenue to SDMC for each of the outdoor advertisement sites as approved by SDMC. Revenue for current year includes Rs. 90.24 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 89.00 crores) [March 31, 2024 - Rs. 82.85 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 81.35 crores)] from outdoor advertisement sites permitted by SDMC.

During the previous year, in respect of renewal of memorandum of understanding ('MoU') between the TIMDAA and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) for outdoor sites is based on the order passed by Delhi High Court in its judgement dated March 20, 2024 in WP(c) 2709 of 2024 wherein the TIMDAA is agreeable to pay, 50% of DIAL's share of revenue earned through advertisements at the outdoor media sites approved by MCD at the Delhi International Airport. In so far as SDMC's claim of demanding 50% of DIAL's earnings of proportionate dividend as a shareholder of the TIMDAA is concerned, TIMDAA is agreeable to pay to MCD such proportionate dividend, upon payment of the same to DIAL, subject to outcome of the writ petition that the TIMDAA intends to file to challenge such demand. In the event such challenge is decided in favour of TIMDAA, then the proportionate dividend paid to MCD shall be adjusted from future revenue/fee that is payable to MCD, without any objection by MCD.

The proposed MoU would be subject to the final approval given by the Corporation, through Standing Committee.

TIMDAA has accordingly taken provision in books as per the order stated above and accordingly no adjustment is considered necessary in financial statements.

**3) Dividend received from Associates**

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| Name of the entity | During the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
| TFS | 14.00 | 5.60 |
| CELEBI | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| DAPSPL | - | 10.16 |

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**4) Leases**

**(I) In case of DAPSPL:**

On April 1, 2019, DAPSPL has adopted IND AS-116, Leases, using modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of Ind AS 116, did not have any material impact for the year ended March 31, 2025. Hence no adjustment has been done in the Financials related to the standard. However, the DAPSPL has taken some operating lease as a lessee for which disclosures are made below:

On September 01, 2019, the DAPSPL has taken guest house on monthly rental of Rs 0.05 crore for first 11 months with 7% escalation after every 11 months for recurring two lease renewals on non- cancellable period of 33 months which is further renewable for the same period at the option of lessor, to be exercised prior to 3 months before the expiry of the agreement. The lease agreement further renewed for 33 Month on March 01, 2025.

On January 02, 2023, the DAPSPL has taken guest house on monthly rental of Rs 0.07 crore for first 11 months after 11 months for recurring one lease renewal. On expiry of above 22 months the lease may be renewed at the option of lessor, to be exercised prior to 3months before the expiry of the agreement. Lease agreement has been further renewed in November 24.

Below are the minimum lease payment as per agreement:

| Period | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 1.38 | 1.59 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 2.35 | 1.15 |

**(II) In case of TFS**

TFS has entered into cancellable operating lease arrangement for a warehouse. Lease payments recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2025 is Rs. 0.13 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.13 crore) being short term lease. Under the terms of the agreement, TFS has provided interest free security deposit.

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**44. Investments in Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company's investments in DAFFPL, DASPL, GBHHPL and DDFSPL are classified as joint ventures.

**1) Carrying Value of Investments of joint ventures:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying Value of Investment in joint ventures | 304.60 | 351.53 |
| Carrying Value of Investment in joint ventures held for sale | 12.78 | - |
| Share of profit for the year in joint ventures | 97.57 | 97.87 |
| Share of OCI for the year in joint ventures | (0.11) | 0.07 |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of **DAFFPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 1.51 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 23.18 crores) | 6.64 | 29.52 |
| Non-current assets | 571.58 | 625.92 |
| Current liabilities | (12.02) | (12.39) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 30.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 80.46 crores) | (345.99) | (403.24) |
| **Equity** | **220.21** | **239.81** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **57.25** | **62.35** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 2.68 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 3.44 crores) | 77.90 | 83.98 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (65.20) | (49.62) |
| Finance cost | (31.09) | (28.24) |
| Employee benefits expense | (2.67) | (2.19) |
| Other expenses | (4.98) | (5.36) |
| **Loss for the year** | **(26.04)** | **(1.43)** |
| Current tax | - | (4.32) |
| Income tax of earlier year | - | (0.00) |
| Deferred tax credit | 6.44 | 4.58 |
| Loss for the year | (19.60) | (1.17) |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(19.60)** | **(1.17)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.01)** | **(0.01)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year** | **(5.10)** | **(0.30)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.00)** | **(0.00)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in DASPL*:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 0.03 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs 0.03 crore) | 28.87 | 27.88 |
| Current liabilities | (1.94) | (2.21) |
| Non-current liabilities | (0.83) | (0.51) |
| **Equity** | **26.10** | **25.16** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment*** | **12.78** | **12.58** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1.57 | 1.94 |
| Employee benefits expense | (0.04) | (0.05) |
| Finance cost | (0.01) | - |
| Other expenses | (0.13) | (5.18) |
| **Profit/(Loss) before tax** | **1.39** | **(3.29)** |
| Income Tax - prior period | (0.12) | - |
| Deferred tax expense | (0.32) | (0.51) |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | 0.95 | (3.80) |
| **Profit/(Loss) for the year for consolidation** | **0.95** | **(3.80)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | - | - |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit/(loss) for the year** | **0.47** | **(1.90)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |

* The Board of Directors in their meeting held on January 28, 2025 had approved divestment of DIAL's stake. Subsequent to year end on April 21, 2025, The Holding Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Bird Flight Services (India) Private Limited on April 21, 2025, for the divestment of its entire equity stake in the Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited. Pursuant to the agreement, the Holding Company transferred its holding of 1,25,00,000 equity shares of face value Rs.10 each at a price of Rs.10.23 per share, aggregating to a total consideration of Rs. 12.78 crores on May 15, 2025.

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **GBHHPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 30.43 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 42.91 crores) | 50.96 | 58.66 |
| Non-current assets | 2,510.19 | 3,246.06 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 137.47 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 115.50 crores) | (412.92) | (669.09) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 1,838.28 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,668.14 crores) | (1,840.44) | (2,670.05) |
| Equity component of financial instruments | (1,186.65) | - |
| **Equity** | **(878.86)** | **(34.42)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment*** | - | - |

* Due to losses exceeding value of investment, the carrying value of investment is restricted to Nil in previous year.

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue including interest income Rs. 2.00 crore (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1.35 crore) | 419.65 | 432.36 |
| Cost of Raw Material and Components Consumed | (42.13) | (72.19) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (69.61) | (78.81) |
| Finance Cost | (270.22) | (348.33) |
| Employee benefits expense | (12.19) | (13.54) |
| Other expenses | (36.54) | (31.36) |
| **Loss before tax** | **(11.04)** | **(111.87)** |
| Exceptional items | (672.32) | - |
| **Loss before tax** | **(683.36)** | **(111.87)** |
| Deferred tax credit | (32.38) | 0.00 |
| Loss for the year | (715.74) | (111.87) |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(715.74)** | **(111.87)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.07)** | **0.32** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year*** | - | **(15.59)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | - | **0.06** |

* Due to losses exceeding value of investment, the Holding Company's share of loss for the year is restricted to Rs. 15.59 crores.

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DDFSPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 50.57 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 24.75 crores) | 755.88 | 504.40 |
| Non-current assets | 29.61 | 318.16 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024: Rs. 37.59 crore) | (289.80) | (246.60) |
| Non-current liabilities | - | (21.65) |
| **Equity** | **495.69** | **554.31** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **247.35** | **276.60** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 2,209.40 | 1,988.48 |
| Purchase of Stock-in-Trade | (818.45) | (743.26) |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade | 22.16 | 23.57 |
| Concession fees | (762.97) | (645.84) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (56.47) | (61.06) |
| Finance cost | (3.98) | (6.28) |
| Employee benefits expense | (59.39) | (53.65) |
| Other expenses | (248.19) | (188.19) |
| **Profit before tax and exceptional items** | **282.11** | **313.77** |
| Exceptional items | - | - |
| **Profit before tax** | **282.11** | **313.77** |
| Current tax | (77.00) | (82.58) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | - | 1.01 |
| Deferred tax expense | (0.31) | (0.41) |
| Profit for the year | 204.80 | 231.79 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **204.80** | **231.79** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.22)** | **0.01** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **102.20** | **115.66** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.11)** | **0.00** |

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**2) Commitments and Contingencies of joint ventures**

**I. Contingent Liabilities**

**GBHHPL**

a) In GBHHPL, there are no pending legal cases amounting to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024 – Rs. 1.78 crores)

b) **Project Premium:**
GBHHPL had executed an implementation agreement with Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) for setting up of a power plant on March 29, 2011. In terms of the Implementation agreement total upfront premium of Rs. 164.12 crores was required to be deposited with the GOHP out of which Rs. 139.89 crores was deposited by GBHHPL and the balance is also paid April 25.

GOHP has since demanded interest on delay against which GBHHPL has requested for the waiver in view of the significant delays arising as a result of COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant ban on supply of industrial oxygen, lockdowns etc. There were also no provisions for interest in terms of the implementation agreement and the matter is yet to attain finality.

Liability in respect of local area development authority in Himachal Pradesh (HP) upon assessment- Amount not determinable. GBHHPL is carrying a provision of Rs. 12.5 crores in addition to the similar amount paid in this regard in GBHHPL financial statements. The same amount has been paid in April 2025.

c) In GBHHPL, certain claims have been made against GBHHPL that are not acknowledged as debts which are as follows :

| Parties | Court | Litigation Details | Financial Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| State of Himachal Pradesh vs. GBHHPL | LPA No. 359 of 2012 | GBHHPL has set up the Hydropower Plant (180 MW) in Himachal Pradesh based on the hydro-power policy of GoHP wherein GBHHPL is required to give 12% free of cost to GoHP for a period of first 12 years, 18% for next 18 years and 30% for balance agreement period beyond 30 years. While the project was under implementation stage, GoHP imposed 1% additional free of cost power to be provided to GoHP for local area development under new Hydro Policy. The said levy of 1% additional free of cost power was challenged by the GBHHPL before the Hon'ble High Court. The Writ Petition filed by the GBHHPL was allowed by the Ld. Single Judge of the High Court which held that the said levy cannot be imposed retrospectively on the projects in respect of which MoUs have already entered by GoHP for their projects. GoHP has filed an appeal against the said order before the Division Bench of the High Court which is pending. | The next date is May 16, 2025. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mangni Ram and others vs. Union of India and others | Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) Nos. 005031 – 005032 / 2014 | Various writ petitions were filed in Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh whereby their petition challenging the grant of forest clearance to GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Limited for setting up of 180 MW Bajoli-Holi Hydroelectric Project on the basin of river Ravi in between Bajoli and Holi was dismissed. Hon'ble Himachal High Court had examined the matter in detail, found the petitions as without any merits and dismissed Writ Petitions (with costs imposed on petitioners). The SLP was last listed on March 20, 2024 but could not reach hearing. | Next date of hearing is yet to be fixed. |
| Petition no. 7 of 2025 | HPERC, Shimla | Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (HPPTCL) has filed the Petition seeking interim relief of recovery of transmission charges for 5 Transmission Assets. HPPTCL has stated that it has recovered Transmission Charges from GMR amounting to Rs. 67.40 crores as against the due/payable amount of Rs. 132.63 crores up to FY 2023-24 in terms of Interim Agreement executed with GMR. Thus, recovered transmission charges are significantly lower than the approved transmission charges and there is under recovery of Rs. 65.23 crores up to FY 2023-24. HPPTCL is seeking this amount from GMR. Various Objections have been raised by GMR against this. | Next date of hearing in the matter is April 25, 2025. |
| HPPTCL v. GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd. | MA No. 78 of 2025 (Filing No. 7 of 2025) before HPERC, Shimla | HPPTCL has filed the Review Petition against the HPERC Order dated September 10, 2024 in petition No. 99 of 2024 (hereinafter referred to as "Petition 99 Order") by which the commission has determined the capital cost of Sub-station at Lahal which Bajoli Holi is using for Transmission. The review petition has been filed on various grounds which are as under:<br>a. Disallowance of Rs. Rs. 14.51 crores towards hard cost for Lahal Sub-station (Lahal)<br>1. Price variation for of Rs. 11.63 crores for Lahal, and Rs. 0.87 crore for 220/33 kV system of Lahal.<br>2. Rs. 2 crores towards widening of Chamba-Barmour road and Rs. 0.05 crore for "other minor items";<br>3. Rs. 0.32 crore towards land acquisition and preliminary costs.<br>4. And also seeking carrying cost.<br>Since, the review petition has been filed after the lapse of 162 days instead of 30 days, the HPERC will hear the case on maintainability first on their application for condonation of | Next date of hearing in the matter is April 25, 2025 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | delay and we have already filed our detailed reply to their condonation application on the ground that no sufficient cause has been shown for condonation of delay. | |
| GBHHPL vs. Gammon Engineers and Contractors Private Limited (GECPL) | Arbitral Tribunal | GBHHPL had awarded the civil works packages (Lot 1 and Lot 2) to GECPL on May 29, 2013 in respect of its 180 MW hydroelectric power project in Himachal Pradesh. However, GECPL committed delays in execution of the works allotted to it under the said contracts and required GBHHPL to extend advances to it for carrying out the civil works which in fact were the responsibility of GECPL. Under the circumstances, GBHHPL invoked the bank guarantees provided under the contracts, on account of breach of contract by Gammon. The contracts were subsequently terminated by GBHHPL. Further, GMR Bajoli Holi also invoked Arbitration against Gammon. The sum claimed by GBHHPL is to the tune of Rs. 616 crores (approximately) (consolidated); Gammon Engineers and Contractors has filed a counter -claim of Rs. 474 crores. The evidence of Expert Witnesses have been filed by GMR. The cross examination of witnesses has started. Extension of Tribunal's mandate has been allowed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court upto July 31, 2025. The schedule of hearings for Gammon is July 21, 2025 to July 31, 2025 (except July 27, 2025) and August 18, 2025 to August 23, 2025. | |
| State of HP Vs. NHPC- SLP(C) No. 010443-010443 of 2024 | SLP by GoHP against Judgment dated March 05, 2024 | SLP has been filed by GoHP against the judgment dated March 05, 2024 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in the matter of batch petitions including 'GBHHPL vs. State of Himachal Pradesh and others CWP-5410 of 2023' whereby the petitions challenging the Water Cess imposed by GoHP under the 'Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydropower Generation Act, 2023' were allowed and the 'Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydro Power Generation Act, 2023' was quashed as Unconstitutional. Initially, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh had promulgated the Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydro Power Generation Ordinance 2023 on February 15, 2023. Subsequently, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh legislated 'The Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydro Power Generation Act, 2023' which was assented to by Governor on April 03, 2023. The Water Cess Rates initially prescribed vide notification dated February 15, 2023 by | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government, as relevant for Bajoli Holi, was Rs. 0.50 per cubic metre. The levy of water cess was challenged by GBHHPL by filing Writ Petition before HP High Court on August 10, 2023 challenging inter alia, the constitutional validity of the Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydro Power Generation Act, 2023. In the meantime, the Government of Himachal Pradesh slashed the Water Cess tariff vide notification dated August 26, 2023. According to the said Notification, the Water Cess for initial 12 years from COD of first unit. i.e., March 28, 2022 was applicable @ Rs. 0.20 per cubic metre. Further, the Water Cess after 12 years from the said date was applicable @ Rs. 0.30 per cubic metre. After hearing the arguments on constitutional validity of the impugned Act in the batch matters consisting of several petitions including our petition on several dates, the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh, vide judgment dated March 05, 2024 has held Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydropower Generation Act 2023 as unconstitutional and consequently all demand notices have been quashed. GoHP has filed SLP No. 010443-010443 of 2024 against said judgment dated March 05, 2024 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The notice has been issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The next date of hearing is in the week of August 4, 2025.<br>Claim: 24 crores per annum, if final decision is in favour of HP Govt. which will be covered under CIL. | |
| Appeal filed by GBHHPL challenging the Assessment Order levying excess Cess under Building Workers' Cess Act. | Before the Ld. Labour Commissioner-cum-Appellate Authority, GoHP, Shimla | The Building and other Construction Workers Cess has been arbitrarily assessed by the Assessing Officer as Rs. 13.68 crores instead of Rs. 8.86 crores as legitimately payable. The Appeal has been filed before the Appellate Authority challenging the said Assessment Order which has arbitrarily levied the cess amount of Rs. 4.82 crores in excess on an erroneous basis. The legitimate amount of cess of Rs. 8.86 crores already stands deposited. The Appeal was fixed for hearing on November 26, 2024. | The next date of hearing is April 22, 2025. |

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d) **Project-Civil**

The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Private Limited ("GECPL" or "Gammon" or "Contractor") vide the Contract executed in 2013 for a Contract Value based on the estimated BOQ was Rs. 769 crores, which was further amended to Rs 781 crores. This contract value was to be adjusted as per the price adjustment formula agreed under the contract.

Till May'2019, Gammon had raised a claims of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till then and incremental impact in cost due to implementation of GST till march 2019. Out of this claimed amount, Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed to be adjusted subject to submission of supporting documents by GECPL, from the advance amount already paid and lying unadjusted.

Subsequently the Contractor has raised further claims for an amount Rs. 661 crores for the period starting from June 2019 till December 31, 2022 on account of various events including Covid pandemic, Snowfall, floods, heavy rainfall, stoppage of work by labour, prolongation cost etc. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events, it is found that many of these claims are on frivolous basis and not tenable under the Contract and hence appropriately denied by GBHHPL. Now these claims are being further assessed by eminent lawyers and independent experts. GBHHPL has sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon for paying Rs 666 crores which includes advance amount paid to gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the advance payment. An amount of Rs 129 crores have been received by way of encashment of bank guarantees furnished by the Contractor.

GBHHPL has also invoked arbitration in order to settle the claims and counter claims raised by both the parties. Once the final award is received after conclusion of the arbitration process amount of liability, if any will be ascertained. GBHHPL has filed a statement of claim for recovering Rs 615 crores or in the alternate case Rs. 780 crores (Net of already recovered amount of Rs. 129 crores) to be recovered from Gammon. This claim amount was assessed by the Quantum Expert and has been revised to Rs. 630 crores OR alternatively Rs. 541 crores (by computing the interest amount on unadjusted advance, on conservative basis).

All the pleadings have been completed by both parties on March 01, 2023 and by October 17, 2023, all the witness (evidence) and Expert Affidavits were filed by the parties. Examination of the witnesses started from March 19, 2024.

e) **Project - Electro-Mechanical Works:**

Supply and erection of Electromechanical equipment was awarded to GECPL on fixed rate contract basis. The Contract does not have provision for variation in Contract Value. However, Contractor is eligible for compensation for delay due to certain events which are not attributable to it and arose because of reasons of GBHHPL. GECPL has submitted a claim amount Rs 69.73 crores as compensation for the delay events attributable to the GBHHPL. Parties negotiated and settled this claim at Rs. 12 crores + GST Payable towards GE.

f) **Project- Hydro- Mechanical works**

Parties negotiated and the differences amongst parties was amicably settled. The Original BG copies were returned to Texmaco Rail Engineering Ltd (TREL) and the Contract stands closed.

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**DDFSPL:-**

a) DDFSPL has a contingent liability amounting to Rs. 0.36 crore (March 31, 2024 -Rs 0.36 crore) representing income tax demand for assessment years 2017-18 and 2018-19 on account of certain disallowances. The management of DDFSPL do not expect any outflow on this account.

b) DDFSPL had filed three refund applications (for three quarters) dated January 31, 2018, under section 11(B) of Central Excise Act, 1944 seeking refund of Rs. 40.62 crores being the service tax and cess paid on license fees, marketing fees, airport services charges and utility charges during the period October, 2016 to June, 2017 for services rendered to DDFSPL at the duty free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. Such refund claims were filed in pursuance of the decision of the CESTAT Mumbai in Commissioner of Service Tax - VII, Mumbai vs. Flemingo Duty Free Pvt Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri. Mumbai) (Flemingo) wherein it was held that service tax on license fee was not payable since services were provided outside taxable territory of India.

In respect of the said refund applications, DDFSPL received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated August 24, 2018 that refund claims for the period October, 2016 to January, 2017 were barred by limitation and refund cannot be processed. Vide order dated September 06, 2018, the Assistant Commissioner, CGST held that only the period of October, 2016 to December, 2016 is barred by limitation and denied refund of Rs. 12.78 crores. The amount of Rs. 27.84 crores for the period January, 2017 to June, 2017 was allowed in favor of DDFSPL and subsequently, refunded to DDFSPL, which was recognized as income in Statement of Profit and Loss during the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2018 when this refund was received. The Department filed an appeal against the aforesaid Order dated September 06, 2018 before Commissioner (Appeals) to the extent of refund of Rs. 27.84 crores held to be payable to DDFSPL. The said appeal of the Department was rejected by the Commissioner (Appeals) vide Order dated May 18, 2020. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the order of Commissioner (Appeal) dated May 18, 2020.

As against denial of refund of Rs 12.78 crores, DDFSPL filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who rejected the appeal on May 10, 2019 and upheld the Order dated September 06, 2018. DDFSPL filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi who allowed the DDFSPL's appeal vide its Order dated August 14, 2019 and held that since service tax was not payable on license fees and other input services at the airport, the limitation prescribed under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 has no application. Accordingly, refund of Rs. 12.78 crores was allowed in favor of DDFSPL. The Department filed an appeal along with application for stay against the CESTAT Order dated August 14, 2019 before the Honorable High Court of Delhi in March 2020. The Honorable High Court of Delhi in the hearing dated May 06, 2022 observed that service tax was not leviable in (duty free) area, this position has been settled at the Tribunal level in the matter concerning Commissioner of Service Tax-VII, Mumbai v/s M/s Flemingo Duty Free Shop Pvt. Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri-Mumbai). Multiple hearings have happened on this matter and the next hearing is scheduled for September 16, 2025.

DDFSPL had also filed application dated December 31,2018 with the Department for the period April, 2010 to September, 2016 seeking refund of service tax and cess amounting to Rs. 182.13 crores, paid on the input services (concession fee, marketing fee, airport service charges and utility charges) rendered to DDFSPL at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. The Assistant Commissioner issued the Order dated June 26, 2019 rejecting the refund claim filed by DDFSPL on the ground that the Duty-free shops are in non-taxable territory. Subsequently, DDFSPL filed an appeal on August 07, 2019 against the Assistant Commissioner's Order before Commissioner (Appeals) and received a favorable Order dated May 26, 2020 allowing the refund of Rs. 182.13 crores. DDFSPL requested the Asst. Commissioner to process the refund based on the said Order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). The Assistant Commissioner issued a SCN dated August 04, 2020 asking DDFSPL to explain that the refund claim is not hit by the bar of unjust enrichment as incidence of duty appears to be passed by DDFSPL to their customers at the time of sale of goods. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the Order of Commissioner (Appeals) dated May 26, 2020. DDFSPL filed a reply before the CESTAT on December 24, 2020 against the department's appeal dated August 04, 2020.

In the meanwhile, the Assistant Commissioner issued two separate orders dated December 10, 2020 on the respective SCNs and rejected the refund of service tax of Rs 182.13 crores and Rs 12.78 crores. DDFSPL filed a rectification / recall request under Section 74 of the Finance Act, 1994 dated December 23, 2020 against both the rejection Orders before the Principal Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently, on February 15, 2021, DDFSPL also filed an Appeal against both the rejection Orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner before the Commissioner (Appeals).

DDFSPL received Order-in-Appeal from the Commissioner Appeals dated September 24, 2021 for refund of Rs. 182.13 crores and Rs. 12.78 crores, upholding the Order-in-Original passed by the Assistant Commissioner, both dated December 10, 2020. DDFSPL had filed appeals against both the Orders of Commissioner Appeals before CESTAT on November 03, 2021.

At DDFSPL's request, all the above matters before CESTAT were clubbed together. The Company received a favourable order for all the above four matters from CESTAT on February 28, 2023. The aforesaid favorable order from CESTAT has been challenged by the Department before the Honorable Supreme Court. Multiple hearings have happened on this matter and the next hearing date has not yet been fixed. Accordingly, the management in line with previous periods, considering the status of matters as referred above, legal opinion and taking into consideration the inherent uncertainty in predicting the outcome in the above litigations involving refunds, which is sub-judice, has assessed the refund of Rs. 27.84 Crores (as at March 31, 2024 – Rs. 27.84 crores) received in the quarter ended September 30, 2018 along with interest at 15% p.a. as contingent liability, in accordance with Ind AS 37, ' Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as at March 31, 2025.

c) The Union Budget 2023 amended Section 17(3) Explanation to Sub clause(3) of the CGST Act read with, Rule 43 (5) to the CGST Rules, the amendment was notified from October 1, 2023. Accordingly, DDFSPL started reversing the proportionate Input Tax Credit (ITC) as temporary reversals in respect to the supply of goods made from the arrival terminal, which is being treated as exempt supply (sales from Arrivals terminal) in the books of accounts and the GST returns. The reversal of input tax credit due to the amendment had resulted into higher expenses for the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. 100.48 crores (Rs. 47.64 crores during the period October 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024). DDFSPL reserves its right to reavail the ITC which is currently reversed in the GST Returns, subject to the Outcome of its Writ Petition filed in Delhi High Court.

DDFSPL has filed a Writ petition in honourable Delhi High Court challenging the notified amendment u/s 17(3) of the CGST Act. The matter was heard on October 13, 2023, and has been admitted with next date of hearing as September 03, 2025.

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**DAFFPL:-**
**Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debt:**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Goods & Services Tax (GST) Matter * | 0.42 | 0.42 |
| Income Tax Matter ** | 0.17 | 0.43 |
| | **0.59** | **0.85** |

* Demand raised by the GST Department u/s 73 pertaining to FY 2017-18, for which company has filed appeal before Appellate Authority. The company is of view that the demand raised is not sustainable and accordingly no provision for liability is required to made.

** The income tax department has created and already adjusted demand of Rs. 0.17 crore for the Assessment Year 2020-21. The company has filed the Appeal against the same.

**II. Guarantees other than financial guarantees by joint ventures: -**

GBHHPL has provided a bank guarantee amounting to Rs 36.68 crores. (March 31, 2024 is Rs. 38.73 crores)

**III. Financial guarantees by joint ventures**

The Joint Ventures have not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

**IV. Capital and other commitments of joint ventures: -**

**a) Capital Commitments of joint ventures**

The capital commitment of joint ventures is as below:

| Particulars | DAFFPL | | DDFSPL | | GBHHPL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
| Capital Commitments (net of advances) | 1.64 | 1.49 | 1.69 | 1.26 | - | - |

**b) Other commitments of joint ventures:**

i. In accordance with the concession agreement, DAFFPL is required to pay annual license fees to the Holding Company, an amount of Rs. 30.58 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 28.45 crores) has been accounted for in respect of current year. The license fee is to be increased by 7.5% p.a. on the last paid lease amount during the term of the lease period.

Further, in accordance with the lease/license agreement entered with Holding Company for space, DAFFPL is required to pay an amount of Rs. 0.54 crore in FY'2025-26 towards license fee/rent to the Holding Company on monthly & annual basis. The license fee/rent is to be increased by 7.5% per annum on the last paid lease amount during the term of the lease period.

**c) Other disclosures of joint ventures:**

**i. Impairment Analysis**

In GBHHPL, based upon the calculation of recoverable value of Non-Current Assets carried out by an Independent Expert as at September 30, 2024, the carrying value is lower than the recoverable amount by Rs 669.60 crores. Accordingly a reduction in Non-Current Assets value by 669.60 crores is recognized in the Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended September 30, 2024.

**ii. Project Capitalisation**

GBHHPL had completed the synchronization of eletromechanical units on March 28, 2022 and applied for a certificate to this effect to various agencies. The certificate confirming the COD (Commercial operation date) was obtained on April 12, 2022. Accordingly, power generated during the said period was sold to HPPTCL upto April 12, 2022 from when the assets have been capitalised in the books.

iii. In case of DAFFPL, tariff on account of Fuel Infrastructure Charges (FIC)/ revenue rate for the DAFFPL) is determined by the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) for a period of five years called control period.

AERA has determined Fuel Infrastructure Charges for the third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) vide their order dated October 7, 2021. During the rate determination process of third control period, AERA has factored True-up value (over recovery) of second control period amounting to Rs. 144.55 crores as per their prevailing guidelines. Hence, the new stagger FIC rate for third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) fixed by AERA are as follows:

| **Period** | **Apr-Oct'21** | **Nov-Mar'22** | **FY' 2022-23** | **FY' 2023-24** | **FY' 2024-25** | **FY' 2025-26** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIC Rate as determined by AERA (Rs/KL) | 609 | 548 | 469 | 402 | 344 | 293 |

**3) Dividend received from Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| **Name of the entity** | **During the year ended** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
| DASPL | - | - |
| DDFSPL | 131.34 | 124.75 |
| DAFFPL | - | 4.78 |

**4) Leases**

**Joint Ventures as lessee**

**In case of DAFFPL**

DAFFPL has acquired land on lease from the Holding Company as per Concession and Operating Agreement (C&OA) for 25 years which was classified as operating lease. As per terms of concession and Operating Agreement (C&OA), DAFFPL is required to pay lease rent termed as License Fees for land taken on lease with an escalation clause of 7.5 % every year during the term of lease. Further, during the year DAFFPL has entered into Lease (License) Agreement with the Holding Company for Office space & Parking space at Terminal-1 of IGI Airport. As required by Ind As-116, DAFFPL has recognised

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

Right to use assets and Lease liability as on April 01, 2019. The maximum obligation on the long term operating lease payable are as follows:

**Right-of-use assets:**

**Land**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 222.63 | 242.35 |
| Additions | 0.33 | - |
| Depreciation/amortisation during the year | (19.74) | (19.73) |
| **Closing balance** | **203.22** | **222.62** |

**Building**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | - | - |
| Additions | 1.32 | - |
| Depreciation/amortisation during the year | (0.06) | - |
| **Closing balance** | **1.26** | - |

**Lease Liability**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 327.64 | 330.14 |
| Additions | 1.59 | - |
| Interest for the year | 25.57 | 25.95 |
| Repayment made during the year | (30.65) | (28.45) |
| **Closing balance** | **324.15** | **327.64** |

**Disclosed as:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Non-Current | 315.77 | 322.61 |
| Current | 8.38 | 5.03 |
| **Total** | **324.15** | **327.64** |

**Maturity profile of lease liability**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 33.41 | 30.58 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 159.27 | 147.04 |
| Later than five years | 293.43 | 337.33 |
| **Total** | **486.11** | **514.95** |

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**Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortisation on right of use assets | 19.80 | 19.73 |
| Interest on lease liability | 25.57 | 25.94 |
| Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| **Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account** | **45.37** | **45.67** |

*DAFFPL is lessee with respect to only one lease.

DAFFPL has total cash outflow of lease Rs 30.65 crores. During the year addition were made to right of use assets and lease liability on account of Office space & Parking space taken on lease by DAFFPL.

DAFFPL is lessee for one lease contract as disclosed above with no extension option available. Therefore, there will be no future rental payment relating to extension period.

**Operating lease: As a lessor**

DAFFPL has entered into cancellable lease agreement with the occupiers of its administrative building. The lease rental is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss as per the respective agreements.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Lease rentals recognised as income during the year | 0.51 | 0.45 |
| Category of Asset (Admin Building) | | |
| - Gross Carrying Amount | 1.41 | 1.72 |
| - Accumulated Depreciation | 0.66 | 0.73 |
| - Depreciation recognised in the Statement of profit and loss | 0.07 | 0.09 |

**Maturity profile of lease Receivable**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 0.71 | 0.49 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 3.42 | 2.34 |
| Later than five years | 6.31 | 5.05 |
| **Total** | **10.44** | **7.88** |

**In case of DDFSPL**

(i) The Holding company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives the Holding company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi ('Delhi Airport') on a revenue sharing model for the period mentioned in the said OMDA. In the year 2010, the Holding company has given license to DDFSPL for running the duty-free operations at Delhi Airport on payments of specified sum. The license fees for the duty-free outlets are based on higher of the revenue share amount and the Actual Monthly Guarantee (MMG) amount calculated in the manner set out in the License agreements entered by DDFSPL with the Holding Company.

DDFSPL has also entered into certain cancelable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and warehouses. DDFSPL has also entered into a non-cancellable agreement for a warehouse which is under construction in respect of which DDFSPL has given interest free security deposits of Rs. 11.04 crores (March 31, 2024 Rs. 11.04 crores).

(ii) With effect from April 1, 2019, DDFSPL has adopted Ind AS 116, 'Leases' and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Right-of-use (ROU) assets at April 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases were recognized and measured at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for any related prepayments). The DDFSPL has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases.

In respect of certain duty free outlets where MMG are not fixed throughout the term, the management has assessed that the payments do not fulfil the definition of lease payments (i.e. not fixed or in substance fixed and not variable payments linked to an index) and thus are not to be included in the lease payments for the purpose of computing lease liability under Ind AS 116 and presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as concession fees.

**Right of use assets**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 42.98 | 76.06 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Deletions | (4.07) | - |
| Depreciation | (30.02) | (33.08) |
| **Closing Balance** | **8.89** | **42.98** |

**Lease Liabilities**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 51.40 | 83.10 |
| Addition/Deletion | (4.07) | - |
| Finance cost | 2.24 | 5.02 |
| Lease liability written off | (0.47) | - |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (37.02) | (37.03) |
| Foreign exchange gain | 0.20 | 0.31 |
| **Closing balance** | **12.28** | **51.40** |

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities: -

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Non-current | - | 13.86 |
| Current | 12.28 | 37.54 |
| **Total** | **12.28** | **51.40** |

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

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortization on right-of-use asset | 30.02 | 33.07 |
| Interest on lease liability | 2.24 | 5.02 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 0.20 | 0.31 |
| Lease liability written off | (0.47) | - |
| **Total amount recognized in statement of profit and loss** | **31.99** | **38.40** |

**Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liability is as follows:**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Short term leases | 1.48 | 2.56 |

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| Particulars | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31, 2025 | 12.44 | - | - | **12.44** |
| March 31, 2024 | 39.98 | 13.94 | - | **53.92** |

**In case of DASPL**

DASPL has entered into certain cancelable operating lease agreements and an amount of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024: Rs. Nil) paid during the period under such agreements.

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## 45. Other Disclosures

**a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Holding Company to continue with Base Airport Charges ("BAC") +10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Holding Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal ("TDSAT").

The Holding Company had also filed appeal against the second control period ("CP2") before the TDSAT. Also, the Holding Company in respect of TDSAT order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 in respect of which judgement pronounced on July 11, 2022, citing that all appeals are dismissed, except on the issue relating to corporate tax pertaining to aeronautical services, where the Holding Company's contention had been accepted that the Annual Fee paid by the Holding Company should not be deducted from expenses pertaining to aeronautical services before calculating the 'T' (tax) element in the formula.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Holding Company had agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The final order was pronounced on July 21, 2023. TDSAT in its order has allowed certain claims of the Holding Company and disallowed certain others.

AERA and Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) have filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on October 19, 2023 against the judgement dated July 21, 2023 passed by TDSAT. The appeal of FIA has been accepted and the matter was last heard on May 20, 2025 and the next date of hearing is yet to be notified.

AERA had issued various orders extending the applicability of the existing tariff as applicable as on March 31, 2024 till the determination of regular tariffs for the fourth Control Period ("CP4") starting from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2029.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, AERA has issued order no. 20/2024-25 dated March 28, 2025 confirming aeronautical tariff for CP4 effective from April 16, 2025. AERA has decided to defer the implementation of the aforementioned TDSAT order till the matters attains finality in the proceedings before the Hon'ble supreme Court of India.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**b) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure of the Holding Company as at the reporting date are as under:**

| | As at March 31, 2025 | | | As at March 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Amount (Rs. in crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** | **Amount (Rs. In crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** |
| **Trade payables** | 1.02 | EUR | 0.01 | 1.39 | EUR | 0.02 |
| | 0.33 | GBP | 0.00 | 0.26 | GBP | 0.00 |
| | 5.49 | USD | 0.06 | 2.46 | USD | 0.03 |
| | 0.04 | AUD | 0.00 | 0.02 | AUD | 0.00 |
| | 0.03 | AED | 0.00 | 0.78 | AED | 0.03 |
| | 0.20 | CAD | 0.00 | - | CAD | - |
| **Other current liabilities** | 62.71 | USD | 0.73 | 69.12 | USD | 0.82 |

**Closing exchange rates in Rs:**

| **Currency** | **As at March 31, 2025** | **As at March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 92.090 | 89.877 |
| GBP | 110.702 | 105.032 |
| USD | 85.475 | 83.405 |
| AUD | 53.810 | 54.112 |
| AED | 23.270 | 22.712 |
| CAD | 59.667 | 61.267 |

**c) Additional information:**

i) Earnings in foreign currency for the Holding Company (On accrual basis, excluding GST).

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines) * | 91.94 | 82.56 |

* These earnings are received by the respective airlines in foreign currencies and then remitted to the Holding Company in INR.

ii) CIF value of imports of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Import of capital goods | 3.14 | 9.86 |
| Import of stores and spares | 5.85 | 0.35 |
| **Total** | **8.99** | **10.21** |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss of the Holding Company (on accrual basis)

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 532.28 | 251.52 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 6.14 | 4.55 |
| Finance costs | 0.15 | 0.08 |
| Other expenses | 2.98 | 2.51 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 0.87 | - |
| **Total** | **542.42** | **258.66** |

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (on accrual basis)

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | - | 283.67 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 18.86 | 13.95 |
| **Total** | **18.86** | **297.62** |

v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 13.89 | 6.06 | 2.55 | 0.81 |
| Indigenous | 86.11 | 37.59 | 97.45 | 31.01 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **43.65** | **100.00** | **31.82** |

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2025** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 9.22 | 0.23 | 25.87 | 0.27 |
| Indigenous | 90.78 | 2.30 | 74.13 | 0.76 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **2.53** | **100.00** | **1.03** |

**d)** The Holding Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers and concessionaires towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Holding Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, in case of development agreements, the Holding Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case any portion of the advance development cost is not utilized by the Holding Company towards development of any infrastructure facility, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| ADC Funds Received * | 1,237.54 | 1,207.54 |
| Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC) | 745.17 | 718.39 |
| Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities" | 492.37 | 489.15 |

* During the year, the Holding Company has received Rs. 30.00 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 253.69 crores) for common infra development from Developers and concessionaires.

**e)** It was a matter of dispute in arbitration between the Holding Company and the AAI, that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (with certain exclusions). The arbitral tribunal had passed the award on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, for the purpose of computing the annual fee payable by the Holding Company to AAI, it shall exclude from its shareable revenue (i) amounts representing the cost related to aeronautical assets spent from the borrowed capital including interest thereon and from the equity capital; (ii) charges for various utilities and the property tax paid to relevant authorities and the payments towards security maintenance cost; (iii) proceeds accruing from sale of any capital assets ; and (iv) other income. The Holding Company is entitled to refund of excess annual fees paid from June 21, 2015, the actual amount whereof shall be determined by the Independent Auditor in line with the terms of the award. AAI had filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. This challenge to the award has now been dismissed vide the judgement and order dated October 18, 2024. AAI has filed an appeal before the division bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court in respect of this. The matter was last heard on March 24, 2025 and the next hearing is on July 15, 2025.

**f)** The Holding Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Holding Company. As at March 31, 2025, the Holding Company has accounted for Rs. 314.04 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 269.27 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 242.74 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 212.19 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2025 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 71.30 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 57.08 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy.

**g)** The Holding Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

Ind AS consolidated financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under:

| Description | Incomes forming part of | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction income from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 26.78 | 28.59 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 59.09 | 58.44 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires | Sale of services – Non Aeronautical | 95.06 | 74.02 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | Other income | 1.74 | 0.49 |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | Other income | 7.99 | 7.21 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given | Other income | 0.36 | 0.54 |

However, the Holding Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

| Description | For the year ended March 31, 2025 | For the year ended March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 453.83 | 274.21 |
| Annual fees to AAI | 208.72 | 126.11 |

Further, the Holding Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

**h)** As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, The Holding Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The Holding Company's management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2025.

**i)** 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 under Section.17(5) (c ) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was 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 paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. Further, department has filed SLP No.26696/2019 to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018.

The Holding Company is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refueling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited a Writ Petition has also been filed by the Holding Company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil

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works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the Holding Company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies.

On October 3, 2024, the Hon'ble Supreme Court disposed of the petition, while partly allowing the appeal by remanding the matter to the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa for specific determinations regarding the meaning of the expression "plant or machinery" stipulated in Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act by applying the functionality test on a case to case basis.

In view of said decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Holding Company has amended it writ petition before Hon'ble Delhi High Court on November 27, 2024 to decide the eligibility of Input Tax Credit based on functionality test. The writ is pending for hearing. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 1,428.71 crores accumulated till March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,292.13 crores) has been capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts.[refer note 45 (l)].

**j) Leases**

**Holding Company as lessee**

The Holding Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment, electrical installations and equipment and plant & machinery under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Holding Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 92.13 crores (March 31, 2024 Rs. 20.08 crores).

**Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **Year ended March 31, 2025 (Rs. in crores)** | **Year ended March 31, 2024 (Rs. in crores)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Lease liability** | **406.32** | **12.58** |
| Additions | - | 404.04 |
| Interest for the year | 49.17 | 9.78 |
| Repayment made during the year | (92.13) | (20.08) |
| **Closing Lease liability** | **363.36** | **406.32** |

*Additions includes finance lease obligation pertaining to certain plant and equipment taken on lease as a part of Phase 3A expansion project. The lease rental payments are payable on monthly basis over the lease period of 7 years. The lease obligation is partly secured by security deposits given to the lessor and also through issuance of Standby letter of credit (SBLC) in favour of lessor. SBLC issued in this regard is secured by pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA) and the Escrow Account Agreement.

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **within 1 year** | **1-3 years** | **3-5 years** | **Above 5 years** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2025** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 45.85 | 110.39 | 138.63 | 68.49 | **363.36** |
| Interest payments | 43.43 | 67.24 | 35.41 | 3.44 | **149.52** |
| **Year ended March 31, 2024** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 43.07 | 97.99 | 123.42 | 141.84 | **406.32** |
| Interest payments | 49.06 | 80.60 | 52.25 | 16.67 | **198.58** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets | 39.92 | 13.34 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 49.17 | 9.78 |
| Expenses related to low value assets and short-term lease (included under other expenses) | 0.74 | 0.25 |
| **Total amount recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss account** | **89.83** | **23.37** |

**Operating lease: Holding Company as lessor**

The Holding Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 24) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| Particulars | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Income Received during the year | 805.08 | 705.25 |
| **Receivables on non- cancelable leases** | | |
| Not later than one year | 852.71 | 728.97 |
| Later than one year but not later than two year | 893.91 | 754.34 |
| Later than two year but not later than three year | 943.90 | 781.49 |
| Later than three year but not later than four year | 957.66 | 810.54 |
| Later than four year but not later than five year | 992.81 | 841.63 |
| Later than five year | 34,259.73 | 30,415.86 |

**k) Revenue**

For the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue from operations includes Rs. 128.91 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 159.21 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue from operations includes Rs. 230.94 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 196.43 crores) from the contract assets balance at the end of the period.

| Contract balances | As at March 31, 2025 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at April 01, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Contract assets**- unbilled receivables (refer note 8) | **243.46** | **208.39** | **200.05** |
| | | | |
| Advance from commercial property developers and trade concessionaires (refer note 20) | 492.37 | 489.15 | 264.05 |
| Advance from customers (refer note 20) | 46.93 | 34.04 | 49.80 |
| Unearned revenue (refer note 20) | 99.13 | 96.04 | 95.09 |
| **Total contract liabilities** | **638.43** | **619.23** | **408.94** |

There are no performance obligations from existing contracts that are unsatisfied at the end of current and previous reporting period.

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

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Delhi International Airport Limited
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

| | March 31, 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 1,152.64 | 3,301.26 | 978.90 | **5,432.80** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,152.64** | **3,301.26** | **978.90** | **5,432.80** |

| | March 31, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 1,061.78 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **4,805.14** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | **801.69** | **4,805.14** |

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

| | March 31, 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 1,106.31 | - | - | **1,106.31** |
| Services transferred over time | 46.33 | 3,301.26 | 978.90 | **4,326.49** |
| **Total** | **1,152.64** | **3,301.26** | **978.90** | **5,432.80** |
| | **March 31, 2024** | | | |
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 1,020.10 | - | - | **1,020.10** |
| Services transferred over time | 41.68 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **3,785.04** |
| Total | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | **801.69** | **4,805.14** |

**Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue as per contracted price | 5,432.80 | 4,805.14 |
| Adjustments:<br>- Significant financing component | - | - |
| **Total** | **5,432.80** | **4,805.14** |

l) During the year 2018-19, the Holding Company had started the construction activities for Phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan which got substantially completed in March 2024. Further the balance works also got completed in August 2024 and has been put to use for operations from August 17, 2024. The Holding Company has incurred the following costs towards construction of Phase 3A works.

| **Particulars** | **Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2025 (including GST)** | **Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2024 (including GST)** |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred# | 10,791.00 | 10,651.98 |
| Capital advance outstanding | - | - |
| **Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)** | **10,791.00** | **10,651.98** |
| Interest cost during construction (IDC)** | 2,129.55 | 2,121.54 |
| Less: - Income on surplus investments | (409.29) | (404.36) |
| **Net IDC (B)** | **1,720.26** | **1,717.18** |
| **Total Cost* (A+B)** | **12,511.26** | **12,369.16** |

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* The Company has capitalised assets amounting to Rs. 12,511.26 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 12,312.20 crores) are ready for use as at March 31, 2025.

#The Holding Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2025 for Rs. 1,289.07 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,196.34 crores) [refer note 45 (i) also].

** The Holding Company has taken specific borrowings for the Phase 3A Expansion project (refer note 17). The effective rate for these borrowings ranges from 9.59% p.a. to 12.08% p.a. (March 31, 2023: 9.59% p.a. to 12.08% p.a.).

The Holding Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Holding Company.

| Particulars | Cumulative amount as at 31-Mar-25 | Cumulative amount as at 31-Mar-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefit expenses | 79.51 | 67.64 |
| Manpower hire charges | 57.58 | 52.14 |
| Professional consultancy | 7.26 | 6.86 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 9.17 | 8.06 |
| Insurance | 4.76 | 4.70 |
| Others | 18.45 | 14.25 |
| **Total** | **176.73** | **153.65** |

**m)** On May 15, 2025, the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), through the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), revoked the security clearance of entities operating in India from the Celebi group, citing national security concerns. As a result, Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited ("Celebi") can no longer operate as a Regulated Agent at Delhi IGI Airport. In accordance with the terms of the Cargo Concession Agreement, the Holding Company has terminated the agreement with Celebi and Celebi Hava Servisi AS.

Following this, and with the approval of the Board of Directors via circular resolution dated May 15, 2025, the Holding Company has awarded the cargo services concession to GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) under the same terms and conditions as the previous agreement.

**n)** During the year, the Holding Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 976.16 crores (March 31, 2024: 180.61 crores) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 1,249.48 crores as at 31 March 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 485.41 crores). Considering the future business plans and sufficient unutilized approved credit facilities available with the Holding Company, the management believes that the Holding Company will be able to realize its assets and will be able to meet its liabilities at the amounts stated in books in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the Holding Company has prepared these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

**o)** The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, is primarily using a common accounting software for maintaining its books of account along with other software for certain entities, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except

(i) The Holding Company and 1 joint venture company are using accounting software for maintaining its books of account and all accounting records, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software and the audit logs for database level are also implemented during the year from 25 May 2024;

(ii) 1 associate company is using the software for which feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level to log any direct data changes are retained only for 7 days;

(iii) 3 associates are using accounting software for which audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.

(iv) 1 associate company using the software to maintain revenue records did not have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility.

(v) 1 joint venture company is using the accounting software for which the feature of recording audit trail was not enabled at the database level upto 23 April 2024 for direct data changes;

**(p)** The Board of directors of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (GIL) in its meeting held on March 19, 2023 had approved, a detailed Scheme of Merger of GMR Airports Limited (GAL), the Holding Company of the Company with GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL) followed by merger of Merged GIDL with GIL, referred hereinafter as Merger Scheme. Subsequent to year ended March 31, 2024, the Merger Scheme has been approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chandigarh bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated June 11, 2024 (Certified Copy of the order received on July 02, 2024). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by GAL, GIDL and GIL on July 25, 2024 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement among GMR Airports Limited, GMR Infra Developers Limited and GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "Scheme"), the name of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited stands changed to GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) with effect from September 11, 2024. Accordingly, GMR Airports Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) is now the Holding Company of the Company.

**(q)** On June 28, 2024, due to incessant rain and wind, the departure forecourt canopy at Old Terminal 1D ("T1 D") was partially damaged. As a precautionary measure, all flight operations from Terminal 1D were shifted to Terminal 2 and Terminal 3. The Holding Company formed a technical committee for identifying the cause and assessment of damage. Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation appointed Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi for technical assessment. The new expanded Terminal-1 forming part of Phase 3A expansion has been fully commissioned on August 17, 2024. The collapsed structure has been cleared, the strength of the remaining structure has been assessed by an accredited agency of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) i.e. M/s Cortex Construction Solutions and validated by IIT-BHU. As per the report of NABL accredited agency, the RCC structure is safe and sound, there are no structural flaws in the steel structure. Airports Authority of India has, based on the report of IIT Delhi, sought further details and clarifications on the probable cause of the collapse as reported by IIT Delhi. The Holding Company has clarified that the structure was built as per the applicable norms under the National Building Code and Indian Standard Code with proper workmanship and cause of partial collapse was extremely heavy rainfall. The Holding Company had commenced work on restoration/refurbishment of the T1 D roof structure. The Holding

Company has issued work order of Rs. 142 crores plus tax (approx.) towards restoration/refurbishment. This work has been completed on April 15, 2025.

Accordingly, the Holding Company has written off identified and damaged portion of net block of T1 D by Rs. 24.09 crores (Gross Block: Rs. 48.84 crores) for the roof structure. Further, the Holding Company has filed the provisional claim with insurance company for Rs. 238.86 crores (including Rs. 20 Crores for business interruption claim) on March 4, 2025. The Holding Company has provisionally received Rs. 15.44 crores as ad hoc payment from insurance company. The Holding Company has disclosed the write off (net of insurance claim received) amounting Rs. 8.65 crores as "exceptional items" in these consolidated financial statements.

**(r)** On June 28, 2024, The Holding Company has entered into an agreement for the concession of Inflight Catering Facilities in February 2025. As per terms of the agreement, the Holding Company has received a non-refundable amount of Rs. 100 crores for the relinquishment of its right in existing Facility. The amount received is disclosed as "exceptional items" in these financial results.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**46. Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.**

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 67.67 | 638.12 | 101.22 | (976.16) | 100.20 | 124.57 | 101.37 | (851.59) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 9.38 | 88.46 | (2.03) | 19.57 | (0.10) | (0.12) | (2.31) | 19.44 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 7.61 | 71.74 | (2.12) | 20.41 | (0.02) | (0.02) | (2.43) | 20.39 |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 2.19 | 20.61 | (1.80) | 17.35 | 0.02 | 0.02 | (2.07) | 17.37 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 5.81 | 54.81 | (3.23) | 31.13 | (0.01) | (0.02) | (3.70) | 31.12 |
| 5 | DIGI Yatra Foundation | 14.80 | 0.14 | 1.32 | (0.00) | 0.47 | 0.00 | - | (0.06) | 0.47 |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 1.36 | 12.78 | (0.02) | 0.20 | 0.00 | - | (0.02) | 0.20 |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 6.07 | 57.25 | 0.53 | (5.10) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.61 | (5.10) |
| 3 | DDFS | 49.90 | 26.23 | 247.35 | (10.60) | 102.20 | (0.09) | (0.11) | (12.15) | 102.09 |
| 4 | Bajoli Holi | 20.14 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - |
| | **Total** | | | **1,192.44** | | **(789.93)** | | **124.32** | | **(665.61)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (26.45) | **(249.44)** | 18.09 | **(174.46)** | - | - | 20.77 | **(174.46)** |
| | **Net** | | **100.00%** | **943.00** | **100.00** | **(964.39)** | **100.00** | **124.32** | **100.00** | **(840.07)** |

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2024 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 83.55 | 1,489.71 | 99.18 | (180.61) | 99.94 | (105.20) | 99.56 | (285.81) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 3.87 | 69.02 | (9.87) | 17.98 | 0.09 | (0.10) | (6.22) | 17.88 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 2.88 | 51.35 | (9.26) | 16.87 | (0.01) | 0.01 | (5.87) | 16.88 |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 0.97 | 17.24 | (6.55) | 11.93 | (0.02) | 0.02 | (4.16) | 11.96 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 2.96 | 52.81 | (14.99) | 27.29 | 0.06 | (0.06) | (9.48) | 27.24 |
| 5 | DIGI Yatra Foundation | 14.80 | 0.05 | 0.85 | (0.70) | 1.27 | - | - | (0.44) | 1.27 |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 0.71 | 12.58 | 1.04 | (1.90) | - | - | 0.66 | (1.90) |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 3.50 | 62.35 | 0.17 | (0.30) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.11 | (0.31) |
| 3 | DDFS | 49.90 | 15.51 | 276.60 | (63.52) | 115.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (40.25) | 115.67 |
| 4 | GBHHPL | 20.14 | - | - | 8.56 | (15.59) | (0.06) | 0.06 | 5.40 | (15.53) |
| | **Total** | | | **2,032.51** | | **(7.39)** | | **(105.26)** | | **(112.95)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (13.99) | (249.44) | 95.94 | (174.71) | - | - | 60.80 | (174.71) |
| | **Net** | | **100.00** | **1,783.07** | **100.00** | **(182.10)** | **100.00** | **(105.26)** | **100.00** | **(287.36)** |

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Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

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

48. The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to make them comparable. The impact of such reclassification/regrouping is not material to these consolidated financial statements.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of **Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S. Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002, India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001, India

## Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited**

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

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

### Key Audit Matters

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

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments**<br><br>*Refer note 3.1 (l) for the material accounting policy information and note 8, 39 and 40 for the financial presentation and disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.*<br><br>The Company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the non-current borrowings i.e., long-term bonds in foreign currency amounting to ₹ 8,540.29 crores. | Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Company's key internal controls implemented with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting;<br><br>• Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship; |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid borrowings at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.<br><br>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 market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.<br><br>Considering this matter involved significant management estimates and judgements and auditor attention was required to test such estimates and judgements, we have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit. | • Obtained and evaluated material accounting policy information with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and assessed these hedge accounting methodologies applied by the Company for compliance with the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;<br><br>• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;<br><br>• 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;<br><br>• Involved our auditor's experts to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results;<br><br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **Capitalisation of property, plant and equipment for airport expansion**<br><br>*Refer note 3.1 (d) for the material accounting policy information and note 42(m) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.*<br><br>The Company is in the process of expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport') with a plan to incur an amount of ₹ 12,616 crores. Till 31 March 2024, the Company has incurred ₹ 12,374.41 crores (excluding capital advances) as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion. During the year, the Company has incurred significant capital expenditure amounting to ₹ 2,916.60 crores towards expansion.<br><br>Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment ('Ind AS 16') and the Company's accounting policy.<br><br>Further, the tariff determination by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for control periods for the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Assets Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering | Our audit procedures to assess appropriateness of capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key internal controls implemented surrounding the capitalization of costs.<br><br>• Obtained and evaluated the material accounting policy with respect to capitalization, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements as set out in Ind AS 16.<br><br>• Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors. Further, performed test of details on a sample of items capitalised during the year for their nature and purpose against underlying supporting documents to ascertain nature of costs and whether they meet the recognition criteria provided in Ind AS 16.<br><br>• Evaluated the assumptions and methodology used by the management for allocating the employee costs, borrowing costs and other overheads incurred, relating and attributable to the aforementioned capital expenditure.<br><br>• In relation to borrowing costs, obtained supporting calculations, verified the inputs to |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| these additions are significant to the regulated assets base of the Company, we have determined inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy in line with the requirements of Standards on Auditing.<br><br>Such, aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs.<br><br>Considering the significance of capital expenditure incurred during the year and above factors, capitalisation of expenditure incurred on property, plant and equipment for airport expansion has been identified as a key audit matter for the current year audit. | the calculation and ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23.<br><br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. |
| **Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)**<br><br>*Refer note 35(I)(g) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.*<br><br>The Company has ongoing litigation proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 19 March 2020 to 28 February 2022 for which the Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of Ind AS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective.<br><br>The Company has received the award from the Tribunal on 6 January 2024, ("the Award") declaring that the Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from 19 March 2020 till 28 February 2022.<br><br>Subsequent to the year end, in April 2024, AAI filed a petition under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Award challenging certain aspects of the Award with the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi which has granted stay on the Award. The Management, based on an independent legal assessment of the Arbitration award, AAI Appeal and stay order of Hon'ble High Court, believes that the Company has favorable case to claim relief for the period from 1 April 2020 to 28 February 2022.<br><br>The outcome of such litigation proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment | Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.<br><br>• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, Arbitration award, replies to the award and held discussions with the management of the Company to understand management's assessment of the matter;<br><br>• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.<br><br>• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.<br><br>The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying standalone financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation. | accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS. |

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

6. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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**

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

8. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



K. S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

Chartered Accountants

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

17. Further to our comments in Annexure A, 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 obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

    b) 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 except for the matters stated in paragraph 17(j)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

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

    d) 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 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters oonnected therewith are as stated in paragraph 17(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 17(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

    g) With respeot to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified 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 35 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending iitigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2024;

        ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;

        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 2024;

        iv.

            a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 32(g) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 32(h) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2024.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that audit trail feature at the database level to log any direct data changes are retained only for 7 days, as described in note 42(o). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come aorcss any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 24522144BKFODZ7846

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 24223060BKAJYT7116

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002, India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001, India

**Annexure A referred to in paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically 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 programme, certain property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in note 4(g) to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) As disclosed in note 32(k) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs. 5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to audit/review.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 of the Act. As the Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI of the Act, provisions of section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments, as applicable.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

**Statement of disputed dues**

| Name of the Statue | Nature of Dues | Gross amount (₹ crores) | Amount paid under protest (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 42.90 | - | Assessment year 2008-09 | Delhi High Court |
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 21.39 | - | Assessment year 2007-08 | Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 54.31 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Supreme Court |
| Finance Act 1994 | Service tax | 9.86 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2013-14 | Commissionor of Service Tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 2.35 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.58 | - | Financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.30 | - | Financial year 2016-17 to 2017-18 | Additional Commissioner Central Excise, Service tax & GST Delhi South Commissionerate |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.07 | - | Financial year 2011-12 (April-June 2010) | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |

**Annexure A referred to in paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

| Name of the Statue | Nature of Dues | Gross amount (₹ crores) | Amount paid under protest (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.22 | - | Financial year 2011-12 | Commissioner (Appeals) of Service Tax, New Delhi |
| Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004 | Value added tax | 1.48 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Assistant Commissioner (Special Zone), DVAT |
| Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017/ State Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 | Goods and service tax | 1.09 | - | Financial year 2017-18 | GST Appellate Authority |
| Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 | Served From India Scheme scrips pertaining to destuffing activity on the import of goods | 0.30 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, New Delhi |
| Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty | 0.12 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Commissioner of Customs |

**Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 80.30 crores.*

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and other lenders and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained, though idle/surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilisation have been invested in readily realisable liquid investments.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

**Annexure A referred to in paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has two Core Investment Companies as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Annexure A referred to in paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 24522144BKFODZ7846

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 24223060BKAJYT7116

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
**Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,**
**Gurugram 122002, India**

**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001, India**

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

**Annexure B**

**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 Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, 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 ('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 ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

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

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, 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 over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 24522144BKFODZ7846

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No.: 223060
UDIN: 24223060BKAJYT7116

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

CIN, U63033DL2006PLC146936

**Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

| | Notes | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 16,078.77 | 6,453.31 |
| Right-of-use assets | 5 | 438.89 | 10.80 |
| Capital work in progress | 4 | 585.19 | 8,082.88 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 350.94 | 355.25 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7 | 249.45 | 249.45 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 8 | 1,729.95 | 1,257.41 |
| Non-current tax assets (net) | | 21.54 | 10.48 |
| Other non-current assets | 9 | 2,082.65 | 2,163.65 |
| | | **21,537.38** | **18,583.23** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 11 | 5.85 | 5.53 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7.3 | 959.24 | 914.25 |
| (ii) Trade receivables | 12 | 89.77 | 76.80 |
| (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| (iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 14 | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| (v) Other financial assets | 8 | 246.74 | 590.16 |
| Other current assets | 9 | 104.59 | 177.06 |
| | | **2,731.90** | **2,090.16** |
| **Total Assets** | | **24,269.28** | **20,673.39** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 15 | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other equity | 16 | (960.29) | (674.48) |
| | | **1,489.71** | **1,775.52** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 17 | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 42(k) | 363.25 | 8.59 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,394.51 | 1,305.09 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 2,672.67 | 2,130.44 |
| Provisions | 22 | - | 3.06 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 10 | - | - |
| Other non-current liabilities | 20 | 380.93 | 185.45 |
| | | **19,562.26** | **16,246.81** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Lease liabilities | 42(k) | 43.07 | 3.99 |
| (ii) Trade payables | 21 | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 56.85 | 36.02 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 611.38 | 410.02 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,771.64 | 1,561.10 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 209.91 | 190.70 |
| Other current liabilities | 20 | 368.00 | 296.65 |
| Provisions | 22 | 136.46 | 152.58 |
| | | **3,217.31** | **2,651.06** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **22,779.57** | **18,897.87** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **24,269.28** | **20,673.39** |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements

As per our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522141
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

K. Narayana Rao
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2024

CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

**Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

| | | Notes | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Revenue** | | | |
| | Revenue from operations | 23 | 4,805.14 | 3,989.97 |
| | Other income | 24 | 289.72 | 264.30 |
| | **Total revenue** | | **5,094.86** | **4,254.27** |
| **II** | **Expenses** | | | |
| | Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI) | | 2,265.29 | 1 857.67 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 25 | 290.83 | 251.98 |
| | Other expenses | 28 | 979.46 | 896.52 |
| | **Total expenses** | | **3,535.58** | **3,006.17** |
| **III** | **Profit before finance cost, taxes, depreciation and amortisation expenses and exceptional items (EBIDTA) III = [(I)-(II)]** | | 1,559.28 | 1,248.10 |
| **IV** | Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 26 | 792.13 | 655.79 |
| **V** | **Finance costs** | 27 | 1,127.05 | 810.32 |
| **VI** | **Loss before exceptional items [(III)-(IV)-(V)]** | | **(359.90)** | **(218.01)** |
| **VII** | **Exceptional items** | 29 | (179.29) | 59.30 |
| **VIII** | **Loss before tax expenses [(VI)-(VII)]** | | **(180.61)** | **(277.31)** |
| | **Tax expense:** | | | |
| | Current tax expense | 10 | - | - |
| | Current tax - earlier years | 10 | - | 7.55 |
| | **Total tax expense** | | - | 7.55 |
| **IX** | **Loss for the year** | | **(180.61)** | **(284.86)** |
| **X** | **Other comprehensive income (OCI)** | 30 | | |
| **A** | **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans | | (1.00) | (1.82) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| **B** | **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Net movement of cash flow hedges | | (104.20) | (309.91) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| | **Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B)** | | **(105.20)** | **(311.73)** |
| | **Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) ( IX+X )** | | **(285.81)** | **(596.59)** |
| | Earnings per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 10)] | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 31 | (0.74) | (1.16) |
| | (2) Diluted | 31 | (0.74) | (1.16) |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Standalone Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**A. Equity Share Capital**

**(1) As at March 31, 2024**

| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**(2) As at March 31, 2023**

| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**B. Other Equity**

**(1) As at March 31, 2024**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings ( refer Note 16) | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges ( refer Note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | (291.59) | (382.89) | (674.48) |
| Loss for the year | (180.61) | - | (180.61) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.00) | (104.20) | (105.20) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2024** | **(473.20)** | **(487.09)** | **(960.29)** |

**(2) As at March 31, 2023**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings ( refer Note 16) | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges ( refer Note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | (4.91) | (72.98) | (77.89) |
| Loss for the year | (284.86) | - | (284.86) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.82) | (309.91) | (311.73) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2023** | **(291.59)** | **(382.89)** | **(674.48)** |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

**Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| Loss before tax | (180.61) | (277.31) |
| Adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 792.13 | 655.79 |
| Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / bad debts written off | - | 0.56 |
| Reversal of Lease revenue [Refer Note 42(j)] | - | 54.14 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(g)] | - | 5.16 |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest | (446.21) | - |
| Interest income on deposits/current investment | (72.47) | (40.50) |
| Exchange differences unrealised (net) | 0.48 | 0.75 |
| Gain on sale of current investments-Mutual fund | (32.76) | (19.21) |
| Loss on discard of capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment | 0.06 | 12.50 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | - | (0.36) |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | - | (59.57) |
| Dividend income on non-current investments carried at cost | (174.41) | (135.03) |
| Interest on borrowings | 840.91 | 575.17 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.72 | 152.31 |
| Other borrowing costs | 1.33 | 1.67 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 41.73 | - |
| Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 0.46 | 0.62 |
| Interest expenses on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | 84.23 | 75.73 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | (132.46) | (113.92) |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (1.57) | (1.09) |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | (7.21) | (6.50) |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | 866.35 | 880.91 |
| Working capital adjustment: | | |
| Change in non-current financial liabilities | 688.87 | 93.25 |
| Change in non-current deferred revenue | 0.07 | 33.95 |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | 195.48 | 7.56 |
| Change in non-current provisions | (3.06) | (3.52) |
| Change in trade payables | 219.60 | 137.71 |
| Change in current financial liabilities | 38.52 | 2.98 |
| Change in deferred revenue | 0.88 | (1.34) |
| Change in other current liabilities | 71.36 | 105.71 |
| Change in current provisions | 3.88 | (0.41) |
| Change in other non-current financial assets | 5.99 | (14.57) |
| Change in other non-current assets | (274.55) | (272.78) |
| Change in inventories | (0.32) | 1.70 |
| Change in trade receivables | (12.97) | 65.50 |
| Change in other current financial assets | (3.85) | (23.45) |
| Change in other current assets | 72.80 | 43.73 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | 1,869.05 | 1,056.93 |
| Direct taxes paid | (11.06) | (12.98) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities (A)** | 1,857.99 | 1,043.95 |
| | | |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipment, including capital work in progress and capital advances | (1,985.83) | (2,016.37) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress | - | 0.70 |
| Refund of security deposit given for equipment lease | 301.20 | - |
| Purchase of current investments | (12,372.94) | (8,139.35) |
| Proceeds from current investments excluding income received | 12,362.28 | 8,021.05 |
| Dividend received | 203.53 | 105.91 |
| Income received on investments and fixed deposits | 151.33 | 124.25 |
| Investment of margin money deposit | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| (Investments in)/ redemption of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (net) | (559.15) | 169.36 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | (1,899.60) | (1,734.46) |

*(The space has been intentionally left blank)*

CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

**Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Principal payment of lease liabilities | (8.64) | (4.99) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (9.78) | (1.34) |
| Repayment of short-term loan from banks | - | (22.00) |
| Repayment of non convertible debentures | (744.00) | - |
| Proceeds from issue of non convertible debentures | 2,743.96 | 1,000.00 |
| Redemption Premium paid | (41.73) | - |
| Payments towards call spread option premium | (260.66) | (260.25) |
| Other borrowing costs paid | (17.97) | (15.03) |
| Interest on borrowings paid | (1,179.37) | (1,009.72) |
| **Net cash from/ (used) in financing activities (C)** | **481.81** | **(313.33)** |
| **Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)** | **440.20** | **(1,003.84)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **719.29** | **279.09** |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| **Cash on hand** | 0.56 | 0.08 |
| **With banks** | | |
| - on current account | 31.94 | 27.87 |
| - on deposit account | 686.79 | 251.14 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents** | **719.29** | **279.09** |

1. The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the related standalone statement of profit and loss for the year.
2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 4.36 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.37 crores), pertaining to Marketing Fund to be used for sales promotional activities.
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
**Partner**
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

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Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

## 1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Company') is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. It was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014), India and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') holds majority shareholding in the Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. The Company is a debt listed Company on Bombay Stock Exchange. These standalone financials statements have been taken on record by the audit committee and board of directors in their meetings held on May 28,2024 and May 29, 2024 respectively.

## 2. (A) Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.
- Net defined benefit (asset) / liability

## 3.1 Summary of material accounting policy information

### a. Use of estimates

The preparation of the 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 the 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 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. 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 the financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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**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 it is:

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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Subsidiary**

The Company has accounted for its investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiary at cost (Refer Note 36 (d).

**d. Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)". Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 otherwise stated)**

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.

Development fee from any regulatory authority are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received / utilized and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

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

**e. Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013. The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment as adopted by the Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

| Type of Assets | Useful life as estimated by the Company based on technical evaluation | Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Roads – Other than RCC | 10 years | 5 years |
| Transformers/Power Sub-Stations (included in Plant and Machinery) | 15 years | 10 years |
| Electric Panels (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment) | 15 years | 10 years |

The useful life of property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation.

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of major Airports wherein it, interalia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Company for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

In order to align the useful life of passenger related Furniture and Fixtures as per AERA order, the Company has revised the useful life during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.
Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

### f. Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets include software, upfront fee paid as airport concessionaire rights and other costs (excluding operation support costs) paid to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the OMDA.

### g. Amortisation 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed 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 with finite lives is recognised in these financial statements.

The Company amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

### h. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. 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 be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- 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.

Chandiok & Co. Chartered Accountants

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd.

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.

**i. Contingent assets**

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 realisation 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.

**j. Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

**Defined benefit plan**

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

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.

The Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 separation at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave 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.

The entire amount of the provision for leave encashment is presented as current in financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts

Chartered Accountants

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. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

**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**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. 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 (u) 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.

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**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 effeetive 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 statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 12.

**Financial assets at FVTOCI:** A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The eontractual 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 elassify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are reeognized 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 eost or as at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI), is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, 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 statement of 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;

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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

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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.

**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 ease 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 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 and 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 statement of profit and loss.

**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 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.

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### l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

**Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

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.

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**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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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 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 recognised in the 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

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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 (note 38)

b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 39)

c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

**n. 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 amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering 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.

**Revenue from Operations**

**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.

**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. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into plane charges. The main streams of non – aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

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.

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.

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**o. Taxes**

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

**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:

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 investments in subsidiary, 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:

i) 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.
ii) 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.

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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 nonnal 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 in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, 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, dnties such as sales tax/ value added tax/ service tax/goods and service tax 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 balanee sheet.

**p. Cash Flow Statement**

Cash fiows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effeets 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 fiows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

**3.2 Other accounting policies**

**a. 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 in the period in which they occur.

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Borrowing costs consist of interest, call spread premium and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

**b. 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.

(i) **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, as follows:

• Electrical installations and equipment: 10 years
• Plant and machinery: 15 years
• Building: over the period of lease

The ownership of the leased Electrical installations and equipment and Plant and machinery transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term, accordingly, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the respective assets.

(ii) **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.

(iii) **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**
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.

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**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.

**c. 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) fair value less cost of disposal 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 fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

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, including impairment on inventories, 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 and loss.

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**d. 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.

**e. Foreign currencies**

**Functional Currency**

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and Translations**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

**f. Operating segments**

The Company has only one reportable operating segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single operating segment.

**g. 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.

**h. EBIDTA**

The Company has presented profit/ (loss) before finance costs, taxes, depreciation, amortisation expense and exceptional items as EBIDTA.

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### 3.3 Recent Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') vide its notification dated 31 March 2023, notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

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**4 Property, plant and equipment**

| | Buildings | Leasehold Improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders, etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron, etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total | Capital work in progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | 4,734.20 | 20.77 | 409.41 | 1,390.45 | 251.06 | 2,651.21 | 2,651.88 | 19.78 | 133.77 | 359.64 | 19.91 | 12,642.08 | 5,537.69 |
| Additions [refer note (a) below] | 169.51 | 4.90 | 1.36 | 17.14 | 9.39 | 413.58 | 286.98 | 1.78 | 46.02 | 36.64 | 11.24 | 998.54 | 3,510.48 |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (965.28) |
| Disposals/ discard [refer note (b) below] | (0.02) | (0.02) | - | (27.15) | - | - | (80.71) | (5.23) | (21.14) | (26.86) | (3.93) | (165.06) | - |
| **As at April 1, 2023** | **4,903.69** | **25.65** | **410.77** | **1,380.44** | **260.45** | **3,064.79** | **2,858.15** | **16.33** | **158.65** | **369.42** | **27.22** | **13,475.56** | **8,082.88** |
| Additions | 3,134.64 | - | 652.30 | 589.53 | 472.18 | 4,387.72 | 1,060.51 | 4.21 | 9.49 | 81.33 | 2.65 | 10,394.56 | 3,355.61 |
| Other Adjustments [refer note (f) below] | - | - | - | 95.18 | - | - | (95.18) | - | - | - | - | - | (8.53) |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (10,844.77) |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.00) | (0.18) | (0.18) | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 8,038.33 | 25.65 | 1,063.07 | 2,065.15 | 752.63 | 7,452.51 | 3,823.48 | 20.54 | 168.14 | 450.75 | 29.69 | 23,869.94 | 585.19 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2022 | 1,782.36 | 20.46 | 168.11 | 943.59 | 221.24 | 1,147.84 | 1,869.11 | 12.62 | 91.94 | 230.62 | 11.69 | 6,499.58 | |
| Charge for the year | 198.11 | 0.45 | 13.57 | 58.83 | 3.00 | 129.33 | 195.88 | 2.07 | 16.06 | 21.45 | 2.49 | 641.24 | |
| Disposals/ discard | - | - | - | (4.43) | - | - | (57.82) | (5.19) | (20.76) | (26.77) | (3.61) | (118.58) | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **1,980.47** | **20.91** | **181.68** | **997.99** | **224.24** | **1,277.17** | **2,007.17** | **9.50** | **87.24** | **225.30** | **10.57** | **7,022.24** | - |
| Charge for the year | 160.22 | 1.63 | 26.19 | 88.03 | 29.79 | 215.66 | 195.99 | 2.69 | 20.74 | 24.84 | 3.27 | 769.05 | |
| Other Adjustments [refer note (f) below] | - | - | - | 4.64 | - | - | (4.64) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.12) | (0.12) | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 2,140.69 | 22.54 | 207.87 | 1,090.66 | 254.03 | 1,492.83 | 2,198.52 | 12.19 | 107.98 | 250.14 | 13.72 | 7,791.17 | - |
| **Net block** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **2,923.22** | **4.74** | **229.09** | **382.45** | **36.21** | **1,787.62** | **850.98** | **6.83** | **71.41** | **144.12** | **16.65** | **6,453.31** | **8,082.88** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 5,897.64 | 3.11 | 855.20 | 974.49 | 478.60 | 5,959.68 | 1,624.96 | 8.35 | 60.16 | 200.61 | 15.97 | 16,078.77 | 585.19 |

a. During the previous year input tax credit pertaining to Goods and Service Tax on civil works has been capitalised amounting Rs. 176.87 crores (Refer note 42 (i))

b. Terminal arrival building were decapitalized during the previous year for Rs 33.60 crores.
During the previous year certain high value assets written off due to physical verification amounting to Rs. 124.85 crores
Assets sold as scrap during the previous year of Rs. 6.61 crores

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Walker Chandiok & Co LLP * Chartered Accountants *

K.S. Rao & Co. * Chartered Accountants * Bengaluru

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

c. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 180.61 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 227.25 crores),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 5.82 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 9.42 crores ),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 77.93 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 88.77 crores) and
Net book value Rs. 96.86 crores (March 31, 2023 ; Rs. 129.06 crores)

d. Refer note 35(III)(i) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

e. The Gross Block as on March 31, 2024 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 11,878.17 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 1,691.72 crores). This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2024 Rs 1,673.42 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 213.76 crores) as per detail below –

| Particulars | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders, etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron, etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2024 | 418.10 | - | 102.79 | 137.36 | 77.72 | 749.23 | 169.30 | - | 6.17 | 12.75 | - | 1,673.42 |
| As at March 31, 2023 | 28.95 | - | - | 47.44 | - | 92.53 | 35.75 | - | 6.17 | 2.92 | - | 213.76 |

f. Other adjustments represent the reclassification of assets capitalised during the previous year.

g. As per the development right given under OMDA (Operation, management and development agreement) entered with Airports Authority of India, the Company has constructed all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment and accordingly, considering the said development right, title deed of all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Company

h. The Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ BENGALURU

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

**5 Right of use assets**

| | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block** | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | - | - | 18.04 | 18.04 |
| Additions | - | - | 1.08 | 1.08 |
| Modifications | - | - | 2.70 | 2.70 |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | - | - | 21.82 | 21.82 |
| Additions* | 204.71 | 232.59 | 4.13 | 441.43 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 204.71 | 232.59 | 25.95 | 463.25 |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | - | - | 5.78 | 5.78 |
| Charge for the year | - | - | 5.24 | 5.24 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | - | - | 11.02 | 11.02 |
| Charge for the year | 5.10 | 3.86 | 4.38 | 13.34 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 5.10 | 3.86 | 15.40 | 24.36 |
| **Net Block** | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | - | - | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 199.61 | 228.73 | 10.55 | 438.89 |

* The Gross Block as on March 31, 2024 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 437.30 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. Nil). This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2024 Rs. 26.66 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. Nil) as per detail below -

| Particulars | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2024 | 12.48 | 14.18 | - | 26.66 |
| As at March 31, 2023 | - | - | - | - |

**6 Intangible assets**

| | Airport concessionaire rights* | Computer software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | 490.52 | 47.42 | 537.94 |
| Additions | - | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | 490.52 | 47.61 | 538.13 |
| Additions | - | 5.44 | 5.44 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 490.52 | 53.05 | 543.57 |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | 129.78 | 43.97 | 173.75 |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.10 | 9.31 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | 137.99 | 44.90 | 182.89 |
| Charge for the year | 8.16 | 1.58 | 9.74 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 146.15 | 46.48 | 192.63 |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | 352.53 | 2.71 | 355.24 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 344.37 | 6.57 | 350.94 |

* Airport concessionaire rights are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years.

The Company has not carried out any revaluation of intangible assets during current and previous year.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

## 7 Investments

| 7.1 Investment in associates and joint ventures | | Non-current | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Investments carried at cost** | | | |
| **Unquoted equity shares fully paid up** | | | |
| **Investment in associates** | | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited<br>29,120,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 29,120,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited<br>40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each) | | 40.64 | 40.64 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited<br>5,600,000 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 5,600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited<br>9,222,505 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 9,222,505 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 9.22 | 9.22 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation<br>148 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 148 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Investment in joint ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited<br>12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited<br>42,640,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 42,640,000 shares of Rs 10 each) | | 42.64 | 42.64 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited<br>108,333,334 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 108,333,334 share of Rs. 10 each) | | 108.33 | 108.33 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited<br>39,920,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2023 : 39,920,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | | 39.92 | 39.92 |
| | **Total (A)** | **287.97** | **287.97** |
| **Provision for impairment in the value of investment:-** | | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(g)] | | 38.53 | 38.53 |
| | **Total (B)** | **38.53** | **38.53** |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted non-current investment** | **C = (A-B)** | **249.44** | **249.44** |
| **7.2 Other Non-current Investments** | | | |
| **Carried at fair value through profit and loss**<br>East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited<br>7,839 shares of Rs. 10 each ( March 31, 2023 : 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each) | **D** | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Total Investments [7.1 + 7.2]** | | **249.45** | **249.45** |
| **Aggregate amount of unquoted non-current investment** | **(A+D)** | **287.98** | **287.98** |
| **Aggregate amount for impairment in the value of investment** | | **38.53** | **38.53** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

(All amounts In Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**7.3 Current Investments**

| | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss** | | | |
| **Investment in mutual fund** | | | |
| **Unquoted investments** | | | |
| Invesco Mutual Fund<br>[15,103.05 units (March 31, 2023 . Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | 5.01 | - |
| Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth<br>[77,852.19 units (March 31, 2023 : 203,167.73) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | 9.90 | 24.20 |
| HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth<br>[223,468.21 units (March 31, 2023 : 309,602 20) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | 28 00 | 36.32 |
| ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[789,203.22 units (March 31, 2023 : 414,042.23) of Rs. 100 each ] | | 101.85 | 50.04 |
| SBI Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[457,314.91 units (March 31, 2023 : 22,808.12) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 178 16 | 8 32 |
| Aditya Birla Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[Nil units (March 31, 2023 : 270,781.62) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | - | 32 83 |
| UTI Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[Nil units (March 31, 2023 : 186,662.09) of Rs 1,000 each ] | | - | 57 28 |
| Axis Overnight Fund- Growth<br>[391,141.60 units (March 31, 2023 : 687,038.70) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 49 54 | 81.45 |
| Tata Overnight Fund- Growth<br>[151,381.33 units (March 31, 2023 195,958.53) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 19.12 | 23.17 |
| Kotak Overnight fund<br>[386,825 06 units (March 31, 2023 : 792,542 20) of Rs 1,000 each ] | | 49.41 | 94.77 |
| LIC MF Overnight Fund - Direct Plan-Growth<br>[248,328.70 units (March 31, 2023 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | 30.82 | - |
| | Total (A) | 471.81 | 408.38 |
| **Investments carried at amortised cost** | | | |
| **Investment in Commercial Papers** | | | |
| ECL Finance Limited<br>[Nil ( March 31, 2023: 5,140 ) of 500,000 each] | | - | 146.82 |
| Edel Finance Company Limited<br>[4,180 ( March 31, 2023: 4,940) of 500,000 each] | | 206 18 | 236.79 |
| Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited<br>[3,700 ( March 31, 2023: 2500) of 500,000 each] | | 182.23 | 122 26 |
| **Certificate of deposits** | | 99.02 | - |
| | Total (B) | 487.43 | 505.87 |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted Investment** | Total (A+B) | 959.24 | 914.25 |

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## 8. Other financial assets

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option | 1,087.49 | 1,065.92 | - | - |
| **Carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| **Security deposits** | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 104.65 | 107.11 | 1.65 | 305.47 |
| | 104.65 | 107.11 | 1.65 | 305.47 |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others | - | - | 6.28 | 20.22 |
| Non-trade receivables | 91.28 | 84.07 | 29.88 | 63.45 |
| [net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 0.79 crore (March 31, 2023 Rs. 0.81 crore)] | | | | |
| Unbilled receivables** | - | - | 208.39 | 200.05 |
| Debentures for provident fund^ | - | - | 0.15 | 0.17 |
| Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 36(b)] | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good [refer note 35 (i) (g)] | 446.21 | - | 0.39 | 0.80 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 43.21 | 489.42 |
| | 446.21 | - | 43.60 | 490.22 |
| Less: Provision for doubtful advances | - | - | (43.21) | (489.42) |
| | 446.21 | - | 0.39 | 0.80 |
| Margin money deposit* (refer note 13) | 0.32 | 0.31 | - | - |
| **Total other financial assets** | **1,729.95** | **1,257.41** | **246.74** | **590.16** |

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,529.00 crores) [March 31, 2023: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs 8,402.70 crores)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million ( March 31, 2023: USD 150 million).

* Rs 0.32 Crore (March 31, 2023 Rs 0.31 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

^Debentures were taken over by the Company at the time of surrender of DIAL provident fund trust.

S Includes receivables towards usage of utilities from concessionaires and receivables related to relinquishment of asset rights.

** There is no unbilled revenue which is disputed and which has significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired

## 9. Other assets

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Capital advances** | | 119.41 | 471.35 | - | - |
| | (A) | 119.41 | 471.35 | - | - |
| **Advances other than capital advance** | | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | | - | - | 74.76 | 131.91 |
| | (B) | - | - | 74.76 | 131.91 |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 21.65 | 25.72 | 13.17 | 11.79 |
| Deposit with government authorities including amount paid under protest [refer note 35 (i) (a)] | | - | - | 2.87 | 10.12 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | | 3.80 | 5.25 | 1.48 | 1.53 |
| Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3.2 (b)] | | 1,935.54 | 1,661.33 | - | - |
| Balance with statutory / government authorities | | - | - | 12.31 | 21.71 |
| Prepaid gratuity [refer note 34(c)] | | 2.25 | - | - | - |
| | (C) | 1,963.24 | 1,692.30 | 29.83 | 45.15 |
| **Total other assets (A+B+C)** | | **2,082.65** | **2,163.65** | **104.59** | **177.06** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

(Amount in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)

**10. Income tax/ deferred tax**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Income tax** | - | 7.55 |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | - |
| **Income tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss** | - | 7.55 |

**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | - | - |
| Cash flow Hedge Reserve | - | - |
| Income tax charged to OCI | - | - |

**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Accounting loss before tax** | (180.61) | (277.31) |
| **Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2023: 34.94%)** | (63.11) | (96.90) |
| Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised | 58.70 | 64.34 |
| Permanent differences | 2.14 | 30.88 |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | - | 7.55 |
| Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961 | 2.27 | 1.68 |
| Other adjustments | - | - |
| **Total tax expense** | - | 7.55 |
| Total tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss related to earlier years | - | 7.55 |

**Deferred tax:**

| | Balance sheet | | Statement of profit or loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Deferred tax liabilities** | | | | |
| Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes ( net of intangibles-Airport concession rights) | (814.11) | (699.41) | (114.70) | 32.97 |
| On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective interest rate (EIR) method | (29.09) | (36.00) | 6.91 | 3.69 |
| Fair value of investment in mutual fund | (0.55) | (0.38) | (0.17) | (0.04) |
| Right-of-use assets | (153.37) | (3.77) | (149.60) | 0.51 |
| Rent Equalization reserve | (676.36) | (580.54) | (95.82) | (66.10) |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (36.56) | (23.85) | (12.71) | (6.59) |
| | (1,710.04) | (1,343.95) | (366.09) | (35.56) |
| **Deferred tax assets** | | | | |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss | 1,593.54 | 1,232.67 | 360.87 | 182.10 |
| Others disallowances/adjustments | 14.41 | 14.64 | (0.23) | (1.19) |
| Lease liability | 141.98 | 4.40 | 137.58 | 0.73 |
| Interest income credited to capital work in progress | 139.97 | 117.09 | 22.88 | 23.99 |
| Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share | 275.95 | 231.88 | 44.07 | 30.40 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | 27.89 | 32.90 | (5.01) | (3.81) |
| Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment | 13.46 | 13.46 | (0.00) | 1.80 |
| | 2,207.20 | 1,647.04 | 560.16 | 234.03 |
| Net deferred tax assets* | - | - | - | - |

* The Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

**Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance as at beginning of the year | | - | - |
| Tax income during the period recognised in statement of profit or loss | (A) | - | - |
| Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI | (B) | - | - |
| **Movement during the year** | (A+B) | - | - |
| **Closing balance** | | - | - |

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.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**11. Inventories**
(valued at lower of cost or net realizable value)

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares | 6.92 | 5.53 |
| Provision for non /slow moving stores and spares | (1.07) | - |
| | 5.85 | 5.53 |

**12. Trade receivables**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Trade receivables** | | |
| Related parties (refer note 36(b)) | 25.01 | 21.70 |
| Others | 64.76 | 55.10 |
| | 89.77 | 76.80 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Break up for security details:** | | |
| **Trade receivables #^$** | | |
| Secured, considered good** | 34.02 | 35.00 |
| Unsecured, considered good | 55.75 | 41.80 |
| **Trade Receivables– credit impaired** | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 2.23 | 2.51 |
| | 92.00 | 79.31 |
| **Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)** | | |
| Less: Unsecured, considered good | (2.23) | (2.51) |
| | 89.77 | 76.80 |

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.

$Estimated credit loss (ECL) on trade receivable considered good is not material

# Payment is generally received from customers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days.

^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person

**Trade receivables includes:-**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Dues from entities in which the Company's non-executive director is a director** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 3.56 | 2.77 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 3.61 | 4.38 |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.24 | 1.20 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.14 |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.45 | 4.14 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited | 0.31 | 0.14 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 4.69 | 0.02 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.08 | 0.78 |

Refer note 32(a)(ii) for ageing of trade receivables.

**13. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Balances with Banks** | | | | | |
| -On current accounts# | | - | - | 31.94 | 27.87 |
| -Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | - | 686.79 | 251.14 |
| Cash on hand | | - | - | 0.56 | 0.08 |
| | (A) | - | - | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| **Other bank balances** | | | | | |
| – Margin money deposit | | 0.32 | 0.31 | - | - |
| Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 8) | | (0.32) | (0.31) | - | - |
| | (B) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total (A+B)** | | - | - | 719.29 | 279.09 |

# Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 4.36 crores (March 31, 2023, Rs 3.37 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2024, the Company has available Rs. 302.34 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 454.40 crores) of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities The existing facility is valid till March 10, 2025. The working capital facility is secured with:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ security interest of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages as permissible under the project documents

(ii) Security interest by way of first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of DIAL in , to and in respect of the Project documents, as per provisions of the Project documents.

(iii) First ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues/ receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to AAI, airport development fee, passenger service fee, marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the Project documents.

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**14. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| – Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months# | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| | 606.42 | 47.27 |

# Deposits with bank includes Rs. 54.91 crores (March 31, 2023, Rs. 47.27 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund.

**Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI**

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Investment in commercial papers and certificate of deposits (refer note 7.3) | - | - | 487.43 | 505.87 |
| Trade receivables (refer note 12) | - | - | 89.77 | 76.80 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13) | - | - | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14) | - | - | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| Other financial assets (refer note 8) | 642.46 | 191.49 | 246.74 | 590.16 |
| (A) | 642.46 | 191.49 | 2,149.65 | 1,499.19 |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 8) | 1,087.49 | 1,065.92 | - | - |
| (B) | 1,087.49 | 1,065.92 | - | - |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss** | | | | |
| Investment in mutual funds (refer note 7.3) | - | - | 471.81 | 408.38 |
| Investments in equity shares (refer note 7.2) | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - |
| (C) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 471.81 | 408.38 |
| **Total financial assets (A+B+C)** | 1,729.96 | 1,257.42 | 2,621.46 | 1,907.57 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 15. Equity Share Capital

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised shares** | | |
| 300 crores (March 31, 2023: 300 crores) equity shares of Rs 10 each | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares** | | |
| 245 crores (March 31, 2023 245 crores) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| | 2,450 | 2,450 |

**a. Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year**

| Equity Shares | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. (in crores) | (Rs. In crores) | No. (in crores) | (Rs. In crores) |
| At the beginning of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |

**b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share 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 would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

**c. Shares held by holding/ intermediate holding company and its subsidiary**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, intermediate holding company and its subsidiary are as below:

| Name of Shareholder | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Airports Limited, the holding company** | | |
| 156.80 crore (March 31, 2023 156.80 crore) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 1,568.00 | 1,568.00 |
| **GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited, the Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2023: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2023 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala** | | |
| 1 (March 31, 2023: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar** | | |
| 1 (March 31, 2023: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |

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

| | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % holding in Class | Numbers | % Holding in Class |
| **Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | 1,567,999,798 | 64% |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 245,000,000 | 10% | 245,000,000 | 10% |
| | 2,449,999,798 | 100% | 2,449,999,798 | 100% |

As per records of the Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents legal and beneficial ownership of shares as at the balance sheet date.
The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.
The Company has not issued any share in consideration other than cash in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.
Refer note 32 (c) for Promoter's shareholding.

## 16. Other Equity

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings^** | | |
| Opening balance | (291.59) | (4.91) |
| Loss for the year | (180.61) | (284.86) |
| Re measurement loss on defined benefit plans | (1.00) | (1.82) |
| Closing balance | (473.20) | (291.59) |
| **Other items of Comprehensive Income** | | |
| **Cash flow hedge reserve *** | | |
| Opening balance | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| Net Movement during the year | (104.20) | (309.91) |
| | (487.09) | (382.89) |
| | (960.29) | (674.48) |

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Company has earned/incurred till date less utilization for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.

* The Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of profit and loss.

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Delhi International Airport Limited New Delhi

**17. Borrowings**

| | Non - Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Secured*** | | |
| **(i) Bonds** | | |
| 6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1) | 4,347.71 | 4,279.69 |
| 6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2) | 4,192.58 | 4,135.74 |
| **(ii) Debentures** | | |
| Non Convertible Debentures (October, 2025) | 2,493.77 | 3,210.83 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (June, 2027) | 992.93 | 987.92 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (April, 2030) | 1,191.20 | - |
| Non Convertible Debentures (August, 2030) | 740.39 | - |
| Non Convertible Debentures (March, 2034) | 792.32 | - |
| | **14,750.90** | **12,614.18** |

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 521.28 million (March 31, 2023: USD 520.83 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2023: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. Note 1 are due for repayment in October 2026.

b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 502.68 million (March 31, 2023: USD 503.39 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2023: USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes shall be utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project.

c. The Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crores on March 30, 2021. NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33%. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 senior secured foreign currency notes and for financing of Phase 3A expansion project. These 10.964% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 2,493.77 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3,210.83 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 2,513.05 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3257.10 crores) issued to M/s India Airport Infra ( formerly known as Chillton Limited) (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD are due for repayment in October 2025.

d. During the previous year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. NCDs were allotted on June 22, 2022 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due in June 22, 2027. Proceeds from NCDs are utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. These Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 992.93 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 987.92 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 1,000 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,000.00 crores)

e. During the year, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 3.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Company to eligible Qualified institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030. Proceeds from both NCDs ( listed in BSE) are utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project.

f. During the year, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs 744 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 3.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on August 22, 2023 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on August 22, 2030. Proceeds from these NCDs have been utilized for part refinancing of 2025 NCDs issued under Voluntary Retention Route during March 2021, subscribed by an Foreign Portfolio Investor i.e M/s India Airport Infra (formerly known as Chillton Limited).

g. During the year, the Company had further issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 800 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.50% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 60 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 3.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on March 22, 2024 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with amortised repayment schedule starting from 6th year onwards along with final maturity due on March 22, 2034. Proceeds from these NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase 3A expansion project.

h. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture and other limitations The Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture. All Notes and NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act 2013) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA)

i. The above mentioned borrowings have been utilized as per the purpose they have been taken

j. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:-

| Particulars | Liabilities arising from financing activities | | | Assets held to hedge long term borrowings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Borrowings | Interest accrued on borrowings | Lease liabilities | Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge |
| **As at April 01, 2022** | 10,982.76 | 337.63 | 14.40 | 723.01 |
| Cash flows | 978.00 | (1,009.72) | (6.33) | (260.25) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 0.14 | 1,015.99 | 1.34 | 260.66 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 653.28 | - | | - |
| Additions in leases | - | - | 3.17 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 342.50 |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | 12,614.18 | 343.90 | 12.58 | 1,065.92 |
| Cash flows | 1,999.95 | (1,179.37) | (20.08) | (260.66) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 10.47 | 1,143.93 | 9.78 | 261.38 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 126.29 | - | - | - |
| Additions in leases | - | - | 404.04 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 20.85 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | 14,750.90 | 308.46 | 406.32 | 1,087.49 |

**18. Other Financial Liabilities**

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Other financial liabilities at amortised cost | | | | |
| Security deposits from trade concessionaires- others | 535.53 | 448.50 | 297.58 | 256.65 |
| Security deposits from commercial property developers | 41.10 | 185.87 | - | - |
| Earnest money deposits | - | - | 1.26 | 1.29 |
| Capital creditors | - | - | 1,071.19 | 816.28 |
| Retention money | 28.20 | 7.15 | 91.08 | 140.38 |
| Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 36(b)] | 789.68 | 663.57 | - | - |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | - | 308.46 | 343.90 |
| Employee benefit expenses payable | - | - | 2.07 | 2.60 |
| Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost | 1,394.51 | 1,305.09 | 1,771.64 | 1,561.10 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 19. Deferred Revenue

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below) | 2,668.47 | 2,126.31 | 118.07 | 99.74 |
| Unearned revenue (refer note b below) | 4.20 | 4.13 | 91.84 | 90.96 |
| | 2,672.67 | 2,130.44 | 209.91 | 190.70 |

**(a) Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 2,226.04 | 2,307.24 |
| Deferred during the year | 692.96 | 32.72 |
| Released to the standalone statement of profit and loss | (132.16) | (113.92) |
| **As at March 31,** | 2,786.54 | 2,226.04 |

**(b) Unearned revenue**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 95.09 | 95.21 |
| Deferred during the year | 856.19 | 580.27 |
| Released to the standalone statement of profit and loss | (855.24) | (580.39) |
| As at March 31, | 96.04 | 95.09 |

**Note:**

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

b. Unearned revenue as at March 31, 2024 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

## 20. Other Liabilities

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Advances from commercial property developers | 380.77 | 185.29 | 108.38 | 78.76 |
| Advance from customer | 0.16 | 0.16 | 13.88 | 49.64 |
| Marketing fund liability | - | - | 57.08 | 45.74 |
| Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable | - | - | 113.29 | 81.26 |
| Goods and service tax payable | - | - | 24.24 | 1.88 |
| Other statutory dues | - | - | 2.97 | 3.49 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 28.21 | 32.88 |
| | 380.93 | 185.45 | 368.00 | 296.65 |

**Notes:**

1. Advances from commercial property developers and Advances from customers as at March 31, 2024 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

2. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis.

3. Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs 142.26 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 125.40 crores) and after one year for Rs 380.93 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 185.45 crores).

## 21. Trade payables

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 56.85 | 36.02 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | |
| - Related parties [refer note 36(b)] | 342.41 | 181.28 |
| -Others* | 268.97 | 228.74 |
| | 668.23 | 446.04 |

*Includes bills payable of Rs. 3.23 crore (March 31, 2023 : Rs 0.11 crore) towards goods and services, which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Company.

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

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier: | | |
| - Principal amount | 56.85 | 36.02 |
| - Interest thereon | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day. | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor | - | - |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.

Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40.

Refer note 32(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables

## 22 Provisions

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Provision for employee benefits | | | | |
| Provision for leave benefits [refer note 34(a)] | - | - | 36.37 | 32.52 |
| Provision for gratuity [refer note 34(c)] | - | 3.06 | - | - |
| Provision for superannuation | - | - | 0.36 | 0.33 |
| Others | - | - | 119.73 | 119.73 |
| | - | 3.06 | 156.46 | 152.58 |

**Break up of financial liabilities**

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Financial liability carried at amortised cost | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 17) | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 | - | - |
| Trade payables (refer note 21) | - | - | 668.23 | 446.04 |
| Lease liabilities (refer note 42(k)) | 363.25 | 8.59 | 43.07 | 3.99 |
| Other financial liabilities (refer note 18) | 1,394.51 | 1,305.09 | 1,771.64 | 1,561.10 |
| | 16,508.66 | 13,927.86 | 2,482.94 | 2,011.13 |

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**23. Revenue From Operations**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers [refer note 42 (I)]** | | |
| **Aeronautical (A)** | 1,061.78 | 937.63 |
| **Non - Aeronautical** | | |
| Duty free | 639.87 | 507.22 |
| Retail | 189.78 | 179.17 |
| Advertisement | 203.02 | 166.53 |
| Food and Beverages | 270.42 | 213.08 |
| Cargo | 404.26 | 336.10 |
| Ground Handling | 213.26 | 161.12 |
| Parking | 92.55 | 73.08 |
| Land and Space — Rentals | 551.94 | 537.20 |
| Others | 376.57 | 303.75 |
| **Total Non -Aeronautical (B)** | **2,941.67** | **2,477.25** |
| Other operating revenue | | |
| Revenue from commercial property development (C) | 801.69 | 575.09 |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | **4,805.14** | **3,989.97** |

**24. Other Income**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost** | | |
| Bank deposits and others | 71.93 | 39.78 |
| Security deposits given | 0.54 | 0.72 |
| Interest income on other financial asset | 7.21 | 6.50 |
| **Dividend Income on non-current investments carried at cost** | 174.41 | 135.03 |
| **Other non-operating income** | | |
| Gain on sale of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Current investments-Mutual fund | 32.76 | 19.21 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | 1.57 | 1.09 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | - | 0.36 |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | - | 59.57 |
| Miscellaneous income | 1.30 | 2.04 |
| | **289.72** | **264.30** |

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds.

**25. Employee Benefits Expense**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 257.67 | 222.20 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 17.08 | 16.00 |
| Gratuity expenses [refer note 34(c)] | 2.66 | 2.73 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 13.42 | 11.05 |
| | **290.83** | **251.98** |

**26. Depreciation and amortization expense**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 769.05 | 641.24 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6) | 9.74 | 9.31 |
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 5) | 13.34 | 5.24 |
| | **792.13** | **655.79** |

**27. Finance Costs**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 840.91 | 575.17 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.72 | 152.31 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 84.23 | 75.73 |
| Other interest | 4.63 | 5.06 |
| Other borrowing costs | | |
| -Bank charges | 1.50 | 0.38 |
| -Other cost | 1.33 | 1.67 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 41.73 | - |
| | **1,127.05** | **810.32** |

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28. Other expenses

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Utility expenses | 69.20 | 76.50 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 139.60 | 117.61 |
| Buildings | 38.66 | 41.10 |
| IT Systems | 38.82 | 34.26 |
| Others | 25.17 | 22.71 |
| Manpower hire charges | 168.62 | 145.51 |
| Airport Operator fees | 113.39 | 64.67 |
| Security related expenses | 23.49 | 20.88 |
| Insurance | 23.68 | 21.42 |
| Consumables | 15.90 | 24.90 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 66.64 | 104.45 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 48.74 | 45.53 |
| Rates and taxes | 40.84 | 19.57 |
| Rent (including lease rentals) | 2.12 | 5.60 |
| Advertising and sales promotion | 30.99 | 15.64 |
| Communication costs | 2.34 | 1.08 |
| Printing and stationery | 1.77 | 1.21 |
| Directors' sitting fees | 0.23 | 0.24 |
| Provision for non-moving inventory | 1.07 | - |
| Payment to auditors (refer note A below) | 1.39 | 1.08 |
| Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / bad debts written off | - | 0.56 |
| Exchange difference (net) | 0.48 | 0.75 |
| Corporate cost allocation | 83.40 | 68.33 |
| Collection charges (net) | 3.84 | 7.18 |
| Donations | 0.51 | 0.38 |
| CSR expenditure (refer note B below) | 6.00 | 4.42 |
| Property, plant and equipment written off | 0.06 | 12.50 |
| Expenses of commercial property development | 28.59 | 32.84 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 3.92 | 5.60 |
| | 979.46 | 896.52 |

A. Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)
(Excluding Goods and service tax)

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **As Auditor** | | |
| Audit fee | 1.03 | 0.99 |
| Tax audit fee | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| **Other services** | | |
| - Other services (including certification fees) | 0.20 | - |
| -Reimbursement of expenses | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| | 1.39 | 1.08 |

B. Details of CSR expenditure:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year | - | - |

| | March 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (b) Amount spent during the year ended | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| | **March 31, 2023** | | |
| c) Amount spent during the year ended | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 4.42 | 4.42 |

* Includes Rs 3.50 crores (March 31, 2023 : Rs 3.00 crores) contribution to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation for various CSR activities related to health, education, gender equality and women empowerment as approved by CSR committee [refer note 36(a) and 36 (c)]

29. Exceptional items

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Property tax settlement with Delhi Cantonment Board (Refer note 35 (I) (a)) | 102.08 | - |
| Annual fee to AAI for the month of March 2022 (including interest) (Refer note 35 (I) (g)) | 164.84 | - |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest (Refer note 35 (I) (g)) | (446.21) | - |
| Reversal of lease revenue (net of annual fee to AAI) (Refer note 42(j)) | - | 54.14 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(g)] | - | 5.16 |
| | (179.29) | 59.30 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**30. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans [refer note 34 (c)] (A)** | (1.00) | (1.82) |
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net) | (104.00) | (308.84) |
| Less: reclassified to statement of profit and loss | (0.20) | (1.07) |
| **Net movement of cash flow hedges (B)** | (104.20) | (309.91) |
| **Total (A+B)** | (105.20) | (311.73) |

**31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**
The following reflects the (loss)/ profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Loss attributable to equity holders of the company | (180.61) | (284.86) |
| Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution | (180.61) | (284.86) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted) | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Effect of dilution: | - | - |
| Convertible preference shares | - | - |
| | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Earnings per share (basic) (Rs) | (0.74) | (1.16) |
| Earnings per Share (diluted) (Rs) | (0.74) | (1.16) |
| Face value per share (Rs) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 32. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

### (a) Ageing schedules

### (i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

| | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Projects in progress | 320.44 | 87.80 | 157.54 | 19.41 | **585.19** |

| | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Projects in progress | 2,541.73 | 2,542.07 | 1,479.21 | 1,519.87 | **8,082.88** |

# No project is temporarily suspended.

**Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue**

| As at March 31, 2024 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1 - 2 years** | **2 - 3 years** | **More than 3 years** |
| Phase-3A Project ^ | 56.83 | - | - | - |

^ Due to COVID-19 pandemic and other unavoidable circumstances overall project completion date shifted from September 2023 to March 2024 and project cost increased from earlier approved cost of Rs. 11,550 crores to Rs 12,616 crores on account of GST Input Tax Credit, expected cost escalation (pending settlement), and interest / expenditure during construction period. As on March 31, 2024, except some minor works all works under Phase-3A expansion program have been completed and capitalized [refer note 42(m)].

| As at March 31, 2023 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1 - 2 years** | **2 - 3 years** | **More than 3 years** |
| Phase-3A Project | 7,766.09 | - | - | - |

### (ii) Trade Receivables

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Less than 6 months** | **6 months -1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 42.75 | 16.56 | 14.89 | 4.96 | 10.61 | **89.77** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | 0.20 | - | 2.03 | **2.23** |
| Disputed trade receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | - | (0.20) | - | (2.03) | **(2.23)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2024*** | - | **42.75** | **16.56** | **14.89** | **4.96** | **10.61** | **89.77** |

***Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above**

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 17.80 | 29.93 | 18.74 | 4.75 | 5.58 | **76.80** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | 0.51 | 0.01 | - | - | 1.99 | **2.51** |
| Disputed trade receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | (0.51) | (0.01) | - | - | (1.99) | **(2.51)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2023*** | - | **17.80** | **29.93** | **18.74** | **4.75** | **5.58** | **76.80** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above.

**(iii) Trade Payables**

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 39.87 | 10.07 | 6.80 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.06 | **56.85** |
| Others | 536.80 | 25.84 | 47.57 | 0.75 | 0.07 | 0.35 | **611.38** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 27.50 | 7.58 | 0.85 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | **36.02** |
| Others | 200.43 | 128.93 | 79.91 | 0.24 | 0.44 | 0.07 | **410.02** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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**(b) Financial Ratios**

| Ratio | Numerator | Denominator | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 | Variance % | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current ratio | Current assets | Current liabilities | 0.85 | 0.79 | 8% | |
| Debt-equity ratio | Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings+Lease liabilities] | Shareholder's equity | 10.17 | 7.11 | 43% | Due to increase in non- current borrowings during the year and decrease in shareholder's equity because of the current year losses. |
| Debt service coverage ratio | Earnings available for debt services = [Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.] | Debt Service = [Interest, option premium & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments] | 1.15 | 0.90 | 27% | Due to increase in operating profit and exceptional item booked during the year |
| Return on equity ratio | Net Profit after tax (including OCI)[1] | Average Shareholder's equity | (17.51)% | (28.77)% | (39.15)% | Due to decrease in shareholder's equity because of the current year losses. |
| Inventory turnover ratio[2] | Costs of materials consumed | Average inventories | Not applicable | Not applicable | | |
| Trade receivables turnover ratio | Revenue from operations[3] | Average trade receivables[4] | 15.20 | 11.74 | 29% | Due to increase in operating revenue and reduction in average trade receivables |
| Trade payables turnover ratio | Other expenses and annual fee payable to AAI | Average trade payables | 5.92 | 7.58 | (21.85)% | |
| Net capital turnover ratio | Revenue from operations | Working capital | (9.90) | (7.11) | 39% | Due to increase in the revenue for the current year |
| Net profit ratio | Profit after tax | Revenue from operations | (3.76)% | (7.14)% | (47.35)% | Due to increase in finance cost and depreciation in current year as phase 3A capitalised during the current year |
| Return on capital employed | Earnings before interest and tax | Capital employed [5] | 5.81% | 3.79% | 53% | |
| Return on investment | Income generated from investments in equity instrument of Joint Venture and Associate Companies[6] | Weighted average investments[7] | 60.54% | 45.08% | 34% | Due to increase in dividend income during the current year |
| Return on investment | Income generated from other investments [8] | Time weighted average investments | 7.43% | 6.04% | 23% | |

**Notes :**

(1) Profit after tax includes Other comprehensive income (OCI).

(2) Company is not into manufacturing/ sales of product, hence this ratio is not applicable for the company.

(3) Revenue from Operations does not included notional income of Rs 435.25 crores and Rs 406.26 crores in current and previous year respectively.

(4) Average trade receivables includes average unbilled revenue of Rs 204.22 crores and Rs 187.30 crores in current and previous year respectively.

(5) Capital Employed is Tangible Net Worth, Total Debt including Lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities

(6) Dividend income received during the year after adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment.

(7) It is the gross value of investment without adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment.

(8) It includes income received from mutual funds, commercial papers and fixed deposits.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**(c) Promoter Shareholding :-**

| Name of promoter | As at March 31, 2024 | | | As at March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |

(d) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(e) The Company has no transactions/balances with companies which are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management.

(f) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

(g) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
  (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
  (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(h) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
  (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
  (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) The Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

(j) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(k) The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

(l) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(m) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

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(n) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(o) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

**33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's 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.

**33.1 Judgements**

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised In the 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. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for period starting from April 1, 2023 for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2023. The impact has, accordingly, been duly accounted for in these Financial Statements.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract**

The Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

**Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical services. The management of the Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to DIAL. Company concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from DIAL, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Company.

**Annual Fee to AAI**

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of DIAL with certain specified exclusions.

Management of the Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss 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 MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits [refer note 35(I)(g) and (h) and 42(g)].

**33.2 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 on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Taxes**

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

**Defined benefit plans**

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 34 (c).

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**Provision for Leave encashment**

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

**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. See Note 38, 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

**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.

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**34. Retirement and other employee Benefit:-**

**Employee Benefit:-**

**a) Leave Obligation**

The leave obligation cover the Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 36.37 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 32.52 crores) is presented as current in standalone financial statements since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised Rs. 17.08 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 16.00 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Employer's contribution to** | | |
| Provident and other fund# | 13.28 | 12.15 |
| Superannuation fund* | 3.80 | 3.85 |
| **Total** | **17.08** | 16.00 |

# Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers (CPD) Rs. 0.62 Crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.51 Crore).

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.15 Crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.09 Crore).

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 1, 2022. Accordingly, the Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

**(c) Gratuity expense**

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

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:
Net employee benefit expense:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Service Cost | 2.68 | 2.55 |
| Past Service Cost | - | - |
| Net Interest Cost | (0.01) | 0.18 |
| **Total** | **2.67** | **2.73** |

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Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial loss due to DBO experience | 0.30 | 0.70 |
| Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO financial assumptions changes | 0.70 | (0.42) |
| **Actuarial loss arising during period** | **1.00** | **0.28** |
| Return on plan assets less than discount rate | - | 1.54 |
| **Actuarial loss recognized in OCI** | **1.00** | **1.82** |

**Balance Sheet**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | (33.39) | (29.78) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 35.64 | 26.72 |
| **Defined Benefit Plan Asset/(Liability)** | **2.25** | **(3.06)** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 29.78 | 26.95 |
| Interest cost | 2.10 | 1.85 |
| Current service cost | 2.68 | 2.55 |
| Acquisition cost | (0.09) | (0.04) |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.07) | (1.80) |
| Actuarial loss on obligation-experience | 0.30 | 0.70 |
| Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption | 0.70 | (0.42) |
| **Closing defined benefit obligation** | **33.40** | **29.78** |

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

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 26.72 | 20.36 |
| Acquisition Adjustment | - | (0.04) |
| Interest income on plan assets | 2.11 | 1.67 |
| Contributions by employer | 8.88 | 8.08 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.07) | (1.81) |
| Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate | - | (1.54) |
| **Closing fair value of plan assets** | **35.64** | **26.72** |

The Company will not contribute to gratuity fund during the year ending on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 8.08 crores).

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) |
| Investments with insurer managed funds | 100 | 100 |

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दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 7.00% | 7.30% |
| Salary escalation | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| Expected rate of return on assets* | 7.00% | 7.00% |
| Attrition rate | 5.00% | 5.00% |

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2024 is as shown below:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assumptions** | **Discount rate** | |
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | (2.24) | (1.95) |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | 2.56 | 2.23 |

| Assumptions | Future Salary Increase | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 2.11 | 1.85 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (1.93) | (1.70) |

| Assumptions | Attrition rate | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 0.21 | 0.24 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (0.24) | (0.27) |

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

*The Company do not expect any material variation in the value of **fair value of plan assets** on account of change in expected rate of return on plan assets.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2023: 10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

| Year Ending | Amount |
|---|---|
| March 31, 2025 | 4.02 |
| March 31, 2026 | 3.35 |
| March 31, 2027 | 2.80 |
| March 31, 2028 | 2.96 |
| March 31, 2029 | 3.24 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**35. Commitments and Contingencies**

**I. Contingent Liabilities: - claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:**

| | Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department) * | 64.29 | 64.29 |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (e), (f) and (i) below] | 69.48 | 58.53 |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (a) below] | - | 38.41 |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (g) and (h) below] | | |
| (v) | In respect of Phase-3A expansion [refer note (j) below] | | |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 80.30 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 74.27 crores).

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs. 9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Company had made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores.

The Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Company, upon the Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Company and ignoring all contentions of the Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Company till next hearing. During the pendency of writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 2,599.46 crores for the triennial financial years 2019-20 to 2021-22 after considering amount paid by the Company.

The hearing in the matter was concluded on August 9, 2023 and order has been pronounced. To put a quietus to the issue and in the interest of justice as well as to achieve parity and uniformity to the property tax being levied by MCD, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has set aside the previous assessments and ordered that fresh assessments shall be done and property tax shall be levied as per Section 73(b) of the Cantonments Act, 2006 by DCB on 1,438.2017 acres of land of the airport within 30 days of the order.

The Company had received the assessment order for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2023 towards property tax for Rs. 73.56 crores (after considering amount paid for Rs. 17.31 crores) on February 1, 2024 and for the financial year ended March 31, 2007 to financial year ended March 31, 2016 towards property tax for Rs. 55.58 crores on April 18, 2024 from DCB. DCB has not allowed the rebate of 25% which was provided in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

The Company has made the payment of Rs. 50.85 crores against assessment order dated February 1, 2024 and Rs. 41.68 crores against assessment order dated April 18, 2024 after considering rebate of 25% as directed in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The company had filed an application in Hon'ble Delhi High Court for directing DCB to provide rebate as pronounced in its order dated August 9, 2023. The Company has provided the additional amount of Rs. 102.08 crores for the property tax for the period FY 2006-07 to 2022-23 as an "Exceptional item" during the year ended March 31, 2024.

The matter was heard on May 10, 2024 and matter has been disposed off as DCB has agreed to provide the rebate.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Company and the matter is now listed on July 18, 2024.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these standalone financial statements.

c) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Company, the Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from

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time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.
MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on September 10, 2024.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in the books of accounts.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in the Company's favour, the Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

d) The Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter In Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI had filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 2, 2024 for arguments.

e) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

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The Company had replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) had passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Company had filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department had filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Company. The Company had filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2024. Further, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these standalone financial statements.

f) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein the Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

g) DIAL issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from the month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI about the impact of Covid-19 on the Delhi International Airport and expressed its inability to perform its certain obligations under OMDA and thereby requested for excusal from payment of MAF on account of the same. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to DIAL. Consequently, DIAL was entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee in accordance with OMDA, as notified to AAI. However, AAI had not agreed to such entitlement of DIAL under OMDA. This had resulted in dispute between DIAL and AAI and for the settlement of which, DIAL had invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, DIAL again requested to AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, DIAL approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of DIAL, against AAI and ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank). The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

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- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,

- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and DIAL can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by DIAL and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were concluded in March 2023.

Before the DIAL's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI had preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Delhi High Court, these proceedings were subsequently dismissed/disposed off in view of the settlement arrived at between the DIAL and AAI.

Basis legal opinion obtained, DIAL was entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it was not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time DIAL achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, DIAL also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of DIAL had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which DIAL had already protested, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount was sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, DIAL had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year ended March 31, 2021.

As an interim arrangement, the Parties (DIAL and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, had entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, DIAL is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both DIAL and AAI have filed copy of the settlement agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble Delhi High Court and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement was entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the then pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

The Arbitral Tribunal on January 06, 2024 (corrected on January 16, 2024) has pronounced the award dated December 21, 2023. As per the award, the Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022.

AAI has filed Petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award on April 05, 2024 in Honourable Delhi High Court. The hearing in matter was held on April

29, 2024, wherein the Court has granted stay on the arbitration award subject to AAI depositing amount of Rs. 471.04 core payable to the Company as per award within three weeks in the Court which AAI has deposited Rs. 471.04 crores in court on May 15, 2024. The matter was part heard on May 22, 2024 and is listed for final arguments on July 18, 2024.

Basis the elaborate findings by Arbitral Tribunal on the claims of the Company, the legal assessment of the petition filed by AAI and deposit of Rs. 471.04 crores made by AAI with the Hon'ble court, the management believes that Company has a strong case in its favour to succeed in maintaining the relief granted by arbitral tribunal on the excuse from payment of MAF during the period March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022 and the corresponding extension of the term of OMDA. Accordingly, the Company has reversed the provision against advance created for Rs. 446.21 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and presented it as under "Exceptional items" during the year ended March 31, 2024.

Further, AAI has raised the invoice towards MAF of March 2022 on May 01, 2024 and requested payment along with interest. The Company has paid MAF and interest to AAI on May 06, 2024. Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 156.81 crores for MAF of March 2022 and Rs. 8.03 crores for interest till March 31, 2024 has been provided for by the Company under "Exceptional items" during year ended March 31, 2024.

h) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Serips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that, no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these standalone financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the Company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though, the Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

i) The GST department has issued Show Cause Notice (SCN) u/s 73 of the CGST Act, 2017, with reference number ZD0709230249437 dated September 23, 2023, for the tax period July 2017 to March 2018 alleging the tax demand amounting Rs. 57.75 crores pertaining to goods and services tax with an equal amount of interest. The demand has been raised in relation to (1) short payment of tax on output tax liability (2) excess ITC claimed basis reconciliation with table 8A of GSTR-9 (3) non-reversal of ITC under rule 42 and (4) claim of ineligible credit blocked under section 17(5) etc. The demand raised is system driven without looking into the actual facts of each point raised. SCN does not contain any invoice wise detail while

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alleging the wrong claim of ITC or short payment of output tax. The SCN also carries various irregularities such as it has been issued without signature, no prior intimation regarding the issuance of the SCN has been provided neither through electronic means (i.e., email/ SMS) nor through physical correspondence and prescribed limit to issue SCN by a proper authorised officer seems to have not been followed. Basis the above, the Company is of view that SCN is vague and will not sustain.

The Company had filed its reply to SCN by November 18, 2023, the assessing officer has passed order on December 15, 2023 contemplating final demand of Rs. 1.09 crores (included interest and penalty) which is included in contingent liability above.

The Company has filed appeal against the order.

j) The Company is engaged in Operation, Maintenance and Development of Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. As part of project plan, the Company executes various projects with respect to airport development and operations from time to time. Owing to the nature of Infrastructure projects, on occasions, the Company receive certain claims from its vendors on cost escalation due to various factors such as, delayed completion of project, change of scope of work, delayed approval etc., Management of the Company is of the view that nature of these claims are routine in nature and disclosure of claim amount in standalone financial statements might impact the settlement of claims with respective vendors. However, basis the management estimates, appropriate provisions are considered in books of accounts.

**II. Financial guarantees-** The Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

**III. Capital and Other Commitments:**

**i. Capital Commitments**:

The Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 596.90 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 101.10 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2024 and Rs. 1,575.75 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 475.49 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2023.

**ii. Other Commitments:**

a. As per the terms of OMDA, the Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 35(I)(g) and (h)].

b. In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited, the Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and thereafter minimum 26% shareholding for next 10 years. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017.

c. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

d. During previous years, the Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45%

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Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

The terms of above agreements is as below:

| Option Value (in USD Mn) | Period | | Call spread range (INR/USD) | Total Premium Payable | Premium paid/adjusted till | Premium outstanding as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| 522.60 | December 6, 2016 | October 22, 2026 | 66.85 - 101.86 | 1,241.30 | 895.69 | 345.61 | 471.38 |
| 350.00 | June 24, 2019 | May 30, 2029 | 69.25-102.25 | 742.79 | 348.30 | 394.49 | 469.62 |
| 150.00 | February 27, 2020 | May 30, 2029 | 71.75-102.25 | 307.17 | 132.74 | 174.43 | 207.66 |

During tbe previous year, the Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings.

During the previous year, the Company had entered into "Coupon only hedge" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.

**With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates:**

e. The following investments have been pledged by the Company towards borrowings by these companies:

| Company Name | As at March 31, 2024 | | As at March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1,568,000 | 15,680,000 | 1,680,000 | 16,800,000 |

f. In respect of the Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

g. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Company and the GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company bas created a provision for impairment in its investment in Bajoli Holi for Rs. 33.37 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and Rs. 5.16 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

h. The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

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K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**36. Related Party Transactions**

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

| Description of relationship | Name of the related parties |
|---|---|
| Ultimate Holding Company (Group) | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| Intermediate Holding Company | GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited[4] |
| Holding Company | GMR Airports Limited |
| Associates | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited |
| | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited |
| | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited |
| | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited |
| | DIGI Yatra Foundation[1] |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | GMR Consulting services Private Limited |
| | GMR Aviation Private Limited |
| | Raxa Security Services Limited |
| | GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited |
| | GMR Highways Limited[5] |
| | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[2] |
| | GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited |
| | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | GMR Green Energy Limited |
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |
| | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited |
| Joint ventures | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited |
| | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited |
| | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited[3] |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | Airports Authority of India |
| | Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide |
| Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member | GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation |
| Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists | GMR Varalakshmi Foundation |
| Key Management Personnel | Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman |
| | Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director |
| | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director |
| | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director |
| | Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Pierre-Etienne Mathély-Alternate Director to Mr. Regis Lacote (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms Denitza Weismantel- Non Executive Director |
| | Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms Denitza Weismantel |
| | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director |
| | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director |
| | Mr. Fabien Lawson - Director (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director (wef. September 06, 2022) |
| | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director |
| | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra- Additional Director (wef. December 09, 2023) |
| | Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. October 01, 2023) |
| | Mr Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (till October 26, 2023) |
| | Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director (till September 05, 2022) |
| | Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022 to November 29, 2023) |
| | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (till September 30, 2023) |
| | Mr K. Vinayak Rao - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. June 28,2021 to October 31,2022) |
| | Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer |
| | Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer |
| | Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary |

1.The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has transferred 74 equity shares (i.e. 7.4% equity in DYF) to Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) on June 14, 2022.

2.GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited"

3. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as of March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 38.53 crores in previous year ended March 31, 2023.

4. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" from "GMR Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 15, 2022.

5. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL) and GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL) with GMR Highways Limited was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench vide its order dated August 03, 2022 with Appointed date of April 01, 2019. The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GTAEL and GTTEL on August 11, 2022 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures** | | |
| **Investments in Unquoted Equity Share** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 9.22 | 9.22 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 40.64 | 40.64 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 39.92 | 39.92 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 42.64 | 42.64 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 108.33 | 108.33 |
| **Provision for diminution in value of Non-Current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 38.53 | 38.53 |
| **Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.24 | 1.20 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.10 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.10 | 0.19 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.31 | 0.14 |
| GMR Highways Limited | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.08 | 0.78 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 2.75 | 2.84 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 4.69 | 0.02 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 3.56 | 2.77 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | - | 0.03 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 3.61 | 4.38 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.45 | 4.14 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations And Maintenance Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.14 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.04 | - |
| **Other Financial Assets-Current** | | |
| **Unbilled receivables-Current** | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 8.74 | 7.91 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 29.74 | 29.53 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 23.57 | 17.98 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.49 | 2.70 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 22.90 | 12.92 |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.09 | 0.06 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.41 | 1.86 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| | | |
| **Other recoverable from related parties- Non-Current** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 446.21 | - |
| | | |
| **Other recoverable from related parties- Current** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.11 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.17 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 489.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Goa International Airport Limited | - | 0.27 |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| | | |
| **Advance to suppliers** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 2.22 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 19.80 | 62.31 |
| | | |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 489.42 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Non- Trade Receivables (Including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 92.87 | 84.50 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.23 | 0.46 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.27 | 0.37 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.54 | 0.57 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 28.55 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 22.77 | 13.23 |

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current** | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 12.60 | - |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 31.85 | 37.80 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.11 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 3.95 | 2.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.52 | 1.59 |
| GEOKNO India Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limit | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 211.77 | 107.53 |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 52.86 | 35.35 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 789.68 | 663.57 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - current** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.44 | 0.87 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.28 | 0.46 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.67 | 1.50 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.08 | 0.32 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - non current** | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.24 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 22.03 | 19.28 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 210.74 | 204.32 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 62.57 | 55.97 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.81 | 0.73 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 16.52 | 14.71 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.94 | 5.40 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.34 | - |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Unearned Revenue - Current** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.21 | 0.19 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.89 | 0.53 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.38 | 0.31 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.12 | 0.15 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Unearned Revenue - Non-Current** | | |
| **Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.21 | 0.17 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.10 | 0.07 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.68 | 8.68 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.57 | 1.56 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.55 | 0.57 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.22 | 13.69 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.24 | 0.24 |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.03 | - |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.18 | 1.29 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 85.14 | 93.97 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 8.46 | 10.02 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.55 | 1.11 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 8.23 | 9.23 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.29 | 5.16 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.73 | 2.92 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.13 | - |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.09 | - |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Liabilities** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.25 | - |
| **Other Current Liabilities** | | |
| **Capital creditors** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.48 | - |
| **Other Liabilities- Current** | | |
| **Advance From Customers- Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.44 | - |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.25 | 0.25 |

**Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.**

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Security Deposits from trade concessionaires | | |
| Security Deposits Received | | |
| Intermediate holding company | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.36 | - |
| Associates | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 19.00 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.58 | 0.07 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.26 | 0.08 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.12 | - |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 2.79 |
| Security Deposits from trade concessionaires | | |
| Security Deposits Refunded | | |
| Associates | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.31 | 0.17 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 87.46 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 15.17 |
| Holding Company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.33 |
| Intercompany loan given | | |
| Associates | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 1.00 | - |
| Intercompany loan received | | |
| Associates | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 1.00 | - |
| Marketing Fund Billed | | |
| Associates | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.43 | 1.99 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 19.44 | 15.74 |
| Marketing Fund Utilised | | |
| Associates | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.05 | - |
| Joint Venture | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 11.21 | - |
| Capital Work in Progress | | |
| Associates | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 12.82 | 10.98 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.72 | 0.74 |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 2.99 | - |
| Non-aeronautical revenue | | |
| Intermediate Holding Company | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.54 | 0.62 |
| Holding Company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1.66 | 1.54 |
| Joint Venture | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.69 | 38.68 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.39 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 625.30 | 496.49 |

Chartered Accountants
K.S. Rao & Co.
Bengaluru

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 204.65 | 166.40 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 318.94 | 269.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 57.42 | 48.82 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 92.56 | 73.13 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 2.58 | 2.42 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 1.82 | 1.22 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.13 | 0.45 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.06 | 8.36 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 1.95 | 2.35 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 2.61 | 2.43 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| | | |
| **Aeronautical Revenue** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.01 |
| | | |
| **Other Income** | | |
| **Dividend Income on Non-current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 4.78 | 1.81 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 124.75 | 81.84 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | 43.68 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 3.50 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 4.20 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 10.16 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.60 | - |
| **Profit on relinquishment of assets rights** | | |
| **Advance to suppliers** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 59.57 |
| | | |
| **Discounting income** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.21 | 6.50 |
| | | |
| **Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.83 | 8.72 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.60 | 0.63 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.00 | 1.85 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 8.33 | 13.87 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.27 | 0.42 |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.02 | - |
| | | |
| **Other Revenue** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.05 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.12 | - |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.05 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.04 |

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 23.38 | 20.61 |
| **Annual Fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 2,265.29 | 1,857.67 |
| **Bad Debts Written Off** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Consultancy Charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Expenditure write back** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (Including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.33 |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.94 | 1.69 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 6.61 | 5.85 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.69 | 0.64 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 2.76 | 3.07 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 10.47 | 22.36 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | - | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.17 | 0.41 |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.50 | 3.00 |
| **Finance Cost** | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 4.22 | 5.13 |
| **Rent** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 15.94 | 0.23 |
| **Legal & Professional fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.79 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 1.00 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.06 | - |
| **Employee benefit expenses** | | |
| **Training expenses** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 2.48 | 0.28 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (Including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.05 | - |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Manpower hire charges | | |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 74.84 | 63.68 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.59 | 1.59 |
| Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape | | |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 11.44 | 7.76 |
| Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Others | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | - |
| Airport Operator fees | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 113.39 | 64.67 |
| Corporate Cost Allocation | | |
| Intermediate Holding Company | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 32.31 | 20.65 |
| Holding Company | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 51.09 | 47.68 |
| Security related expenses | | |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 25.87 | 23.80 |
| Hire Charges-Equipment's | | |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.14 |
| Utility Expenses | | |
| Electricity charges | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 176.04 | 118.61 |
| Electricity charges recovered | | |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 10.04 | 9.56 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 1.56 |
| Associates | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.84 | 3.80 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 11.66 | 8.45 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 4.63 | 4.19 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 13.81 | 12.29 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.13 | 0.17 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)3 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 21.50 | 14.05 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.02 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| Intermediate Holding Company | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13.33 | 14.58 |

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Water charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.39 | 0.95 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.56 | 1.36 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.48 | 3.01 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.50 | 0.36 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 4.96 |
| **Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.47 | 0.09 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.13 | 0.78 |
| **Airport Entry Fees Recovered** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **Consultancy Charges recovered** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.83 | - |
| **BID Award Cost Recovered** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.50 |
| **Recovery of Collection Charges** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.38 | 5.24 |
| **Directors' sitting fees** | | |
| **Key Management Personnel** | | |
| Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa | - | 0.03 |
| Mr Anil Kumar Pathak | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. K Vinayak Rao | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | 0.01 | - |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Ms. Vidya | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | 0.01 | - |

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Delhi International Airport Limited New Delhi

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.33 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.53 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.84 | 0.64 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.38 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 1.01 | 0.87 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.61 | 0.82 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.70 | 0.60 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.75 | 0.63 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| GMR Highways Limited | - | 0.04 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | 0.08 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.70 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.36 | 0.25 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.02 | 0.26 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.10 |
| **Exceptional items** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 35 (III)(ii)(b)] | - | 5.16 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 164.84 | 32.37 |
| Airports Authority of India ( Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest) | 446.21 | - |

Note: Transactions below Rs 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

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Delhi International Airport Limited New Delhi

**36 (d) Interest in significant investment in subsidiary, joint ventures and associates:**

| Name of Entities | Relationship | Ownership interest | Date of incorporation | Country of incorporation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | Associate | 26.00% | June 18, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | Joint Venture | 49.90% | July 07, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | Associate | 49.90% | February 11, 2010 | India |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | Associate | 40.00% | December 04, 2009 | India |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | Associate | 49.90% | June 01, 2010 | India |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation [Refer note 35 (III) (ii) (h)] | Associate | 14.80% | February 20, 2019 | India |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [Refer note 35 (III) (ii) (g)] | Joint Venture | 20.14% | September 11, 2017 | India |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | Joint Venture | 26.00% | August 11, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | Joint Venture | 50.00% | June 28, 2007 | India |

**Terms and Condition of transaction with related parties:**

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Outstanding balances at the reporting date are unsecured (except for the trade receivables amounting to Rs. 5.98 crores which are secured by the way of security deposits or bank guarantees received from them) and settlement occurs in cash. During the previous years, the Company had created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited for Rs. 38.53 crores. This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

**Commitments with related parties:**

The commitments in respect of related parties are provided in note 35(III)(ii) above, forming part of these standalone financial statements.

**Transactions with key management personnel**

The transaction with key management personnel includes the payment of directors sitting fees and managerial remuneration, which are provided in note 36(c) above. There are no other transactions with Key management personnel.

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### 37. Segment Information

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 the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 42 (1).

**Major customers:** Revenue from one customer of the Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 625.30 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 496.49 crores).

### 38. 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 the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

| Particulars | Carrying value | | Measured at Fair value | | Measured at Amortised Cost | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
| **Financial Assets** | | | | | | |
| Current investments | 959.24 | 914.25 | 471.81 | 408.39 | 487.43 | 505.86 |
| Trade receivables | 89.77 | 76.8 | - | - | 89.77 | 76.8 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 719.29 | 279.09 | - | - | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 606.42 | 47.27 | - | - | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| Other financial assets | 1,976.69 | 1,847.57 | 1,087.49 | 1,065.92 | 889.2 | 781.65 |
| **Total** | **4,351.41** | **3,164.98** | **1,559.30** | **1,474.31** | **2,792.11** | **1,690.67** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 668.23 | 446.04 | - | - | 668.23 | 446.04 |
| Borrowings | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 | - | - | 14750.9 | 12614.18 |
| Lease liabilities | 406.32 | 12.58 | - | - | 406.32 | 12.58 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3,166.15 | 2,866.19 | - | - | 3166.15 | 2866.19 |
| **Total** | **18,991.60** | **15,938.99** | - | - | **18,991.60** | **15,938.99** |

Investment in joint ventures and associates are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27, 'Separate financial statements' and hence, not presented here.

The management of the Company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

The Fair value of the other 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 liquidated state, the following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**Assumption used in estimating the fair values:**

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

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, 2024, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

**39. Fair value hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2024 | 471.81 | 471.81 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2024 | 1,087.49 | - | 1,087.49 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,559.30** | **471.81** | **1,087.49** | - |

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

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 :

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2023 | 408.39 | 408.39 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2023 | 1,065.92 | - | 1,065.92 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,474.31** | **408.39** | **1,065.92** | - |

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

## 40. Risk Management

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. 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 that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

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, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2024.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent liabilities is provided in Note 35 (I).

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

- 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 at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

### 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 is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Company are at fixed rate of interest except interest for some of domestic NCDs issued by the Company, whose coupon reset is linked to Company's rating.

### 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 taken from banks. However, the Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

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**Cash flow hedges**

Foreign exchange call spread options 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 designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | 1,087.49 | - | 1,065.92 | - |

As at March 31, 2024 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 126.29 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from standalone statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2023, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 652.16 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from standalone statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss.

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit/ (loss) before tax and equity is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. There is no change in the process of doing sensitivity analysis as compared to previous year. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax and equity | |
| **USD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/USD- Increase by 2.02% (previous year - 4.93%) | (0.05) | (2.70) |
| INR/USD- decrease by 2.02% (previous year - 4.93%) | 0.05 | 2.70 |
| | | |
| **EURO Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/EURO- Increase by 5.77% (previous year - 8.75%) | (0.08) | (0.14) |
| INR/EURO- decrease by 5.77% (previous year - 8.75%) | 0.08 | 0.14 |
| | | |
| **GBP Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/GBP- Increase by 6.58% (previous year -11.61%) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| INR/GBP- decrease by 6.58% (previous year -11.61%) | 0.02 | 0.02 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **AED Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AED Increase by 5% | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| INR/AED- decrease by 5% | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | | |
| **AUD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AUD Increase by 5% | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| INR/ AUD - decrease by 5% | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | |
| **CAD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CAD Increase by 5% | 0.00 | (0.01) |
| INR/ CAD - decrease by 5% | 0.00 | 0.01 |

**Liquidity risk**

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: NIL) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

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

| Particulars | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2024** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 7,871.80 | 6,914.25 | **14,786.05** |
| Trade payables | - | 668.23 | - | - | - | **668.23** |
| Lease liability | - | 23.02 | 69.10 | 354.27 | 158.63 | **605.02** |
| Other financial liabilities | 57.51 | 1,490.59 | 230.65 | 454.22 | 3,495.00 | **5,727.97** |
| **Total** | **57.51** | **2,181.84** | **299.75** | **8,680.29** | **10,567.88** | **21,787.27** |
| | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 8,551.30 | 4,108.50 | **12,659.80** |
| Trade payables | - | 446.04 | - | - | - | **446.04** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.31 | 3.74 | 9.76 | - | **14.81** |
| Other financial liabilities | 20.44 | 1,201.89 | 334.20 | 350.42 | 3028.67 | **4,935.62** |
| **Total** | **20.44** | **1,649.24** | **337.94** | **8,911.48** | **7,137.17** | **18,056.27** |

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

The Company has available Rs. 302.34 crores of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 454.40 crores).

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**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 other financial assets) 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 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 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.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

**Collateral**

As at March 31, 2024 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge of all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors, in each case, to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA;

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights. titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Issuer in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements and the OMDA;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the operating revenues/ receivables of the Issuer (excluding dues owed to AAI, airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement; and

(iv) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the Issuer's accounts (to the extent permitted under the OMDA) and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Issuer pursuant to the Security Documents and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts (excluding accounts being maintained in relation to the airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund, any other statutory dues and Escrow Account Agreement under the OMDA and all monies required to be credited/deposited into the debt service reserve accounts and major maintenance reserve account under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement held for the benefit of other secured.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

## 41. 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 Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year.

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Long term borrowings (including current maturities) | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 |
| Current borrowings | - | - |
| **Total Borrowings (I)** | **14,750.90** | **12,614.18** |
| Less: | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| (ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| (iii) Current investments | 959.24 | 914.25 |
| **Total cash & investments (II)** | **2,284.95** | **1,240.61** |
| **Net debt (A)= I-II** | **12,465.95** | **11,373.57** |
| Share Capital | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other Equity | (960.29) | (674.48) |
| **Total Equity (B)** | **1,489.71** | **1,775.52** |
| **Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)** | **13,955.66** | **13,149.09** |
| **Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)** | **89.33%** | **86.50%** |

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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## 42. Other Disclosures

**(a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing DIAL to continue with Base Airport Charges ("BAC") +10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. DIAL had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal ("TDSAT"). As per the AERA Order no. 40/2023-24 dated March 15, 2024, the existing tariff as applicable as on March 31, 2024, is extended on interim basis for a further period of six months or till the determination of regular tariffs for the fourth Control Period ("CP4") starting from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2029.

DIAL had also filed appeal against the second control period ("CP2") before the TDSAT. Also, DIAL in respect of TDSAT order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 in respect of which judgement pronounced on July 11, 2022, citing that all appeals are dismissed, except on the issue relating to corporate tax pertaining to aeronautical services, where DIAL's contention had been accepted that the Annual Fee paid by DIAL should not be deducted from expenses pertaining to aeronautical services before calculating the 'T' (tax) element in the formula.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by DIAL had agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The final order was pronounced on July 21, 2023. TDSAT in its order has allowed certain claims of DIAL and disallowed certain others.

AERA has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on October 19, 2023 against the judgement dated July 21, 2023 passed by TDSAT. The matter was last heard on March 11, 2024 and was directed to list on August 6, 2024 for arguments.

**(b) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date are as under:**

| | March 31, 2024 | | | March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Amount (Rs. in crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** | **Amount (Rs. In crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** |
| **Trade payables** | 1.39 | EUR | 0.02 | 4.64 | EUR | 0.05 |
| | 0.26 | GBP | 0.00 | 0.13 | GBP | 0.00 |
| | 2.46 | USD | 0.03 | 12.10 | USD | 0.15 |
| | 0.02 | AUD | 0.00 | 0.05 | AUD | 0.00 |
| | 0.78 | AED | 0.03 | 0.79 | AED | 0.04 |
| | - | CAD | - | 0.19 | CAD | 0.00 |
| **Other current liabilities** | 69.12 | USD | 0.82 | 32.96 | USD | 0.40 |

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**Closing exchange rates in Rs:**

| Currency | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 89.877 | 89.443 |
| GBP | 105.032 | 101.648 |
| USD | 83.405 | 82.17 |
| AUD | 54.112 | 55.025 |
| AED | 22.712 | 22.373 |
| CAD | 61.267 | 60.668 |

**(c) Additional information:**

i) Earnings in foreign currency (On accrual basis, excluding GST)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines) * | 82.56 | 70.03 |

* These earnings are received by the respective airlines in foreign currencies and then remitted to the Company in INR.

ii) CIF value of imports (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Import of capital goods | 9.86 | 38.28 |
| Import of stores and spares | 0.35 | 1.90 |
| **Total** | **10.21** | **40.18** |

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to statement of profit & loss (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 251.52 | 259.70 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 4.55 | 16.52 |
| Finance costs | 0.08 | - |
| Other expenses | 2.51 | 1.91 |
| Travelling and conveyance | - | 1.26 |
| **Total** | **258.66** | **279.39** |

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 283.67 | 271.18 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 13.95 | 5.98 |
| Finance costs (Other borrowing cost including amount debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised) | - | - |
| **Total** | **297.62** | **277.16** |

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v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **%** | **Amount** | % | Amount |
| Imported | 2.55 | 0.81 | 6.92 | 2.05 |
| Indigenous | 97.45 | 31.01 | 93.08 | 27.55 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **31.82** | **100.00** | **29.60** |

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **%** | **Amount** | % | Amount |
| Imported | 25.87 | 0.27 | 61.19 | 1.34 |
| Indigenous | 74.13 | 0.76 | 38.81 | 0.85 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **1.03** | **100.00** | **2.19** |

**(d)** The Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, the Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case any portion of the advance development cost is not utilized by the Company towards development of any infrastructure facility, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2024** | **As at March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| ADC Funds Received * | 1,207.54 | 953.85 |
| Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC) | 718.39 | 689.80 |
| Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities" | 489.15 | 264.05 |

* During the year, the Company has received Rs. 253.69 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 105 crores) for common infra development from Developers.

**(e)** Based on the legal opinion taken, the management is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. The Company had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by the Company from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 months from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on February 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the Hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

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The arguments in the matter are concluded and the final order is reserved.

(f) The Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Company. As at March 31, 2024, the Company has accounted for Rs. 269.27 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 229.23 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 212.19 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 183.48 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2024 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 57.08 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 45.74 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy.

(g) The Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under:

| Description | Incomes forming part of | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction income from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 28.59 | 32.84 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 58.44 | 44.01 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires | Sale of services – Non Aeronautical | 74.02 | 69.88 |
| Discounting on profit on relinquishment of assets rights | Other income | - | 40.43 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | Other income | 0.49 | 1.09 |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | Other income | 7.21 | 6.50 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given | Other income | 0.54 | 0.72 |

Other income of Rs. 59.57 crores (Rs. 100 crores as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

However, the Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

| Description | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 274.21 | 259.52 |
| Annual fees to AAI | 126.11 | 119.36 |

Further, the Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

(h) As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, the Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2024.

(i) 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 under Section.17(5) (c ) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was 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 paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. The Company is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refuelling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, the Company in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by the company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates. The matter came up for hearing on August 7, 2023 wherein the bench was apprised of the ongoing proceedings in the Supreme Court. The matter was last heard on December 11, 2023 and the order is awaited. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 has been part heard on September 14, 2023 and September 21, 2023. The hearing has been heard on October 12, 2023 and the order is awaited.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works was capitalised during the period ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 1,292.13 crores accumulated till March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 997.13 crores) has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capitalized against the respective assets/capital work

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in progress in the books on accounts during financial year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2024 respectively [refer note 42 (m)].

**(j)** The Company has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay DIAL for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised the Company not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rates and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). DIAL has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT, which it believes is arbitrary in nature and is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by DIAL and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022.

In view of the above, the Company had decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and had disclosed the amount of Rs. 54.14 crores as an "Exceptional item" during the previous year ended March 31, 2023.

**(k) Leases**

**Company as lessee**

The Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment, electrical installations and equipment and plant & machinery under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 7.20 crores (March 31, 2023 Rs. 9.96 crores).

**Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024 (Rs. in crores)** | **March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crores)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Lease liability** | **12.58** | **14.40** |
| Additions* | 404.04 | 1.02 |
| Modifications during the year | - | 2.15 |
| Interest for the year | 9.78 | 1.34 |
| Repayment made during the year | (20.08) | (6.33) |
| **Closing Lease liability** | **406.32** | **12.58** |

*Additions includes finance lease obligation pertaining to certain plant & equipment taken on lease as a part of Phase 3A expansion project. The lease rental payments are payable on monthly basis over the lease period of 7 years. The lease obligation is partly secured by security deposits given to the lessor and also through issuance of Standby letter of credit (SBLC) in favour of lessor. SBLC issued in this regard is secured by pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA) & the Escrow Account Agreement.

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| Particulars | within 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | Above 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2024** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 43.07 | 97.99 | 123.42 | 141.84 | **406.32** |
| Interest payments | 49.06 | 80.60 | 52.25 | 16.67 | **198.58** |
| **Year ended March 31, 2023** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.99 | 5.91 | 2.68 | - | **12.58** |
| Interest payments | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.19 | - | **2.23** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer Note-5) | 13.34 | 5.24 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 9.78 | 1.34 |
| Expenses related to low value assets and short-term lease (included under other expenses) | 0.25 | 0.27 |
| **Total amount recognized in statement of profit & loss account** | **23.37** | **6.85** |

**Operating lease: Company as lessor**

The Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 23) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Income Received during the year | 705.25 | 547.59 |
| **Receivables on non- cancelable leases** | | |
| Not later than one year | 728.97 | 564.96 |
| Later than one year but not later than two year | 754.34 | 589.59 |
| Later than two year but not later than three year | 781.49 | 615.93 |
| Later than three year but not later than four year | 810.54 | 644.12 |
| Later than four year but not later than five year | 841.63 | 674.29 |
| Later than five year | 30,415.86 | 23,351.69 |

**(l) Revenue**

For the year ended March 31, 2024, revenue from operations includes Rs. 159.21 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 145.50 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

For the year ended March 31, 2024, revenue from operations includes Rs. 196.43 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 189.78 crores) from the contract assets balance at the end of the period.

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

| | March 31, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 1,061.78 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **4,805.14** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | **801.69** | **4,805.14** |

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 937.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,989.97** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

| | March 31, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 1,020.10 | - | - | **1,020.10** |
| Services transferred over time | 41.68 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **3,785.04** |
| **Total** | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | **801.69** | **4,805.14** |

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 906.00 | - | - | **906.00** |
| Services transferred over time | 31.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,083.97** |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

**Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue as per contracted price | 4,805.14 | 3,989.97 |
| Adjustments:<br>- Significant financing component | - | - |
| **Total** | **4,805.14** | **3,989.97** |

**(m)** During the year 2018-19, the Company had started construction activities for Phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. The Company has incurred the following costs towards construction of Phase 3A works.

| **Particulars** | **Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2024 (excluding GST)** | **Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2023 (excluding GST)** |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred # | 10,651.98 | 8,113.02 |
| Capital advance outstanding | - | 337.03 |
| **Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)** | **10,651.98** | **8,450.05** |
| Interest cost during construction (IDC)** | 2,121.54 | 1,678.43 |
| Less:- Income on surplus investments | (399.11) | (333.64) |
| **Net IDC (B)** | **1,722.43** | **1,344.79** |
| **Total Cost* (A+B)** | **12,374.41** | **9,794.84** |

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Chartered Accountants

* Out of above, assets amounting to Rs. 12,315.47 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,691.72 crores) are ready for use as at March 31, 2024.

# The Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2024 for Rs. 1,196.34 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 945.81 crores) [refer note 42 (i) also].

** The Company has taken specific borrowings for the Phase 3A Expansion project (refer note 17). The effective rate for these borrowings ranges from 9.59% p.a. to 12.08% p.a. (March 31, 2023: 10.05% p.a. to 11.94% p.a.).

The Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

| Particulars | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2024 | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefit expenses | 65.06 | 54.83 |
| Manpower hire charges | 48.78 | 38.91 |
| Professional consultancy | 6.68 | 6.05 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 7.90 | 6.58 |
| Insurance | 4.65 | 4.55 |
| Others | 13.96 | 10.89 |
| **Total** | **147.03** | **121.81** |

(n) During the year, the Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 180.61 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 284.86 crores) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 485.41 crores as at 31 March 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 560.90 crores). Considering the future business plans and sufficient unutilized approved credit facilities available with the Company, the management believes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and will be able to meet its liabilities at the amounts stated in books in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the Company has prepared these standalone financial statements on a going concern basis.

(o) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company is using an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that the audit trail logs for direct changes in data at database level for accounting software is available only for 7 days. The retention of edit logs for more than 7 days will require huge data space and accordingly, the Company has implemented additional control, wherein alerts generated through these logs are monitored at the Security operation Centre.

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

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

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2024

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Delhi International Airport Limited

**G.B.S. Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686
Place: New Delhi

**K. Narayana Rao**
Whole Time Director
DIN-00016262
Place: New Delhi

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2024

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002, India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001,India

**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company'), its associates and joint ventures, as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 associates and joint ventures, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures, as at 31 March 2024, 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 Opinion**

3. 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 Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 15 and 16 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

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

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

K.S. RAO & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ BENGALURU

Chartered Accountants

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments**<br><br>*Refer note 3.1 (l) for the material accounting policy information and note 8, 39 and 40 for the financial presentation and disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated *financial statements.*<br><br>The Holding Company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the non-current borrowings i.e., long-term bonds in foreign currency amounting to ₹ 8,540.29 crores.<br><br>The management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid borrowings at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.<br><br>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 market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.<br><br>Considering this matter involved significant management estimates and judgements and auditor attention was required to test such estimates and judgements, we have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit. | Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Holding Company's key internal controls implemented with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting;<br><br>• Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship;<br><br>• Obtained and evaluated material accounting policy information with respect to valuation of derivative financial instruments and assessed these hedge accounting methodologies applied by the Holding Company for compliance with the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;<br><br>• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;<br><br>• 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;<br><br>• Involved our auditor's experts to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results;<br><br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **Capitalisation of property, plant and equipment for airport expansion**<br><br>*Refer note 3.1 (e) for the material accounting policy information and note 44(m) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated *financial statements.*<br><br>The Holding Company is in the process of expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport') with a plan to incur an amount of ₹ 12,616 crores. Till 31 March 2024, the Holding Company has incurred ₹ 12,374.41 crores (excluding capital advances) as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion. During the year, the Holding Company has incurred significant capital expenditure | Our audit procedures to assess appropriateness of capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key internal controls implemented surrounding the capitalization of costs.<br><br>• Obtained and evaluated the material accounting policy with respect to capitalization, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements as set out in Ind AS 16.<br><br>• Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors. Further, performed test of details on a sample of items |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| amounting to ₹ 2,916.60 crores towards expansion.<br><br>Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment ('Ind AS 16') and the Holding Company's accounting policy.<br><br>Further, the tariff determination by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for control periods for the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Assets Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering these additions are significant to the regulated assets base of the Holding Company, we have determined inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy in line with the requirements of Standards on Auditing.<br><br>Such, aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs.<br><br>Considering the significance of capital expenditure incurred during the year and above factors, capitalisation of expenditure incurred on property, plant and equipment for airport expansion has been identified as a key audit matter for the current year audit. | capitalised during the year for their nature and purpose against underlying supporting documents to ascertain nature of costs and whether they meet the recognition criteria provided in Ind AS 16.<br><br>• Evaluated the assumptions and methodology used by the management for allocating the employee costs, borrowing costs and other overheads incurred, relating and attributable to the aforementioned capital expenditure.<br><br>• In relation to borrowing costs, obtained supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23.<br><br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. |
| **Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)**<br><br>*Refer note 36(I)(g) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.*<br><br>The Holding Company has ongoing litigation proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 19 March 2020 to 28 February 2022 for which the Holding Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of Ind AS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective.<br><br>The Holding Company has received the award from the Tribunal on 6 January 2024, ("the Award") declaring that the Holding Company is | Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.<br><br>• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, Arbitration award, replies to the award and held discussions with the management of the Holding Company to understand management's assessment of the matter; |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from 19 March 2020 till 28 February 2022.<br><br>Subsequent to the year end, in April 2024, AAI filed a petition under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Award challenging certain aspects of the Award with the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi which has granted stay on the Award. The Management, based on an independent legal assessment of the Arbitration award, AAI Appeal and stay order of Hon'ble High Court, believes that the Holding Company has favorable case to claim relief for the period from 1 April 2020 to 28 February 2022.<br><br>The outcome of such litigation proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.<br><br>The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation. | • Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.<br><br>• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS. |

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

6. 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. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

7. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Holding Company including its associates and joint ventures in



K. S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its associates and 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 Holding Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

9. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Holding Company and of its associates and joint ventures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Holding Company and its associates and 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 Holding Company and its associates and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern;

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Chartered Accountants

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

- 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; and

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information/ financial statements of the Holding Company and its associates and 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 financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

**Other Matters**

15. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 11.39 crores and other comprehensive income of ₹ 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2024, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 associate and 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 associate and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 14.97 crores and other comprehensive income of ₹ 0.01 crores for the year ended 31 March 2024, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associate and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 145.57 crores and other comprehensive income of ₹ (0.07) crores for the year ended 31 March 2024 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associates and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Chartered Accountants**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP

16. The consolidated financial statements also include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 1.27 crores, and other comprehensive income of ₹ Nil for the year ended 31 March 2024, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 associate, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the aforesaid associate, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial statements are not material to the Holding Company.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

17. 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 15, on separate financial statements of the associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company and 1 joint venture incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 4 associate companies and 3 joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

18. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 15 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and covered under the Act we report that:

A) Following are the qualifications/adverse remarks reported by the other auditors in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 for which such Order reports have been issued till date and made available to us:

| S. No | Name | CIN | Holding Company / Associate / Joint Venture | Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | U40101HP2008PTC030971 | Joint Venture | 3(ix) |
| 2. | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | U52599DL2009PTC191963 | Joint Venture | 3(iii)(e) |
| 3. | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | U63030DL2010PTC198985 | Associate | 3(iii)(c) |

19. 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 associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a) We have sought and 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



K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the matter stated in paragraph 19(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

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) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

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

f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith with respect to the consolidated financial statements are as stated in paragraph 19(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 19(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure 2' wherein we have expressed an unmodified 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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act:

   i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures as detailed in Note 36(I), 42(2) and 43(2) to the consolidated financial statements;

   ii. The Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures during the year ended 31 March 2024;

   iv.

      a. The respective managements of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 32(f) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its associates and joint ventures to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such, associates and joint ventures ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP

b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 32(g) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its associates and joint ventures from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such associates and joint ventures shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the associate companies and joint venture companies during the year ended 31 March 2024 and until the date of this audit report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act. Further, final dividend paid by a joint venture company during the year ended 31 March 2024 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

vi. As stated in note 44(o) to the consolidated financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, and that performed by the respective auditors of the associates and joint ventures of the Holding Company which are companies incorporated in India and audited under the Act, except for the instances mentioned below, the Holding Company, its associates and the joint ventures, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, have used accounting software for maintaining their books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

i. In case of the Holding Company, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level to log any direct data changes are retained only for 7 days; and

ii. In case of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for certain accounting software.

Further, during the course of our audit we and respective auditors of the above referred associates and joint ventures did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with where such feature is enabled.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 24522144BKFOED9122

**Place**: New Delhi
**Date**: 29 May 2024

For **K.S. Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 24223060BKAJYU4375

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Annexure 1

**List of entities included in the consolidated financial statements**

| S. No. | Name of the entity | Relation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | Associate |
| 2 | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | Associate |
| 3 | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | Associate |
| 4 | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | Associate |
| 5 | Digi Yatra Foundation | Associate |
| 6 | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | Joint Venture |
| 7 | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | Joint Venture |
| 8 | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | Joint Venture |
| 9 | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | Joint Venture |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002, India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001, India

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

**Annexure 2**

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company'), its associates and joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate companies and 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 associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to 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 associate 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 ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Chartered Accountants

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

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

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

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

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the associate companies and joint venture companies, the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, 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.

**Other Matters**

9. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 11.39 crores and other comprehensive income of ₹ 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2024, in respect of 1 associate company and 2 joint ventures 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 associate company and joint venture companies have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company, its associate company and joint venture companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such associate company and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 14.97 crores and other comprehensive income of ₹ 0.01 crores for the year ended 31 March 2024, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit opinion in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associate and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 145.57 crores and other comprehensive income of ₹ (0.07) crores for the year ended 31 March 2024 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose annual

K.S. RAO & CO Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)**

financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit opinion in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP.

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.

10. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to 1 associate company, which is a company covered under the Act, in respect of which, the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of ₹ 1.27 crores, and other comprehensive income of ₹ Nil for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been considered in the consolidated financial statements. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of this associate company, which is a company covered under the Act, are unaudited and our opinion under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to the aforesaid associate company, which is a company covered under the Act, is solely based on the corresponding internal financial controls with reference to financial statements certified by the management of such company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial statements are not material to the Holding Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements certified by the management.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 24522144BKFOED9122

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 24223060BKAJYU4375

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 29 May 2024

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Chartered Accountants

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

| | Notes | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 16,078.77 | 6,453.31 |
| Right-of-use assets | 5 | 438.89 | 10.80 |
| Capital work in progress | 4 | 585.19 | 8,082.88 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 350.94 | 355.25 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 42 and 43 | 542.80 | 544.34 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7.1 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 8 | 1,729.95 | 1,257.41 |
| Non-current tax assets (net) | | 21.54 | 10.48 |
| Other non-current assets | 9 | 2,082.65 | 2,163.65 |
| | | 21,830.74 | 18,878.13 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 11 | 5.85 | 5.53 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 7.2 | 959.24 | 914.25 |
| (ii) Trade receivables | 12 | 89.77 | 76.80 |
| (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| (iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 14 | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| (v) Other financial assets | 8 | 246.74 | 590.16 |
| Other current assets | 9 | 104.59 | 177.06 |
| | | 2,731.90 | 2,090.16 |
| **Total Assets** | | 24,562.64 | 20,968.29 |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 15 | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other equity | 16 | (666.93) | (379.58) |
| | | 1,783.07 | 2,070.42 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 17 | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 44(k) | 363.25 | 8.59 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,394.51 | 1,305.09 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 2,672.67 | 2,130.44 |
| Provisions | 22 | - | 3.06 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 10 | - | - |
| Other non-current liabilities | 20 | 380.93 | 185.45 |
| | | 19,562.26 | 16,246.81 |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Lease liabilities | 44(k) | 43.07 | 3.99 |
| (ii) Trade payables | 21 | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 56.85 | 36.02 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 611.38 | 410.02 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 18 | 1,771.64 | 1,561.10 |
| Deferred revenue | 19 | 209.91 | 190.70 |
| Other current liabilities | 20 | 368.00 | 296.65 |
| Provisions | 22 | 156.46 | 152.58 |
| | | 3,217.31 | 2,651.06 |
| **Total Liabilities** | | 22,779.57 | 18,897.87 |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | 24,562.64 | 20,968.29 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

| | | Notes | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Revenue** | | | |
| | Revenue from operations | 23 | 4,805.14 | 3,989.97 |
| | Other income | 24 | 115.31 | 129.27 |
| | **Total revenue** | | **4,920.45** | **4,119.24** |
| **II** | **Expenses** | | | |
| | Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI) | | 2,265.29 | 1,857.67 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 25 | 290.83 | 251.98 |
| | Other expenses | 28 | 979.46 | 896.53 |
| | **Total expenses** | | **3,535.58** | **3,006.18** |
| **III** | **Profit before finance cost, taxes, depreciation and amortisation expenses and exceptional items (EBITDA) [(I)-(II)]** | | **1,384.87** | **1,113.06** |
| **IV** | Depreciation and amortisation expense | 26 | 792.13 | 655.79 |
| **V** | Finance costs | 27 | 1,127.05 | 810.32 |
| **VI** | **Loss before exceptional items [(III)-(IV)-(V)]** | | **(534.31)** | **(353.04)** |
| **VII** | Exceptional items | 29 | (179.29) | 54.14 |
| **VIII** | **Loss before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax [(VI)-(VII)]** | | **(355.02)** | **(407.18)** |
| **IX** | Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | 42 and 43 | 172.92 | 146.89 |
| **X** | **Loss before tax expenses [(VIII)+(IX)]** | | **(182.10)** | **(260.29)** |
| | **Tax expense** | 10 | | |
| | Current tax expense | | - | - |
| | Current tax - earlier years | | - | 7.55 |
| **XI** | **Total tax expense** | | - | 7.55 |
| **XII** | **Loss for the year [(X)-(XI)]** | | **(182.10)** | **(267.84)** |
| **XIII** | **Other comprehensive income (OCI)** | 30 | | |
| **A** | **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans | | (1.00) | (1.82) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| **B** | **Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures** | | (0.06) | (0.15) |
| **C** | **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Net movement of cash flow hedges | | (104.20) | (309.91) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| | **Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B+C)** | | **(105.26)** | **(311.88)** |
| | **Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) [(XII)+(XIII)]** | | **(287.36)** | **(579.73)** |
| | **Earning per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 10)]** | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 31 | **(0.74)** | **(1.09)** |
| | (2) Diluted | 31 | **(0.74)** | **(1.09)** |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no. 522144
Place. New Delhi
Date . May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no. 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipurlar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

**(1) As at March 31, 2024**

| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2023 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**(2) As at March 31, 2023**

| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**B. Other Equity**

**(1) As at March 31, 2024**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 16) | Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2023 | 3.84 | (0.51) | (382.89) | **(379.58)** |
| Loss for the year | (182.10) | - | - | **(182.10)** |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.00) | (0.06) | (104.20) | **(105.26)** |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2024** | **(179.26)** | **(0.57)** | **(487.09)** | **(666.93)** |

**(2) As at March 31, 2023**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | OCI | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 16) | Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 16) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | 273.50 | (0.36) | (72.98) | **200.16** |
| Loss for the year | (267.84) | - | - | **(267.84)** |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.82) | (0.15) | (309.91) | **(311.88)** |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2023** | **3.84** | **(0.51)** | **(382.89)** | **(379.58)** |

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
Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

**For K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| Loss before tax | (182.10) | (260.29) |
| Adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 792.13 | 655.79 |
| Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / bad debts written off | - | 0.56 |
| Reversal of lease revenue [Refer note 44(j)] | - | 54.14 |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest | (446.21) | - |
| Interest income on deposits/current investment | (72.47) | (40.50) |
| Exchange differences unrealised (net) | 0.48 | 0.75 |
| Gain on sale of current investments - Mutual fund | (32.76) | (19.21) |
| Loss on discard of capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment | 0.06 | 12.50 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment | - | (0.36) |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | - | (59.57) |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | (172.92) | (146.89) |
| Interest on borrowings | 840.91 | 575.17 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.72 | 152.31 |
| Other borrowing costs | 1.33 | 1.67 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 41.73 | - |
| Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 0.46 | 0.62 |
| Interest expenses on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | 84.23 | 75.73 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | (132.46) | (113.92) |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (1.57) | (1.09) |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | (7.21) | (6.50) |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **866.35** | **880.91** |
| Working capital adjustment: | | |
| Change in non-current financial liabilities | 688.87 | 93.25 |
| Change in non-current deferred revenue | 0.07 | 33.95 |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | 195.48 | 7.56 |
| Change in non-current provisions | (3.06) | (3.52) |
| Change in trade payables | 219.60 | 137.71 |
| Change in current financial liabilities | 38.52 | 2.98 |
| Change in deferred revenue | 0.88 | (1.34) |
| Change in other current liabilities | 71.36 | 105.71 |
| Change in current provisions | 3.88 | (0.41) |
| Change in other non-current financial assets | 5.99 | (14.57) |
| Change in other non-current assets | (274.55) | (272.78) |
| Change in inventories | (0.32) | 1.70 |
| Change in trade receivables | (12.97) | 65.50 |
| Change in other current financial assets | (3.85) | (23.45) |
| Change in other current assets | 72.80 | 43.73 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **1,869.05** | **1,056.93** |
| Direct taxes paid | (11.06) | (12.98) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities (A)** | **1,857.99** | **1,043.95** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipment, including capital work in progress and capital advances | (1,985.83) | (2,016.37) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress | - | 0.70 |
| Refund of security deposit given for equipment lease | 301.20 | - |
| Purchase of current investments | (12,372.94) | (8,139.35) |
| Proceeds from current investments excluding income received | 12,362.28 | 8,021.05 |
| Dividend received from associates and joint ventures | 203.53 | 105.91 |
| Income received on investments and fixed deposits | 151.33 | 124.25 |
| Investment of margin money deposit | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| (Investments in)/ redemption of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (net) | (559.15) | 169.36 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | **(1,899.60)** | **(1,734.46)** |

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Principal payment of lease liabilities | (8.64) | (4.99) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (9.78) | (1.34) |
| Repayment of short-term loan from banks | - | (22.00) |
| Repayment of non convertible debentures | (744.00) | - |
| Proceeds from issue of non convertible debentures | 2,743.96 | 1,000.00 |
| Redemption premium paid | (41.73) | - |
| Payments towards call spread option premium | (260.66) | (260.25) |
| Other borrowing costs paid | (17.97) | (15.03) |
| Interest on borrowings paid | (1,179.37) | (1,009.72) |
| **Net cash from/ (used) in financing activities (C)** | **481.81** | **(313.33)** |
| **Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)** | **440.20** | **(1,003.84)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **719.29** | **279.09** |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.56 | 0.08 |
| With banks | | |
| - on current account | 31.94 | 27.87 |
| - on deposit account | 686.79 | 251.14 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 13)** | **719.29** | **279.09** |

**Explanatory notes annexed**

1. The above consolidated cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024.
2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 4.36 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.37 crores), pertaining to Marketing Fund to be used for sales promotional activities.
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements.

As per our report of even date

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

As per our report of even date

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2024

## 1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Holding Company'), is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. DIAL was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014) and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL' or 'Holding company of DIAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL' or 'Intermediate Holding Company'), holds majority shareholding in the Holding Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA entered between Holding Company and AAI. The Holding Company is a debt listed Company on Bombay Stock Exchange . The consolidated financial statements have been taken on record by the audit committee and board of directors in their meetings held on May 28, 2024 and May 29, 2024 respectively.

## 2. A) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, as applicable to the consolidated financial statements.

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 [refer note 3].

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.
- Net defined benefit (asset) / liability.

### B) Basis of Consolidation

#### (i) Subsidiary

Subsidiary includes the entity over which the Holding Company has control. The Holding Company 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 Holding Company 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 Holding Company, and they are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**(ii) Joint ventures and associates**

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.

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

Joint ventures and associates are accounted for from the date on which Holding Company obtains joint control over the joint venture / starts exercising significant influence over the associate.

**(iii) Method of consolidation**

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture and associate are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the Holding Company under Ind AS.

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 Holding Company's investments in its joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the investments are carried at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Holding Company's share of the net assets of investees. Any excess of the cost over the Holding Company's share of net assets in its joint ventures / associates 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 and associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Holding Company'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 Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of investment and its carrying value.

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Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

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K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The entities considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the year are listed below:

| S. No. | Name of the entity | Country of Incorporation | Relationship as at March 31, 2024 | Relationship as at March 31, 2023 | Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| 1 | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 50% | 50% |
| 2 | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 26% | 26% |
| 3 | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)** | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| 4 | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFSPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 5 | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 6 | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSPL) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 7 | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS) | India | Associate | Associate | 40% | 40% |
| 8 | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (Celebi) | India | Associate | Associate | 26% | 26% |
| 9 | DIGI Yatra Foundation# | India | Associate | Associate | 14.80% | 14.40% |

** W.e.f. from September 11, 2017, the Holding Company has entered into a share subscription cum shareholder's agreement for acquisition of 17.33% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited. The Holding Company holds 20.85% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited as at March 31, 2019 which is subsequently changed to 20.14% as at March 31, 2020.

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# The Holding Company has invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

**C) Going concern**

The Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) has entered into Concession Agreement with the Holding Company for a period of 10 years effective from July 30, 2010 and ending on July 27, 2020 (Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and as per the mutual discussion between DASPL and DIAL concession period is extended by 1 more year i.e from July 28, 2020 to July 27, 2021 vide DIAL's letter dated June 25, 2020) which is further extended upto December 31, 2021. DIAL has further extend the concession period till March, 2022 or till the date of award of concession to the new concessionaire whichever is earlier vide DIAL's letter dated December 30, 2021, for provisioning services vis-à-vis Ground Power Unit (GPU), Pre Conditioned Air Unit (PCA) and supplying Purified Water. The Company has handed over the operations to the new concessionaire w.e.f April 01, 2022. On the basis of the Cash Reserves available with the Company as on March 31, 2024, the Company has sufficient cash reserves to meet its obligations for next 12 months period. Accordingly, the financials of DASPL are prepared on Going Concern basis as on March 31, 2024.

## 3.1 Summary of material accounting policy information

### a. Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated 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 the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements have been disclosed in note 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. 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 the consolidated financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### b. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

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 Holding 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 Holding 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Holding Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Significant Accounting Judgements:**

In case of DAPSPL, it has executed Concession agreement with Holding Company for operating car parking facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for a period of 25 years.

Appendix A to Ind AS 115 ("Appendix A") contains provisions to cover arrangements between Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to make a careful evaluation with regard to applicability of Service concession arrangement ("SCA") guidance on every BOT arrangement. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantor controls 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.

Post the concession period, the DAPSPL shall handover all the assets to DIAL and the services are open to general public. However, the Management demonstrated that the rates at which services are required to be rendered are not controlled by Holding Company (Grantor) and accordingly concluded that provisions of "SCA" are not applicable.

**d. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Holding Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Holding Company's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Holding Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Holding Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Holding Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

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

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

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Holding Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Holding Company.

After application of the equity method, the Holding Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

**e. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs (net of Cenvat) directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)".Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 Holding 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.

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

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

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.

Development fee from any regulatory authority are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received / utilized and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000/-, which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition and certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Holding Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013.

The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these assets as adopted by the Holding Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

| Type of Assets | Useful life as estimated by the holding company based on technical evaluation | Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Roads – Other than RCC | 10 years | 5 years |
| Transformers/Power Sub-Stations (included in Plant and Machinery) | 15 years | 10 years |
| Electric Panels (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment) | 15 years | 10 years |

The useful life of the property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation. The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life; or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the DAPSPL will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of major Airports wherein it, interalia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the Holding Company's management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Holding Company for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Holding Company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

Some of the joint ventures and asscoates have been following useful life for their Fixed Assets which are different from the lives published under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the estimation of useful lives done by the respective Management.

| Type of Assets | Useful life as adopted by the management of respective entities based on technical evaluation (in years) | Life of Asset As per Sch II of the Companies Act 2013 (in years) |
|---|---|---|
| Building | 25 or remaining life of the concession period whichever is earlier | 30 |
| Plant and machinery | 3- 15 or concession period whichever is earlier | 15 |
| Electrical Fittings | 3-15 | 10 |
| Office Equipments | 3-10 | 5 |
| Furniture and Fittings | 3 – 10 | 10 |
| Computers (including servers and network) | 3 – 6 | 3-6 |
| Vehicles | 5 – 10 | 8-10 |

In case of GBHHPL, with respect to plant and machinery the life of the asset is considered as 40 years. Leasehold land is amortised from the date of commercial operation in case of power plants.

**f. Intangible assets**

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised:
a) when the Company controls the asset,
b) it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and
c) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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

In case of Holding Company, intangible assets include software, upfront fee paid as airport concessionaire rights and other costs (excluding operation support costs) paid to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the OMDA.

In DDFS, license represents right to run and operate duty free shops and represents time value of security deposit amount paid to the Holding Company in accordance with the terms of concession arrangement.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of other intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the other intangible asset and are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent costs is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on other intangible assets is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

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**Amortisation 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed 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 with finite lives is recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives 1-6 years for software and 5-10 years for Franchise rights fee using the straight-line method. Amortisation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ disposed during the year.

The Holding Company amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of OMDA i.e. 60 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

**Service concession arrangements:**

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

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to their relative fair values of the services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable.

CELEBI has entered into Concessionaire Agreement with Holding Company which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the existing Cargo Terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new Domestic Terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. The concession arrangement is a service concession arrangement under appendix C to Ind AS 115. The CELEBI has a right to charge the users for the services and therefore, the same has been classified under Intangible assets model.

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

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

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### g. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

**Provision for Decommissioning cost:** In Case of TFS, the company records a provision for decommissioning costs of outlets located at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and any short / excess is adjusted from Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- 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 Holding 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 Holding Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

### h. Contingent assets

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 realisation 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.

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**i. Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

**Defined benefit plan**

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Employee State Insurance are defined contribution schemes and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds/trust are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds/trusts.
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 consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.
The Holding Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 separation at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The Holding Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The entire amount of the provision for leave encashment is presented as current in the consolidated financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
ii) The date that the Holding Company recognises related restructuring costs.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Holding Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated 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

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**j. 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**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient, the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (v) 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.. The losses arising from impairment are

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recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 12.

**Financial assets at FVTOCI**

A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Holding Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Holding 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 Holding Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Holding Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Holding 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 Holding Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Holding Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company could be required to repay.

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

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Financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
The Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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.

**II. Financial liabilities**

**i. Initial recognition and measurement**

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Holding Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

**ii. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. However, the Holding Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Holding Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

**iii. De-Recognition of Financial liability**

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 consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

**III. 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.

**k. Loans and borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Holding Company. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

**Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement**

The Holding Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

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.

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**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 Holding Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Holding Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Holding 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 consolidated 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 Holding 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:

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

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The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Holding 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 Holding Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

**Level 1** — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
**Level 2** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
**Level 3** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Holding 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 Holding 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, unquoted financial assets and contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For impairment testing purposes and where significant assets (such as property) are valued by reference to'fair value less costs of disposal, an external valuation will normally be obtained using professional valuers who have appropriate market knowledge; reputation and independence

At each reporting date, the Holding Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Holding Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Holding 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 Holding 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 **(note 38)**
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy **(note 39)**
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

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**n. Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Holding Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering 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 Holding Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Holding 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.

**Revenue from Operations**

**Significant financing component**

Generally, the Holding Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company and its customers at contract inception, to take into consideration the significant financing component.

**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. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into-plane charges. The main streams of non –aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

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.

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.

**Cargo revenue**

Revenue from cargo operations are recognized on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and applicable discounts, when services are rendered. In case of cargo handling revenue, revenue from outbound cargo is recognized at the time of acceptance of cargo with respect to non-airline customers and at the time of departure of aircraft with respect to airline customers and revenue from inbound cargo is recognized at the time of arrival of aircraft in case of airline customers and the point of delivery of cargo in case of non –airline

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customer. For non –airline customers, Holding Company follow the tariff approved by the airport economic regulatory authority. In other cases, mutually agreed contract price. The Holding Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Holding Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

In case of service concession agreements, revenue are recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of:
i) fair value of contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and
ii) payments actually received from the users.

**Revenues and cost of improvements to concession assets**

In conformity with appendix C of Ind AS 115, the CELEBI recognizes revenues and the associated costs of improvements to concession assets which it is obligated to perform at the cargo terminal as established by the concession agreement. Revenues represent the value of the exchange between the Celebi and the grantor of concession with respect to the improvements, given that the Celebi constructs or provides improvements to the cargo terminal as obligated under the concession agreement and in exchange, the grantor of concession grants the Celebi the right to obtain benefits for services provided using those assets. The Celebi has determined that its obligations per the concession agreement should be considered to be a revenue earning activity as all expenditures incurred to fulfil the concession provisions are included in the maximum tariff it charges its customers and therefore it recognizes the revenue and expense in statement of profit and loss when the expenditures are performed.

The cost for such additions and improvements to concession assets is based on actual costs incurred by the Celebi in the execution of the additions or improvements, considering the requirements in the concession agreement. The amount of revenues for these services is equal to the amount of costs incurred, as Celebi does not obtain any profit margin for these construction services. The amounts paid are set at market value.

**Food and Beverage Operations**

**a) Sale of goods (food, beverages, liqour and others)**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which coincides with the point of delivery of the goods to the customer from restaurant delivery outlets, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Holding Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods;
- The Holding Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Holding Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**b) Mangement Fee**

Management fees are recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the food and beverage outlet operator.

**c) Sales Incentive Fees**

Sales Incentive fees is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period to which it pertains.

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**Advertisement & Installation Services**

Revenue from developing, operating, maintaining and managing the sites at airport for display of advertisement are recognized on pro-rate basis over the period of display of advertisements.

TIMDAA provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of display services to the customer. Contracts for bundled sales of installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to provide display services and provide installation services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable. Accordingly, the TIMDAA allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the display and installation services.TIMDAA recognizes revenue from installation services at a point of time of billing to the customers, that generally coincides with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

**Bridge Mounted Equipments Operations**

Revenue from Operations i.e. Ground Power Unit (GPU), Pre Conditioned Air (PCA) and potable water are recognized on accrual basis when the services are rendered.

**Parking Operations**

The Holding Company's revenue is generated from parking services and revenue from these services is recognised as and when the amounts are received from users i.e. recognised as revenue on receipt.
Similarly revenue from airport entry ticket for visitors and from left luggage facilities are recognised as and when cash/money is collected.

**Power Plant Income**

In case of power generating and trading companies, revenue from energy units sold as per the terms of the PPA ('Power Purchase Agreement) and Letter Of Intent ('LOI') (collectively hereinafter referred to as 'the PPAs') is recognised on an accrual basis and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year. Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers.

Revenue is recognized after netting off purchase of power, transmission charges and E-tax paid and recovered from customers. The Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Holding Company is entitled to under the PPAs, are accounted where the management believes that these are due to it.

**Rental income**

In case of DAFFPL, rental income from operating leases is generally recognised as per the terms of the lease agreement. As the rentals are structured soley to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the period in which such benefits accrue.

**Income from Mutual Funds**

Mutual fund income are recognized based on the fair valuation as on each reporting date for the respective period. Profit/ loss on sale of mutual funds is recognized when the title to mutual funds ceases to exist. On disposal of above, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

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### o. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

**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:

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 investments in subsidiary, 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:

i) 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.
ii) 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.

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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 consolidated statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Holding Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Holding 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 Holding Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Holding Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Holding 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/goods and service tax 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.

**p. 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 Holding Company are segregated.

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### 3.2 Other accounting policies

#### a. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs, net of income on surplus investments directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one 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 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.

#### b. Leases

The Holding 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.

**Holding Company as a lessee:**

The Holding Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Holding 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 Holding 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, as follows:

- Electrical installations and equipment: 10 years
- Plant and machinery: 15 years
- Building: over the period of lease

The ownership of the leased Electrical installations and equipment and Plant and machinery transfers to the Holding Company at the end of the lease term, accordingly, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the respective assets.

**Lease liabilities:** At the commencement date of the lease, the Holding 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 Holding Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Holding Company exercising the option to terminate.

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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.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:** 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.

**Holding Company as a lessor:**

Leases in which the Holding 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.

**c. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Holding 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 Holding Company 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 of disposal 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 fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. The Holding Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Holding 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 Holding 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, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated 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 Holding 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

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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 and loss.

**d. 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 Holding Company's cash management.

**e. Foreign currencies**

**Functional Currency**

The Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Holding Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and Translations**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the intial transactions.

In case of DDFS, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or statement of profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

**f. Operating segments**

The Holding Company has only one reportable operating segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the consolidated financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single operating segment.

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### g. Earning per share

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

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

### h. EBIDTA

The Holding Company has presented profit/ (loss) before finance costs, taxes, depreciation, amortisation expense and exceptional items as EBIDTA.

## 3.3 Recent Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') vide its notification dated 31 March 2023, notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Holding Company.

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CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**4 Property, plant and equipment**

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads- Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total | Capital work in progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2022 | 4,734.20 | 20.77 | 409.41 | 1,390.45 | 251.06 | 2,651.21 | 2,651.88 | 19.78 | 133.77 | 359.64 | 19.91 | 12,642.08 | 5,537.69 |
| Additions [refer note (a) below] | 169.51 | 4.90 | 1.36 | 17.14 | 9.39 | 413.58 | 286.98 | 1.78 | 46.02 | 36.64 | 11.24 | 998.54 | 3,510.48 |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (965.28) |
| Disposals/discard [refer note (b) below] | (0.02) | (0.02) | - | (27.15) | - | - | (80.71) | (5.23) | (21.14) | (26.86) | (3.93) | (165.06) | - |
| **As at April 1, 2023** | **4,903.69** | **25.65** | 410.77 | **1,380.44** | **260.45** | **3,064.79** | **2,858.15** | **16.33** | **158.65** | **369.42** | **27.22** | **13,475.56** | **8,082.88** |
| Additions | 3,134.64 | - | 652.30 | 589.53 | 472.18 | 4,387.72 | 1,060.51 | 4.21 | 9.49 | 81.33 | 2.65 | 10,394.56 | 3,355.61 |
| Other Adjustments [refer note (f) below] | - | - | - | 95.18 | - | - | (95.18) | - | - | - | - | - | (8.53) |
| Transfer for capitalization from CWIP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (10,844.77) |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.00) | (0.18) | (0.18) | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **8,038.33** | **25.65** | **1,063.07** | **2,065.15** | **732.63** | **7,452.51** | **3,823.48** | **20.54** | **168.14** | **450.75** | **29.69** | **23,869.94** | **585.19** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2022 | 1,782.36 | 20.46 | 168.11 | 943.59 | 221.24 | 1,147.84 | 1,869.11 | 12.62 | 91.94 | 230.62 | 11.69 | 6,499.58 | |
| Charge for the year | 198.11 | 0.45 | 13.57 | 58.83 | 3.00 | 129.33 | 195.88 | 2.07 | 16.06 | 21.45 | 2.49 | 641.24 | |
| Disposals/ discard | - | - | - | (4.43) | - | - | (57.82) | (5.19) | (20.76) | (26.77) | (3.61) | (118.58) | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **1,980.47** | **20.91** | **181.68** | **997.99** | **224.24** | **1,277.17** | **2,007.17** | **9.50** | **87.24** | **225.30** | **10.57** | **7,022.24** | - |
| Charge for the year | 160.22 | 1.63 | 26.19 | 88.03 | 29.79 | 215.66 | 195.99 | 2.69 | 20.74 | 24.84 | 3.27 | 769.05 | |
| Other Adjustments [refer note (f) below] | - | - | - | 4.64 | - | - | (4.64) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (0.12) | (0.12) | |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **2,140.69** | **22.54** | **207.87** | **1,090.66** | **254.03** | **1,492.83** | **2,198.52** | **12.19** | **107.98** | **250.14** | **13.72** | **7,791.17** | - |
| **Net block** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **2,923.22** | **4.74** | **229.09** | **382.45** | **36.21** | **1,787.62** | **850.98** | **6.83** | **71.41** | **144.12** | **16.65** | **6,453.31** | **8,082.88** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **5,897.64** | **3.11** | **855.20** | **974.49** | **478.60** | **5,959.68** | **1,624.96** | **8.35** | **60.16** | **200.61** | **15.97** | **16,078.77** | **585.19** |

a. During the previous year input tax credit pertaining to Goods and Service Tax on civil works has been capitalised amounting Rs. 176.87 crores [Refer note 44 (i)]
b. Terminal arrival building were decapitalized during the previous year for Rs 33.60 crores.
During the previous year certain high value assets written off due to physical verification amounting to Rs. 124.85 crores
Assets sold as scrap during the previous year of Rs. 6.61 crores

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c. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 180.61 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 227.25 crores),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 5.82 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 9.42 crores ),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 77.93 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 88.77 crores) and
Net book value Rs. 96.86 crores (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 129.06 crores)

d. Refer note 36(III)(a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

e. The Gross Block as on March 31, 2024 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 11,878.17 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,691.72 crores). This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2024 Rs 1,673.42 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 213.76 crores) as per detail below –

| Particulars | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders,etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads- Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2024 | 418.10 | - | 102.79 | 137.36 | 77.72 | 749.23 | 169.30 | - | 6.17 | 12.75 | - | 1,673.42 |
| As at March 31, 2023 | 28.95 | - | - | 47.44 | - | 92.53 | 35.75 | - | 6.17 | 2.92 | - | 213.76 |

f. Other adjustments represent the reclass of assets capitalised during the previous year.

g As per the development right given under OMDA (Operation, management and development agreement) entered with Airports Authority of India, the Holding Company has constructed all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment and accordingly, considering the said development right, title deed of all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Holding Company.

h The Holding Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

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**5 Right of use assets**

| | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross Block** | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | - | - | **18.04** | **18.04** |
| Additions | - | - | 1.08 | 1.08 |
| Modifications | | | 2.70 | 2.70 |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | - | - | **21.82** | **21.82** |
| Additions* | 204.71 | 232.59 | 4.13 | 441.43 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **204.71** | **232.59** | **25.95** | **463.25** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | - | - | **5.78** | **5.78** |
| Charge for the year | - | - | 5.24 | 5.24 |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | - | - | **11.02** | **11.02** |
| Charge for the year | 5.10 | 3.86 | 4.38 | 13.34 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **5.10** | **3.86** | **15.40** | **24.36** |
| **Net Block** | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | - | - | **10.80** | **10.80** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **199.61** | **228.73** | **10.55** | **438.89** |

* The Gross Block as on March 31, 2024 includes Phase-3A assets amounting to Rs. 437.30 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. Nil). This includes borrowing costs as on March 31, 2024 Rs. 26.66 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. Nil) as per detail below -

| Particulars | Electrical Installations and Equipment | Plant and Machinery | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at March 31, 2024 | 12.48 | 14.18 | - | 26.66 |
| As at March 31, 2023 | - | - | - | - |

**6 Intangible assets**

| | Airport concessionaire rights* | Computer software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | **490.52** | **47.42** | **537.94** |
| Additions | - | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **490.52** | **47.61** | **538.13** |
| Additions | - | 5.44 | 5.44 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **490.52** | **53.05** | **543.57** |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2022 | **129.78** | **43.97** | **173.75** |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.10 | 9.31 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **137.99** | **44.90** | **182.89** |
| Charge for the year | 8.16 | 1.58 | 9.74 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **146.15** | **46.48** | **192.63** |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **352.53** | **2.71** | **355.24** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **344.37** | **6.57** | **350.94** |

* Airport concessionaire rights are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years.
The Holding Company has not carried out any revaluation of intangible assets during current and previous year.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

| 7.1 Other Non Current Investments | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Carried at fair value through profit and loss** | | |
| East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited | | |
| 7,839 shares of Rs. 10 each ( March 31, 2023 : 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | **0.01** | **0.01** |

| 7.2 Current Investments | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss** | | |
| **Investment in mutual funds** | | |
| **Unquoted investments** | | |
| Invesco Mutual Fund<br>[15,103.05 units (March 31, 2023 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | 5.01 | - |
| Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth<br>[77,852.19 units (March 31, 2023 : 203,167.73) of Rs. 1,000 each] | 9.90 | 24.20 |
| HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth<br>[223,468.21 units (March 31, 2023 : 309,602.20) of Rs. 1,000 each] | 28.00 | 36.32 |
| ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[789,203.22 units (March 31, 2023 : 414,042.23) of Rs. 100 each ] | 101.85 | 50.04 |
| SBI Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[457,314.91 units (March 31, 2023 : 22,808.12) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 178.16 | 8.32 |
| Aditya Birla Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[Nil units (March 31, 2023 : 270,781.62) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | - | 32.83 |
| UTI Overnight Fund-Growth<br>[Nil units (March 31, 2023 : 186,662.09) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | - | 57.28 |
| Axis Overnight Fund- Growth<br>[391,141.60 units (March 31, 2023 : 687,038.70) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 49.54 | 81.45 |
| Tata Overnight Fund- Growth<br>[151,381.33 units (March 31, 2023 : 195,958.53) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 19.12 | 23.17 |
| Kotak Overnight fund<br>[386,825.06 units (March 31, 2023 : 792,542.20) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 49.41 | 94.77 |
| LIC MF Overnight Fund - Direct Plan-Growth<br>[248,328.70 units (March 31, 2023 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 30.82 | - |
| **Total (A)** | **471.81** | **408.38** |
| **Investments carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Investment in Commercial Papers** | | |
| ECL Finance Limited<br>[Nil ( March 31, 2023: 5,140 ) of 500,000 each] | - | 146.82 |
| Edel Finance Company Limited<br>[4,180 ( March 31, 2023: 4,940) of 500,000 each] | 206.18 | 236.79 |
| Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited<br>[3,700 ( March 31, 2023: 2500) of 500,000 each] | 182.23 | 122.26 |
| **Certificate of deposits** | 99.02 | - |
| **Total (B)** | **487.43** | **505.87** |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted investment** — **Total (A+B)** | **959.24** | **914.25** |

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. ★New Delhi★ इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड दिल्ली नई दिल्ली

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**8. Other financial assets**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option | 1,087.49 | 1,065.92 | - | - |
| **Carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| **Security deposits** | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 104.65 | 107.11 | 1.65 | 305.47 |
| | 104.65 | 107.11 | 1.65 | 305.47 |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others | - | - | 6.28 | 20.22 |
| Non-trade receivable$ | 91.28 | 84.07 | 29.88 | 63.45 |
| [net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 0.79 crore (March 31, 2023 Rs. 0.81 crore)] | | | | |
| Unbilled receivables** | - | - | 208.39 | 200.05 |
| Debentures for provident fund^ | | | 0.15 | 0.17 |
| Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 34(b)] | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good [refer note 36 (I)(g)] | 446.21 | - | 0.39 | 0.80 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 43.21 | 489.42 |
| | 446.21 | - | 43.60 | 490.22 |
| Less: provision for doubtful advances | - | | (43.21) | (489.42) |
| | 446.21 | - | 0.39 | 0.80 |
| Margin money deposit* (refer note 13) | 0.32 | 0.31 | - | - |
| **Total other financial assets** | **1,729.95** | **1,257.41** | **246.74** | **590.16** |

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,529 Crores) [March 31, 2023: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,402.70 Crores)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million ( March 31, 2023: USD 150 million).

* Rs 0.32 Crore (March 31, 2023: Rs 0.31 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
^Debentures were taken over by the Holding Company at the time of surrender of Holding Company provident fund trust.
$ Includes receivables towards usage of utilities from concessionaires and receivables related to relinquishment of asset rights.
** There is no unbilled revenue which is disputed and which has significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired.

**9. Other assets**

| | | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| Capital advances | | 119.41 | 471.35 | - | - |
| | (A) | 119.41 | 471.35 | - | - |
| **Advances other than capital advance** | | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | | - | - | 74.76 | 131.91 |
| | (B) | - | - | 74.76 | 131.91 |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 21.65 | 25.72 | 13.17 | 11.79 |
| Deposit with government authorities including paid under protest [refer note 36 (I) (a)] | | - | - | 2.87 | 10.12 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | | 3.80 | 5.25 | 1.48 | 1.53 |
| Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3.2(b)] | | 1,935.54 | 1,661.33 | - | - |
| Good and service tax refund receivable | | - | - | - | - |
| Balance with statutory / government authorities [refer note 44(i)] | | - | - | 12.31 | 21.71 |
| Prepaid gratuity [refer note 35(c)] | | 2.25 | - | - | - |
| | (C) | 1,963.24 | 1,692.30 | 29.83 | 45.15 |
| **Total other assets (A+B+C)** | | **2,082.65** | **2,163.65** | **104.59** | **177.06** |

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**(Amount in Rupees Crores, unless otherwise stated)**

**10. Income tax**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current income tax** | - | 7.55 |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | - |
| Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences | - | - |
| **Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss** | - | 7.55 |

**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | - | - |
| Cash flow Hedge Reserve | - | - |
| **Income tax charged to OCI** | - | - |

**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting loss before tax | (182.10) | (260.29) |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net) | 172.92 | 146.89 |
| **Loss before taxes and share of profit/(loss) of associates and joint ventures (net)** | **(355.02)** | **(407.18)** |
| **Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2023: 34.94%)** | **(124.06)** | **(142.29)** |
| Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised | 58.70 | 64.34 |
| Permanent differences | 2.14 | 30.88 |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | - | 7.55 |
| Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments | 60.94 | 45.39 |
| Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961 | 2.27 | 1.68 |
| Other adjustments | - | - |
| **Total tax expense** | - | 7.55 |
| Total tax expense reported in the conslidated statement of profit and loss related to earlier years | - | 7.55 |

**Deferred tax:**

| | Balance sheet | | Statement of profit or loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Deferred tax liabilities** | | | | |
| Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes ( net of intangibles- Airport concessionaire rights) | (814.11) | (699.41) | (114.70) | 32.97 |
| On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective intererst rate (EIR) method | (29.09) | (36.00) | 6.91 | 3.69 |
| Fair value of investment in mutual fund | (0.55) | (0.38) | (0.17) | (0.04) |
| Right-of-use assets | (153.37) | (3.77) | (149.60) | 0.51 |
| Rent Equalization reserve | (676.36) | (580.54) | (95.82) | (66.10) |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (36.56) | (23.85) | (12.71) | (6.59) |
| Deferred tax on undistributed profits | (189.68) | (122.16) | (67.52) | (16.06) |
| | **(1,899.72)** | **(1,466.11)** | **(433.61)** | **(51.62)** |
| **Deferred tax assets** | | | | |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss | 1,593.54 | 1,232.67 | 360.87 | 182.09 |
| Others disallowances/adjustments | 14.41 | 14.64 | (0.23) | (1.19) |
| Lease liability | 141.98 | 4.40 | 137.58 | 0.73 |
| Interest income credited in capital work in progress | 139.97 | 117.09 | 22.88 | 23.99 |
| Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share | 275.95 | 231.88 | 44.07 | 30.40 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | 27.89 | 32.90 | (5.01) | (3.82) |
| | **2,193.74** | **1,633.58** | **560.16** | **232.20** |
| **Net deferred tax assets*** | - | - | - | - |

* The Holding Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Holding Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

| | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities** | | | |
| Opening balance as at beginning of the year | | - | - |
| Tax income during the period recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss | (A) | - | - |
| Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI | (B) | - | - |
| **Movement during the year** | **(A+B)** | - | - |
| **Closing balance** | | - | - |

The Holding 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.

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**11. Inventories**

| **(valued at lower of cost or net realizable value)** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares | 6.92 | 5.53 |
| Provision for non /slow moving stores and spares | (1.07) | - |
| | **5.85** | **5.53** |

**12. Trade receivables**

| | **Current** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Trade receivables** | | |
| Related parties (refer note 34(b)) | 25.01 | 21.70 |
| Others | 64.76 | 55.10 |
| | **89.77** | **76.80** |
| **Break up for security details:** | | |
| **Trade receivables #^$** | | |
| Secured, considered good** | 34.02 | 35.00 |
| Unsecured, considered good | 55.75 | 41.80 |
| Trade Receivables- credit impaired | 2.23 | 2.51 |
| | **92.00** | **79.31** |
| **Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)** | | |
| Less: Unsecured, considered good | (2.23) | (2.51) |
| | **89.77** | **76.80** |

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.
$ Estimated credit loss (ECL) on trade receivable considered good is not material.
# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days.
^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

**Trade receivables includes:-**

| | **Current** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Dues from entities in which the Holding Company's non-executive director is a director** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 3.56 | 2.77 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 3.61 | 4.38 |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.24 | 1.20 |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.45 | 4.14 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited | 0.31 | 0.14 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 4.69 | 0.02 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.08 | 0.78 |

Refer note 32(a)(ii) for ageing of trade receivables.

**13. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| | | **Non-current** | | **Current** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| Balances with Banks | | | | | |
| -On current accounts# | | - | - | 31.94 | 27.87 |
| -Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | - | 686.79 | 251.14 |
| Cash on hand | | - | - | 0.56 | 0.08 |
| | **(A)** | - | - | **719.29** | **279.09** |
| **Other bank balances** | | | | | |
| – Margin money deposit | | 0.32 | 0.31 | - | - |
| Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 8) | | (0.32) | (0.31) | - | - |
| | **(B)** | - | - | - | - |
| **Total (A+B)** | | - | - | **719.29** | **279.09** |

# Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 4.36 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 3.37 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2024, the Holding Company has available Rs. 302.34 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 454.40 crores) of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities. The existing facility is valid till March 10, 2025. The working capital facility is secured with:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ security interest of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages as permissible under the project documents.

(ii) Security Interest by way of first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Holding Company in , to and in respect of the Project documents, as per provisions of the Project documents.

(iii) First ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues/ receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to AAI, airport development fee, passenger service fee, marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the Project documents.

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**14. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| – Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months# | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| | **606.42** | **47.27** |

# Deposits with bank includes Rs. 54.91 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 47.27 crores) in respect of Marketing Fund.

**Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Investment in commercial papers and certificate of deposits (refer note 7.2) | - | - | 487.43 | 505.87 |
| Trade receivables (refer note 12) | - | - | 89.77 | 76.80 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13) | - | - | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14) | - | - | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| Other financial assets (refer note 8) | 642.46 | 191.49 | 246.74 | 590.16 |
| **(A)** | **642.46** | **191.49** | **2,149.65** | **1,499.19** |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 7) | 1,087.49 | 1,065.92 | - | - |
| **(B)** | **1,087.49** | **1,065.92** | **-** | **-** |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss** | | | | |
| Investment in mutual funds (refer note 7.2) | - | - | 471.81 | 408.38 |
| Investments in Equity Shares (refer note 7.1) | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - |
| **(C)** | **0.01** | **0.01** | **471.81** | **408.38** |
| **Total financial assets (A+B+C)** | **1,729.96** | **1,257.42** | **2,621.46** | **1,907.57** |

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**15. Equity Share Capital**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised shares** | | |
| 300 crores (March 31, 2023: 300 crores) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | **3,000** | **3,000** |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares** | | |
| 245 crores (March 31, 2023: 245 crores) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| | **2,450** | **2,450** |

**a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year**

| **Equity Shares** | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. (in crores) | (Rs. In Crores) | No. (in crores) | (Rs. In Crores) |
| At the beginning of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | **245** | **2,450** | **245** | **2,450** |

**b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares**

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share 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 Holding Company the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Holding Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

**c. Shares held by holding/ intermediate holding company and its subsidiary**

Out of equity shares issued by the DIAL, shares held by its holding company, intermediate holding company and its subsidiary are as below:

| **Name of Shareholder** | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Airports Limited, the holding company of DIAL**<br>156.80 crores (March 31, 2023: 156.80 crores) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 1,568.00 | 1,568.00 |
| **GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited, the intermediate Holding Company**<br>100 (March 31, 2023: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (ultimate Holding Company)**<br>100 (March 31, 2023: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala**<br>1 (March 31, 2023: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar**<br>1 (March 31, 2023: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Holding Company**

| | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % holding in Class | Numbers | % Holding in Class |
| **Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | 1,567,999,798 | 64% |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 245,000,000 | 10% | 245,000,000 | 10% |
| | **2,449,999,798** | **100%** | **2,449,999,798** | **100%** |

As per records of the Holding Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents legal and beneficial ownership of shares as at the balance sheet date.
The Holding Compamy has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.
The Holding Company has not issued any share in consideration other than cash in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.
Refer note 32 (b) for Promoter's shareholding.

**16. Other Equity**

| | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings^** | | | |
| Opening balance | | 3.84 | 273.50 |
| Loss for the year | | (182.10) | (267.84) |
| Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | | (1.00) | (1.82) |
| **Closing balance** | **A** | **(179.26)** | **3.84** |
| **Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures** | | | |
| Balance as per last financial statements | | (0.51) | (0.36) |
| Current year share OCI | | (0.06) | (0.15) |
| **Closing balance** | **B** | **(0.57)** | **(0.51)** |
| **Total retained earnings** | **(A+B)** | **(179.83)** | **3.33** |
| **Other items of Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge reserve*** | | | |
| Opening balance | | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| Net movement during the year | | (104.20) | (309.91) |
| **Closing Balance** | **C** | **(487.09)** | **(382.89)** |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | | **(666.93)** | **(379.58)** |

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Group has earned/incurred till date less utilzation for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.
* The Holding Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Holding Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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**17. Borrowings**

| | Non - Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Secured*** | | |
| **(i) Bonds** | | |
| 6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1) | 4,347.71 | 4,279.69 |
| 6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2) | 4,192.58 | 4,135.74 |
| **(ii) Debentures** | | |
| Non Convertible Debentures (October, 2025) | 2,493.77 | 3,210.83 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (June, 2027) | 992.93 | 987.92 |
| Non Convertible Debentures (April, 2030) | 1,191.20 | - |
| Non Convertible Debentures (August, 2030) | 740.39 | - |
| Non Convertible Debentures (March, 2034) | 792.32 | - |
| | **14,750.90** | **12,614.18** |

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 521.28 million (March 31, 2023: USD 520.83 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2023: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. Note-1 are due for repayment in October 2026.

b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 502.68 million (March 31, 2023: USD 503.39 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2023: USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes shall be utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project.

c. The Holding Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crores on March 30, 2021. NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33%. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 senior secured foreign currency notes and for financing of Phase 3A expansion project. These 10.964% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 2,493.77 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3,210.83 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 2,513.05 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3257.10 crores) issued to M/s India Airport Infra ( formerly known as Cliffton Limited) (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD are due for repayment in October 2025.

d. During the previous year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. NCDs were allotted on June 22, 2022 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due in June 22, 2027. Proceeds from NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. These Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 992.93 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 987.92 crores), principal outstanding of Rs. 1,000 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,000 crores).

e. During the year, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030. Proceeds from both NCDs ( listed in BSE) shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project.

f. During the year, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs.744 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on August 22, 2023 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on August 22, 2030. Proceeds from these NCDs have been utilized for part refinancing of 2025 NCDs issued under Voluntary Retention Route during March 2021, subscribed by an Foreign Portfolio Investor i.e M/s India Airport Infra (formerly known as Cliffton Limited).

g. During the year, the Holding Company had further issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) of Rs. 800 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.50% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 60 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on March 22, 2024 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with amortised repayment schedule starting from 6th year onwards along with final maturity due on March 22, 2034. Proceeds from these NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase 3A expansion project.

h. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Holding Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Holding Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture and other limitations. The Holding Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture. All Notes and NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

i. The above mentioned borrowings have been utilised as per the purpose they have been taken.

j. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:-

| **Particulars** | **Liabilities arising from financing activities** | | | **Assets held to hedge long term borrowings** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Borrowings** | **Interest accrued on borrowings** | **Lease liabilities** | **Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge** |
| **As at April 01, 2022** | **10,982.76** | **337.63** | **14.40** | **723.01** |
| Cash flows | 978.00 | (1,009.72) | (6.33) | (260.25) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 0.14 | 1,015.99 | 1.34 | 260.66 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 653.28 | - | - | - |
| Additions in leases | - | - | 3.17 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 342.50 |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **12,614.18** | **343.90** | **12.58** | **1,065.92** |
| Cash flows | 1,999.96 | (1,179.37) | (20.08) | (260.66) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 10.47 | 1,143.93 | 9.78 | 261.38 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 126.29 | - | - | - |
| Additions/modification in leases | - | - | 404.04 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 20.85 |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **14,750.90** | **308.46** | **406.32** | **1,087.49** |

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**18. Other Financial Liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Security Deposits from trade concessionaires- others | 535.53 | 448.50 | 297.58 | 256.65 |
| Security Deposits from commercial property developers | 41.10 | 185.87 | - | - |
| Earnest money deposits | - | - | 1.26 | 1.29 |
| Capital Creditors | - | - | 1,071.19 | 816.28 |
| Retention money | 28.20 | 7.15 | 91.08 | 140.38 |
| Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 34(b)] | 789.68 | 663.57 | - | - |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | - | 308.46 | 343.90 |
| Employee benefit expenses payable | - | - | 2.07 | 2.60 |
| **Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | **1,394.51** | **1,305.09** | **1,771.64** | **1,561.10** |

**19. Deferred Revenue**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below) | 2,668.47 | 2,126.31 | 118.07 | 99.74 |
| Unearned revenue (refer note b below) | 4.20 | 4.13 | 91.84 | 90.96 |
| | **2,672.67** | **2,130.44** | **209.91** | **190.70** |

**(a)Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 2,226.05 | 2,307.24 |
| Deferred during the year | 692.96 | 32.73 |
| Released to the consolidated statement of profit and loss | (132.46) | (113.92) |
| **As at March 31,** | **2,786.55** | **2,226.05** |

**(b) Unearned revenue**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, | 95.09 | 95.21 |
| Deferred during the year | 856.19 | 580.27 |
| Released to the consolidated statement of profit and loss | (855.24) | (580.39) |
| **As at March 31,** | **96.04** | **95.09** |

**Note:**

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

b. Unearned revenue as at March 31, 2024 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

**20. Other Liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Advances from commercial property developers | 380.77 | 185.29 | 108.38 | 78.76 |
| Advance from customer | 0.16 | 0.16 | 33.88 | 49.64 |
| Marketing fund liability | - | - | 57.08 | 45.74 |
| Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable | - | - | 113.24 | 84.26 |
| Goods and Service tax payable | - | - | 24.24 | 1.88 |
| Other statutory dues | - | - | 2.97 | 3.49 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 28.21 | 32.88 |
| | **380.93** | **185.45** | **368.00** | **296.65** |

**Notes:**

1. Advances from commercial property developers and Advances from customers as at March 31, 2024 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

2. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Holding Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis.

3. Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 142.26 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 128.40 crores) and after one year for Rs. 380.93 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 185.45 crores).

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## 21. Trade payables

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 56.85 | 36.02 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | |
| - Related parties [refer note 34(b)] | 342.41 | 181.28 |
| -Others* | 268.97 | 228.74 |
| | 668.23 | 446.04 |

*Includes bills payable of Rs. 3.23 crores (March 31, 2023 : Rs 0.11 crore) towards goods and services , which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Holding Company.

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

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier: | | |
| - Principal amount | 56.85 | 36.02 |
| - Interest thereon | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor | - | - |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.
Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due.
For explanations on the Holding Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40.

Refer note 32(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables.

## 22 Provisions

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Provision for employee benefits** | | | | |
| Provision for leave benefits [refer note 35(a)] | - | - | 36.37 | 32.52 |
| Provision for gratuity [refer note 35(c)] | - | 3.06 | - | - |
| Provision for superannuation | - | - | 0.36 | 0.33 |
| **Others** | - | - | 119.73 | 119.73 |
| | - | 3.06 | 156.46 | 152.58 |

**Break up of financial liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 17) | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 | - | - |
| Trade payables (refer note 21) | - | - | 668.23 | 446.04 |
| Lease liabilities [refer note 44(k)] | 363.25 | 8.59 | 43.07 | 3.99 |
| Other financial liabilities (refer note 18) | 1,394.51 | 1,305.09 | 1,771.64 | 1,561.10 |
| | 16,508.66 | 13,927.86 | 2,482.94 | 2,011.13 |

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**23. Revenue From Operations**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers (refer note 44(l))** | | |
| **Aeronautical (A)** | 1,061.78 | 937.63 |
| **Non - Aeronautical** | | |
| Duty free | 639.87 | 507.22 |
| Retail | 189.78 | 179.17 |
| Advertisement | 203.02 | 166.53 |
| Food and Beverages | 270.42 | 213.08 |
| Cargo | 404.26 | 336.10 |
| Ground Handling | 213.26 | 161.12 |
| Parking | 92.55 | 73.08 |
| Land and Space — Rentals | 551.94 | 537.20 |
| Others | 376.57 | 303.75 |
| **Total Non -Aeronautical (B)** | **2,941.67** | **2,477.25** |
| **Other operating revenue** | | |
| Revenue from commercial property development (C) | 801.69 | 575.09 |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | **4,805.14** | **3,989.97** |

**24. Other income**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost** | | |
| Bank deposits and others | 71.93 | 39.78 |
| Security deposits given | 0.54 | 0.72 |
| Interest income on other financial asset | 7.21 | 6.50 |
| **Other non-operating income** | | |
| Gain on sale of financial asset carried at fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Current investments-Mutual fund | 32.76 | 19.21 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | 1.57 | 1.09 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | - | 0.36 |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | - | 59.57 |
| Miscellaneous income | 1.30 | 2.04 |
| | **115.31** | **129.27** |

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds.

**25. Employee Benefits Expense**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 257.67 | 222.20 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 17.08 | 16.00 |
| Gratuity expenses [refer note 35(c)] | 2.66 | 2.73 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 13.42 | 11.05 |
| | **290.83** | **251.98** |

**26. Depreciation and amortization expense**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 769.05 | 641.24 |
| Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 6) | 9.74 | 9.31 |
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets [refer note 5] | 13.34 | 5.24 |
| | **792.13** | **655.79** |

**27. Finance Costs**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 840.91 | 575.17 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.72 | 152.31 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 84.23 | 75.73 |
| Other interest | 4.63 | 5.06 |
| Other borrowing costs | | |
| -Bank charges | 1.50 | 0.38 |
| -Other cost | 1.33 | 1.67 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | 41.73 | - |
| | **1,127.05** | **810.32** |

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**28. Other expenses**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Utility expenses | 69.20 | 76.50 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 139.60 | 117.61 |
| Buildings | 38.66 | 41.10 |
| IT Systems | 38.82 | 34.26 |
| Others | 25.17 | 22.71 |
| Manpower hire charges | 168.62 | 145.51 |
| Airport Operator fees | 113.39 | 64.67 |
| Security related expenses | 23.49 | 20.88 |
| Insurance | 23.68 | 21.42 |
| Consumables | 15.90 | 24.90 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 66.64 | 104.45 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 48.74 | 45.53 |
| Rates and taxes | 40.84 | 19.57 |
| Rent (including lease rentals) | 2.12 | 5.60 |
| Advertising and sales promotion | 30.99 | 15.64 |
| Communication costs | 2.34 | 1.08 |
| Printing and stationery | 1.77 | 1.21 |
| Directors' sitting fees | 0.23 | 0.24 |
| Provision for non-moving inventory | 1.07 | - |
| Payment to auditors (refer note A below) | 1.39 | 1.08 |
| Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables / bad debts written off | - | 0.56 |
| Exchange difference (net) | 0.48 | 0.75 |
| Corporate cost allocation | 83.40 | 68.33 |
| Collection charges (net) | 3.84 | 7.18 |
| Donations | 0.51 | 0.38 |
| CSR expenditure (refer note B below) | 6.00 | 4.42 |
| Property, plant and equipment written off | 0.06 | 12.50 |
| Expenses of commercial property development | 28.59 | 32.84 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 3.92 | 5.61 |
| | 979.46 | 896.53 |

**A. Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)**
(Excluding Goods and service tax)

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **As Auditor** | | |
| Audit fee | 1.03 | 0.99 |
| Tax audit fee | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| **Other services** | | |
| - Other services (including certification fees) | 0.20 | - |
| -Reimbursement of expenses | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| | 1.39 | 1.08 |

**B. Details of CSR expenditure:**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year** | - | - |

**b) Amount spent during the year ended**

| | March 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 6.00 | **6.00** |

**c) Amount spent during the year ended**

| | March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 4.42 | **4.42** |

* Includes Rs 3.50 crores (March 31, 2023 : Rs 3.00 crores) contribution to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation for various CSR activities related to health, education, gender equality and women empowerment as approved by CSR committee [refer note 34(a) and 34(c)]

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**29. Exceptional items**

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Property tax settlement with Delhi Cantonment Board (Refer note 36 (I) (a)) | 102.08 | - |
| Annual fee to AAI for the month of March 2022 (including interest) | 164.84 | - |
| Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest [Refer note 36 (I) (g)] | (446.21) | - |
| Reversal of lease revenue (net of MAF) (Refer note 44(j)) | - | 54.14 |
| | **(179.29)** | **54.14** |

**30. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans [refer note 35 (c)] (A)** | **(1.00)** | **(1.82)** |
| **Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures (B)** | **(0.06)** | **(0.15)** |
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net) | (104.00) | (308.84) |
| Less: reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss | (0.20) | (1.07) |
| **Net movement of cash flow hedges (C)** | **(104.20)** | **(309.91)** |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | **(105.26)** | **(311.88)** |

**31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

The following reflects the income/ (loss) and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Loss attributable to equity holders of the Holding Company** | (182.10) | (267.85) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used for Computing Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Earnings Per Share (Basic) (Rs) | (0.74) | (1.09) |
| Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (Rs) | (0.74) | (1.09) |
| Face value per share (Rs) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

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## 32. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

### (a) Ageing schedules

### (i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

| As at March 31, 2024 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 320.44 | 87.80 | 157.54 | 19.41 | **585.19** |

| As at March 31, 2023 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 2,541.73 | 2,542.07 | 1,479.21 | 1,519.87 | **8,082.88** |

# No project is temporarily suspended.

**Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue**

| As at March 31, 2024 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| Phase-3A Project ^ | 56.83 | - | - | - |

^ Due to COVID-19 pandemic and other unavoidable circumstances overall project completion date shifted from September 2023 to March 2024 and project cost increased from earlier approved cost of Rs. 11,550 crores to Rs 12,616 crores on account of GST Input Tax Credit, expected cost escalation (pending settlement), and interest / expenditure during construction period. As on March 31, 2024, except some minor works all works under Phase-3A expansion program have been completed and capitalized [refer note 44(m)].

| As at March 31, 2023 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| Phase-3A Project ^ | 7,766.09 | - | - | - |

### (ii) Trade Receivables

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 42.75 | 16.56 | 14.89 | 4.96 | 10.61 | **89.77** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | 0.20 | - | 2.03 | **2.23** |
| Disputed trade receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less:- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | - | (0.20) | - | (2.03) | **(2.23)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2024*** | - | **42.75** | **16.56** | **14.89** | **4.96** | **10.61** | **89.77** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above.

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 17.80 | 29.93 | 18.74 | 4.75 | 5.58 | **76.80** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | 0.51 | 0.01 | - | - | 1.99 | **2.51** |
| Disputed trade receivable-Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | (0.51) | (0.01) | - | - | (1.99) | **(2.51)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2023*** | - | **17.80** | **29.93** | **18.74** | **4.75** | **5.58** | **76.80** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 8), not included above.

**(iii) Trade Payables**

**As at March 31, 2024**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 39.87 | 10.07 | 6.80 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.06 | **56.85** |
| Others | 536.80 | 25.84 | 47.57 | 0.75 | 0.07 | 0.35 | **611.38** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Unbilled dues | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 27.50 | 7.58 | 0.85 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | **36.02** |
| Others | 200.43 | 128.93 | 79.91 | 0.24 | 0.44 | 0.07 | **410.02** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**(b)Promoter Shareholding in Holding Company: -**

| Name of promoter | As at March 31, 2024 | | | As at March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |

**(c)** The Holding Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Holding Company for holding any Benami property.

**(d)** The Holding Company has no transactions/balances with companies which are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management.

**(e)** The Holding Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

**(f)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

**(g)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Holding Company its associate companies and joint venture shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

**(h)** The Holding Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

**(i)** The Holding Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

**(j)** The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Holding Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

**(k)** The Holding Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

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**(l)** The Holding Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

**(m)** The Holding Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

**(n)** The Holding Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

## 33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Holding Company's 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.

### 33.1 Judgements

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

**Discounting rate**

The Holding 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. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for period starting from April 1, 2023 for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2023. The impact has, accordingly, been duly accounted for in these consolidated financial statements.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract**

The Holding Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Holding Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Holding Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

**Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

The Holding Company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives Holding Company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical services. The management of the Holding Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to the Holding Company. Holding Company's concession

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arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from Holding Company, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management of Holding Company has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Holding Company.

**Applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

Management of CELEBI has assessed applicability of Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – "Service concession arrangements" to Concessionaire agreement entered into by the CELEBI which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop modernise and manage the existing Cargo terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new domestic terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. In assessing the applicability, management of CELEBI has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of the arrangement entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management of CELEBI has determined that this arrangement meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

**Annual Fee to AAI**

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Holding Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of Holding Company with certain specified exclusions.
Management of the Holding Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss 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 MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits (refer note 36 (I) (g), (h) and 44 (g)).

**33.2 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 Holding Company based on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Holding Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Taxes**

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

**Defined benefit plans**

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions

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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 of the Holding Company 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 35(c).

**Provision for periodic maintenance**

As part of the CELEBI's contractual obligation to maintain the cargo terminal to a specified level of serviceability, CELEBI has recognised a provision for planned maintenance in their financial statement. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to replace the assets, inflation percentage and the expected timing of those costs. CELEBI has calculated the provision using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method based on the-following assumptions:

- Discount rate: 8.44% p.a.

- Inflation percentage: 6 % p.a.

**Provision for Leave encashment**

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date.

**Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Holding 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. See Note 38, 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

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**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 Holding 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.

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**34. Related Party Transactions**

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

| Description of relationship | Name of the related parties |
|---|---|
| Ultimate Holding Company (Group) | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| Intermediate Holding Company | GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited[4] |
| Holding Company of DIAL | GMR Airports Limited |
| Associates | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited |
| | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited |
| | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited |
| | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited |
| | DIGI Yatra Foundation[1] |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | GMR Consulting services Private Limited |
| | GMR Aviation Private Limited |
| | Raxa Security Services Limited |
| | GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited |
| | GMR Highways Limited[5] |
| | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[2] |
| | GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited |
| | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | GMR Green Energy Limited |
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |
| | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited |
| Joint ventures | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited |
| | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited |
| | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited[3] |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | Airports Authority of India |
| | Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide |
| Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member | GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation |
| Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists | GMR Varalaksmi Foundation |
| Key Management Personnel | Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman |
| | Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director |
| | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director |
| | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director |
| | Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Pierre-Etienne Mathély-Alternate Director to Mr. Regis Lacote (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms. Denitza Weismantel- Non Executive Director |
| | Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel |
| | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director |
| | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director |
| | Mr. Fabien Lawson - Director (wef. October 30, 2023) |
| | Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director (wef. September 06, 2022) |
| | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director |
| | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra- Additional Director (wef. December 09, 2023) |
| | Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. October 01, 2023) |
| | Mr.Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (till October 26, 2023) |
| | Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director (till September 05, 2022) |
| | Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022 to November 29, 2023) |
| | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (till September 30, 2023) |
| | Mr. K. Vinayak Rao- Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. June 28,2021 to October 31,2022) |
| | Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer |
| | Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer |
| | Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary |

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1.The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has transferred 74 equity shares (i.e. 7.4% equity in DYF) to Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) on June 14, 2022.

2.GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited".

3. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 38.53 crores in previous year ended March 31, 2023.

4. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" from "GMR Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 15, 2022.

5. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL) and GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL) with GMR Highways Limited was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench vide its order dated August 03, 2022 with Appointed date of April 01, 2019. The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GTAEL and GTTEL on August 11, 2022 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

**34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures** | | |
| **Investments in Unquoted Equity Share** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 52.81 | 54.69 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 17.23 | 10.88 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 69.02 | 51.14 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 51.35 | 44.63 |
| Digi Yatra Foundation | 0.85 | (0.13) |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 12.58 | 14.48 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 276.61 | 285.69 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 62.35 | 67.43 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | - | 67.13 |
| **Provision for dimunition in value of Non-Current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | - | 51.60 |
| **Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.24 | 1.20 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.10 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.10 | 0.19 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.31 | 0.14 |
| GMR Highways Limited | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.08 | 0.78 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 2.75 | 2.84 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 4.69 | 0.02 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 3.56 | 2.77 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | - | 0.03 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 3.61 | 4.38 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.45 | 4.14 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations And Maintenance Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.14 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.04 | - |
| **Other Financial Assets-Current** | | |
| **Uubilled receivables-Current** | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 8.74 | 7.91 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 29.74 | 29.53 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 23.57 | 17.98 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.49 | 2.70 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 22.90 | 12.92 |

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.09 | 0.06 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.41 | 1.86 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| | | |
| **Other recoverable from related parties- Non-Current** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 446.21 | - |
| | | |
| **Other recoverable from related parties** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.11 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.17 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 489.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Goa International Airport Limited | - | 0.27 |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| | | |
| **Advances recoverable in cash or kind** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 2.22 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 19.80 | 62.31 |
| | | |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 43.21 | 489.42 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 92.87 | 84.50 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.23 | 0.46 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.27 | 0.37 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.54 | 0.57 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 28.55 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 22.77 | 13.23 |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current** | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 12.60 | - |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 31.85 | 37.80 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.11 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 3.95 | 2.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.52 | 1.59 |
| GEOKNO India Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 211.77 | 107.53 |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 52.86 | 35.35 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 789.68 | 663.57 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - current** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.44 | 0.87 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.28 | 0.46 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.67 | 1.50 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.08 | 0.32 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - non current** | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.24 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 22.03 | 19.28 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 210.74 | 204.32 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 62.57 | 55.97 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.81 | 0.73 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 16.52 | 14.71 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.94 | 5.40 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.34 | - |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Unearned Revenue - Current** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.21 | 0.19 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.89 | 0.53 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.38 | 0.31 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.12 | 0.15 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Unearned Revenue - Non-Current** | | |
| **Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.21 | 0.17 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.10 | 0.07 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.68 | 8.68 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.57 | 1.56 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.55 | 0.57 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.22 | 13.69 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.24 | 0.24 |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.03 | - |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.18 | 1.29 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 85.14 | 93.97 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 8.46 | 10.02 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.55 | 1.11 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 8.23 | 9.23 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.29 | 5.16 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.73 | 2.92 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.13 | - |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.09 | - |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Liabilities** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.25 | - |
| | | |
| **Other Current Liabilities** | | |
| **Capital creditors** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.48 | - |
| | | |
| **Other Liabilites- Current** | | |
| **Advance From Customers- Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.44 | - |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.25 | 0.25 |

**Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.**

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Received** | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.36 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 19.00 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.58 | 0.07 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.26 | 0.08 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.12 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 2.79 |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Refunded** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.31 | 0.17 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 87.46 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 15.17 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.33 |
| **Intercompany loan given** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 1.00 | - |
| **Intercompany loan received** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 1.00 | - |
| **Marketing Fund Billed** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.43 | 1.99 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 19.44 | 15.74 |
| **Marketing Fund Utilised** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.05 | - |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 11.21 | - |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 12.82 | 10.98 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.72 | 0.74 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 2.99 | - |
| **Non-aeronautical revenue** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.54 | 0.62 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1.66 | 1.54 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.69 | 38.68 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.39 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 625.30 | 496.49 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 204.65 | 166.40 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 318.94 | 269.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 57.42 | 48.82 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 92.56 | 73.13 |

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 2.58 | 2.42 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 1.82 | 1.22 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.13 | 0.45 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.06 | 8.36 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 1.95 | 2.35 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 2.61 | 2.43 |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| | | |
| Aeronautical Revenue | | |
| Fellow subsidiaries (inclnding subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company) | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.01 |
| | | |
| Other Income | | |
| Profit on relinqushment of assets rights | | |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 59.57 |
| | | |
| Discounting income | | |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.21 | 6.50 |
| | | |
| Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits | | |
| Associates | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.83 | 8.72 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.60 | 0.63 |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.00 | 1.85 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 8.33 | 13.87 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.42 |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.27 | 0.42 |
| Intermediate Holding Company | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.02 | - |
| | | |
| Other Revenue | | |
| Associates | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.05 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.12 | - |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.05 | - |
| Joint Ventures | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.04 |

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi
दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 23.38 | 20.61 |
| **Annual Fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 2,265.29 | 1,857.67 |
| **Bad Debts Written Off** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Consultancy Charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Expenditure write back** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.33 |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.94 | 1.69 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 6.61 | 5.85 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.69 | 0.64 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 2.76 | 3.07 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 10.47 | 22.36 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | - | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.17 | 0.41 |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.50 | 3.00 |
| **Finance Cost** | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 4.22 | 5.13 |
| **Rent** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 15.94 | 0.23 |
| **Legal & Professional fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.79 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 1.00 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.06 | - |
| **Employee benefit expenses** | | |
| **Training expenses** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 2.48 | 0.28 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.05 | - |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi
दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Manpower hire charges** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 74.84 | 63.68 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.59 | 1.59 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 11.44 | 7.76 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Others** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | - |
| **Airport Operator fees** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 113.39 | 64.67 |
| **Corporate Cost Allocation** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 32.31 | 20.65 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 51.09 | 47.68 |
| **Security related expenses** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 25.87 | 23.80 |
| **Hire Charges-Equipments** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.14 |
| **Utility Expenses** | | |
| **Electricity charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 176.04 | 118.61 |
| **Electricity charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 10.04 | 9.56 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 1.56 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.84 | 3.80 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 11.66 | 8.45 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 4.63 | 4.19 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 13.81 | 12.29 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.13 | 0.17 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)3 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 21.50 | 14.05 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.02 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13.33 | 14.58 |

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Water charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.39 | 0.95 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.56 | 1.36 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.48 | 3.01 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.50 | 0.36 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 4.96 |
| **Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.47 | 0.09 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.13 | 0.78 |
| **Airport Entry Fees Recovered** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.02 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **Consultancy Charges recovered** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.83 | - |
| **BID Award Cost Recovered** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.50 |
| **Recovery of Collection Charges** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.38 | 5.24 |
| **Directors' sitting fees** | | |
| **Key Management Personnel** | | |
| Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa | - | 0.03 |
| Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. K. Vinayak Rao | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | 0.01 | - |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Ms. Vidya | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | 0.01 | - |

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
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34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the year | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.33 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.53 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.84 | 0.64 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation[2] | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.03 | 0.38 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 1.01 | 0.87 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.61 | 0.82 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.70 | 0.60 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.75 | 0.63 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| GMR Highways Limited | - | 0.04 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | 0.08 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.70 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.36 | 0.25 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.02 | 0.26 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.10 |
| **Exceptional items** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 164.84 | 32.37 |
| Airports Authority of India ( Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest) | 446.21 | - |

Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

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**35. Retirement and other employee benefit: -**

**Employee benefit: -**

**a) Leave Obligation**

The leave obligation covers the Holding Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 36.37 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 32.52 crores) is presented as current in consolidated financial statements since the Holding Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Holding Company has recognised Rs. 17.08 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 16.00 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Employer's contribution to** | | |
| Provident and other fund# | 13.28 | 12.15 |
| Superannuation fund* | 3.80 | 3.85 |
| **Total** | **17.08** | **16.00** |

# Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers CPD Rs. 0.62 Crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.51 Crore)

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.15 Crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.09 Crore).

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 1, 2022. The Holding Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

**(c) Gratuity expense**

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

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

Net employee benefit expense:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Service Cost | 2.68 | 2.55 |
| Past Service Cost | - | - |
| Net Interest Cost | (0.01) | 0.18 |
| **Total** | **2.67** | **2.73** |

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Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial loss due to DBO experience | 0.30 | 0.70 |
| Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO financial assumptions changes | 0.70 | (0.42) |
| **Actuarial loss arising during period** | **1.00** | **0.28** |
| Return on plan assets less than discount rate | - | 1.54 |
| **Actuarial loss recognized in OCI** | **1.00** | **1.82** |

**Balance Sheet**

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | (33.39) | (29.78) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 35.64 | 26.72 |
| **Defined Benefit Plan Asset/(Liability)** | **2.25** | **(3.06)** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 29.78 | 26.95 |
| Interest cost | 2.10 | 1.85 |
| Current service cost | 2.68 | 2.55 |
| Acquisition cost | (0.09) | (0.04) |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.07) | (1.80) |
| Actuarial loss on obligation-experience | 0.30 | 0.70 |
| Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption | 0.70 | (0.42) |
| **Closing defined benefit obligation** | **33.40** | **29.78** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 26.72 | 20.36 |
| Acquisition Adjustment | - | (0.04) |
| Interest income on plan assets | 2.11 | 1.67 |
| Contributions by employer | 8.88 | 8.08 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (2.07) | (1.81) |
| Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate | - | (1.54) |
| **Closing fair value of plan assets** | **35.64** | **26.72** |

The Holding Company will not contribute to gratuity fund during the year ending on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 8.08 crores).

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) |
| Investments with insurer managed funds | 100 | 100 |

**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 7.00% | 7.30% |
| Salary escalation | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| Expected rate of return on assets* | 7.00% | 7.00% |
| Attrition rate | 5.00% | 5.00% |

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2024 is as shown below:

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assumptions** | Discount rate | |
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | (2.24) | (1.95) |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | 2.56 | 2.23 |

| **Assumptions** | Future Salary Increase | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 2.11 | 1.85 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (1.93) | (1.70) |

| **Assumptions** | **Attrition rate** | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 0.21 | 0.24 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (0.24) | (0.27) |

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

*The Holding Company do not expect any material variation in the value of **fair value of plan assets** on account of change in expected rate of return on plan assets

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2023:10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

| Year Ending | Amount |
|---|---|
| March 31, 2025 | 4.02 |
| March 31, 2026 | 3.35 |
| March 31, 2027 | 2.80 |
| March 31, 2028 | 2.96 |
| March 31, 2029 | 3.24 |

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**36. Commitments and Contingencies**

**I. Contingent Liabilities: claims against the Holding Company not acknowledged as debts:**

| | Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department) * | 64.29 | 64.29 |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (e), (f) and (i) below] | 69.48 | 58.53 |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (a) below] | - | 38.41 |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (g) and (h) below] | | |
| (v) | In respect of Phase-3A expansion [refer note (j) below] | | |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 80.30 crores. (March 31, 2023: Rs. 74.27 crores).

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs.9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Holding Company has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores.

The Holding Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Holding Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Holding Company, upon the Holding Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Holding Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Holding Company and ignoring all contentions of the Holding Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Holding Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Holding Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Holding Company till next hearing. During the pendency of writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 2,599.46 crores for the triennial financial years 2019-20 to 2021-22 after considering amount paid by the Holding Company.

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The hearing in the matter was concluded on August 9, 2023 and order has been pronounced. To put a quietus to the issue and in the interest of justice as well as to achieve parity and uniformity to the property tax being levied by MCD, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has set aside the previous assessments and ordered that fresh assessments shall be done and property tax shall be levied as per Section 73(b) of the Cantonments Act, 2006 by DCB on 1,438.2017 acres of land of the airport within 30 days of the order.

The Holding Company had received the assessment order for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2023 towards property tax for Rs. 73.56 crores (after considering amount paid for Rs. 17.31 crores) on February 1, 2024 and for the financial year ended March 31, 2007 to financial year ended March 31, 2016 towards property tax for Rs. 55.58 crores on April 18, 2024 from DCB. DCB has not allowed the rebate of 25% which was provided in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

The Holding Company has made the payment of Rs. 50.85 crores against assessment order dated February 1, 2024 and Rs. 41.68 crores against assessment order dated April 18, 2024 after considering rebate of 25% as directed in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Holding Company had filed an application in Hon'ble Delhi High Court for directing DCB to provide rebate as pronounced in its order dated August 9, 2023. The Holding Company has provided the additional amount of Rs. 102.08 crores for the property tax for the period FY 2006-07 to 2022-23 as an "Exceptional item" during the year ended March 31, 2024.

The matter was heard on May 10, 2024 and matter has been disposed off as DCB has agreed to provide the rebate.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Holding Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Holding Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Holding Company and the matter is now listed on July 18, 2024.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

c) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Holding Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Holding Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Holding Company, the Holding Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Holding Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Holding Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on September 10, 2024.

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Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in these consolidated financial statements.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Holding Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Holding Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Holding Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Holding Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in the Holding Company's favour, the Holding Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

d) The Holding Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Holding Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Holding Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Holding Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Holding Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Holding Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI had filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 2, 2024 for arguments.

e) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Holding Company had replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Holding Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

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The Holding Company had filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department had filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company had filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2024. Further, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these consolidated financial statements.

f) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein Holding Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Holding Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Holding Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Holding Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Holding Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

g) The Holding Company issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from the month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI about the impact of Covid-19 on the Delhi International Airport and expressed its inability to perform its certain obligations under OMDA and thereby requested for excusal from payment of MAF on account of the same. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to Holding Company. Consequently, the Holding Company was entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee in accordance with OMDA, as notified to AAI. However, AAI had not agreed to such entitlement of the Holding Company under OMDA. This had resulted in dispute between the Holding Company and AAI and for the settlement of which, the Holding Company had invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, the Holding Company again requested to AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Limited.

In the absence of response from AAI, the Holding Company approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of the Holding Company, against AAI and ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank). The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and the Holding Company can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

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Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by the Holding Company and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were concluded in March 2023.

Before the Holding Company's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI had preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Delhi High Court, these proceedings were subsequently dismissed/disposed off in view of the settlement arrived at between the Holding Company and AAI.

Basis legal opinion obtained, the Holding Company was entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it was not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Holding Company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Holding Cmpany also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of the Holding Company had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the Holding Company had already protested, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount was sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Holding Company had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year ended March 31, 2021.

As an interim arrangement, the Parties (the Holding Company and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, had entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, the Holding Company is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both the Holding Company and AAI have filed copy of the settlement agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble Delhi High Court and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement was entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the then pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

The Arbitral Tribunal on January 06, 2024 (corrected on January 16, 2024) has pronounced the award dated December 21, 2023. As per the award, the Holding Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022.

AAI has filed Petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award on April 05, 2024 in Honourable Delhi High Court. The hearing in matter was held on April 29, 2024, wherein the Court has granted stay on the arbitration award subject to AAI depositing amount of Rs. 471.04 core payable to the Holding Company as per award within three weeks in the Court which AAI has deposited Rs. 471.04 crores in court on May 15, 2024. The matter was part heard on May 22, 2024 and is listed for final arguments on July 18, 2024.

Basis the elaborate findings by Arbitral Tribunal on the claims of the Holding Company, the legal assessment of the petition filed by AAI and deposit of Rs. 471.04 crores made by AAI with the Hon'ble court, the management believes that the Holding Company has a strong case in its favour to succeed in maintaining the

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relief granted by arbitral tribunal on the excuse from payment of MAF during the period March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022 and the corresponding extension of the term of OMDA. Accordingly, the Holding Company has reversed the provision against advance created for Rs. 446.21 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and presented it as under "Exceptional items" during the year ended March 31, 2024.

Further, AAI has raised the invoice towards MAF of March 2022 on May 01, 2024 and requested payment along with interest. The Holding Company has paid MAF and interest to AAI on May 06, 2024. Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 156.81 crores for MAF of March 2022 and Rs. 8.03 crores for interest till March 31, 2024 has been provided for by the Holding Company under "Exceptional items" during the year ended March 31, 2024.

h) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Holding Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these consolidated financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the Holding Company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Holding Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though, the Holding Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Holding Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Holding Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

i) The GST department has issued Show Cause Notice (SCN) u/s 73 of the CGST Act, 2017, with reference number ZD0709230249437 dated September 23, 2023, for the tax period July 2017 to March 2018 alleging the tax demand amounting Rs. 57.75 crores pertaining to goods and services tax with an equal amount of interest. The demand has been raised in relation to (1) short payment of tax on output tax liability (2) excess ITC claimed basis reconciliation with table 8A of GSTR-9 (3) non-reversal of ITC under rule 42 and (4) claim of ineligible credit blocked under section 17(5) etc. The demand raised is system driven without looking into the actuals facts of each point raised. SCN does not contain any invoice wise detail while alleging the wrong claim of ITC or short payment of output tax. The SCN also carries various irregularities such as it has been issued without signature, no prior intimation regarding the issuance of the SCN has been provided neither through electronic means (i.e., email/ SMS) nor through physical correspondence and prescribed limit to issue SCN by a proper authorised officer seems to have not been followed. Basis the above, the Holding Company is of view that SCN is vague and will not sustain.

The Holding Company had filed its reply to SCN by November 18, 2023, the assessing officer has passed order on December 15, 2023 contemplating final demand of Rs. 1.09 crores (included interest and penalty) which is included in contingent liability above.

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The Holding Company has filed an appeal against the order.

j) The Holding Company is engaged in Operation, Maintenance and Development of Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. As part of project plan, the Holding Company executes various projects with respect to airport development and operations from time to time. Owing to the nature of Infrastructure projects, on occasions, the Holding Company receive certain claims from its vendors on cost escalation due to various factors such as, delayed completion of project, change of scope of work, delayed approval etc., Management of the Holding Company is of the view that nature of these claims are routine in nature and disclosure of claim amount in consolidated financial statements might impact the settlement of claims with respective vendors. However, basis the management estimates, appropriate provisions are considered in books of accounts.

**II. Financial guarantees-** The Holding Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Holding Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

**III. Capital and Other Commitments:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The Holding Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 596.90 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 101.10 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2024 and Rs. 1,575.75 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 475.49 crores (excluding GST)] as at March 31, 2023.

**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. As per the terms of OMDA, the Holding Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Holding Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 36(I)(g) and (h)].

ii. In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited, the Holding Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and thereafter minimum 26% shareholding for next 10 years. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017.

iii. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Holding Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

iv. During previous years, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

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The terms of the above agreements is as below:

| Option Value (in USD Mn) | Period | | Call spread range (INR/USD) | Total Premium Payable | Premium paid/adjusted till | Premium outstanding as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| 522.60 | December 6, 2016 | October 22, 2026 | 66.85 - 101.86 | 1,241.30 | 895.69 | 345.61 | 471.38 |
| 350.00 | June 24, 2019 | May 30, 2029 | 69.25-102.25 | 742.79 | 348.30 | 394.49 | 469.62 |
| 150.00 | February 27, 2020 | May 30, 2029 | 71.75-102.25 | 307.17 | 132.74 | 174.43 | 207.66 |

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings.

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Coupon only hedge" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.

**With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates**:

v. The following investments have been pledged by the Holding Company towards borrowings by these companies:

| Company Name | As at March 31, 2024 | | As at March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1,568,000 | 15,680,000 | 1,680,000 | 16,800,000 |

vi. In respect of the Holding Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

vii. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Holding Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Holding Company and the GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Holding Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has created a provision for impairment on its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 33.37 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and Rs. 5.16 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

viii. The Holding Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and the Holding Company has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,480). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.80% each.

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### 37. Segment Information

The Holding 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 the financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 44 (1).

**Major customers:** Revenue from one customer of the Holding Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 625.30 crores (March 31, 2023: 496.49 crores).

### 38. 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 consolidated financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

| Particulars | Carrying value | | Measured at Fair value | | Measured at Amortised Cost | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
| **Financial Assets** | | | | | | |
| Current investments | 959.24 | 914.25 | 471.81 | 408.39 | 487.43 | 505.86 |
| Trade receivables | 89.77 | 76.8 | - | - | 89.77 | 76.8 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 719.29 | 279.09 | - | - | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 606.42 | 47.27 | - | - | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| Other financial assets | 1,976.69 | 1,847.57 | 1,087.49 | 1,065.92 | 889.2 | 781.65 |
| **Total** | **4,351.41** | **3,164.98** | **1,559.30** | **1,474.31** | **2,792.11** | **1,690.67** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 668.23 | 446.04 | - | - | 668.23 | 446.04 |
| Borrowings | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 | - | - | 14750.9 | 12614.18 |
| Lease liabilities | 406.32 | 12.58 | - | - | 406.32 | 12.58 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3,166.15 | 2,866.19 | - | - | 3166.15 | 2866.19 |
| **Total** | **18,991.60** | **15,938.99** | - | - | **18,991.60** | **15,938.99** |

The management of the Holding Company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

The Fair value of the other 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 liquidated state, the following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**Assumption used in estimating the fair values:**

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

The Holding 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, 2024, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

**39. Fair value hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Holding Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2024 | 471.81 | 471.81 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2024 | 1,087.49 | - | 1,087.49 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,559.30** | **471.81** | **1,087.49** | **-** |

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

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2023 | 408.39 | 408.39 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2023 | 1,065.92 | - | 1,065.92 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,474.31** | **408.39** | **1,065.92** | **-** |

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

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## 40. Risk Management

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Holding Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Holding Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Holding Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Holding Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Holding Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Holding Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2024.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions, and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent liabilities is provided in Note 36 (I).

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

- 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 at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

### 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 Holding Company is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Holding Company are at fixed rate of interest except interest for some of domestic NCDs issued by the Holding Company, whose coupon reset is linked to Company's rating.

### 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 Holding Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings taken from banks. However, the Holding Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

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**Cash flow hedges**

Foreign exchange call spread options 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 designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | 1,087.49 | - | 1,065.92 | - |

As at March 31, 2024 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 126.29 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2023 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 652.16 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Holding Company's profit/ (loss) before tax and equity is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Holding Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. There is no change in the process of doing sensitivity analysis as compared to previous year. The Holding Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax and equity | |
| **USD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/USD - Increase by 2.02% (previous year - 4.93%) | (0.05) | (2.70) |
| INR/USD - decrease by 2.02% (previous year - 4.93%) | 0.05 | 2.70 |
| | | |
| **EURO Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/EURO - Increase by 5.77% (previous year - 8.75%) | (0.08) | (0.14) |
| INR/EURO- decrease by 5.77% (previous year - 8.75%) | 0.08 | 0.14 |
| | | |
| **GBP Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/GBP - Increase by 6.58% (previous year -11.61%) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| INR/GBP - decrease by 6.58% (previous year -11.61%) | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | | |
| **AED Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AED - Increase by 5% | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| INR/AED - decrease by 5% | 0.04 | 0.04 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **AUD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AUD - Increase by 5% | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| INR/ AUD - decrease by 5% | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | |
| **CAD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CAD - Increase by 5% | 0.00 | (0.01) |
| INR/ CAD - decrease by 5% | 0.00 | 0.01 |

**Liquidity risk**

The Holding Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Holding Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Nil) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Holding Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Holding Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

| Particulars | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2024** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 7,871.80 | 6,914.25 | **14,786.05** |
| Trade payables | - | 668.23 | - | - | - | **668.23** |
| Lease liability | - | 23.02 | 69.10 | 354.27 | 158.63 | **605.02** |
| Other financial liabilities | 57.51 | 1,490.59 | 230.65 | 454.22 | 3,495.00 | **5,727.97** |
| **Total** | **57.51** | **2,181.84** | **299.75** | **8,680.29** | **10,567.88** | **21,787.27** |
| | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 8,551.30 | 4,108.50 | **12,659.80** |
| Trade payables | - | 446.04 | - | - | - | **446.04** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.31 | 3.74 | 9.76 | - | **14.81** |
| Other financial liabilities | 20.44 | 1,201.89 | 334.20 | 350.42 | 3028.67 | **4,935.62** |
| Total | **20.44** | **1,649.24** | **337.94** | **8,911.48** | **7,137.17** | **18,056.27** |

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

The Holding Company has available Rs. 302.34 crores of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 454.40 crores).

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**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 Holding Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) 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 Holding Company subject to the Holding 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 and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Holding Company's treasury department in accordance with the Holding 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 Holding 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.

The Holding Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

**Collateral**

As at March 31, 2024 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge of all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors, in each case, to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA;
(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge of all the rights. titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Issuer in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements and the OMDA;
(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the operating revenues/ receivables of the Issuer (excluding dues owed to AAI, airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement; and
(iv) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the Issuer's accounts (to the extent permitted under the OMDA) and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Issuer pursuant to the Security Documents and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts (excluding accounts being maintained in relation to the airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund, any other statutory dues and Escrow Account Agreement under the OMDA and all monies required to be credited/deposited into the debt service reserve accounts and major maintenance reserve account under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement held for the benefit of other secured.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

## 41. Capital management

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

The Holding 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 Holding Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Holding Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Holding Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year.

| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Long term borrowings (including current maturities) | 14,750.90 | 12,614.18 |
| Current borrowings | - | - |
| **Total borrowings (I)** | **14,750.90** | **12,614.18** |
| Less: | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 719.29 | 279.09 |
| (ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 606.42 | 47.27 |
| (iii) Current investments | 959.24 | 914.25 |
| **Total cash and investments (II)** | **2,284.95** | **1,240.61** |
| | | |
| **Net debt (A)= I-II** | **12,465.95** | **11,373.57** |
| | | |
| Share Capital | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other Equity | (960.29) | (674.48) |
| **Total equity (B)** | **1,489.71** | **1,775.52** |
| | | |
| **Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)** | **13,955.66** | **13,149.09** |
| | | |
| **Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)** | **89.33%** | **86.50%** |

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Holding Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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## 42. Investments in associates

The Holding Company has investment in TIMDAA, CELEBI, TFS, DAPSPL and Digi Yatra Foundation as associates.

### 1) Carrying Value of Investments in associates

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying value of investment in associates | 191.27 | 161.21 |
| Share of profit for the year in associates | 75.05 | 53.74 |
| Share of OCI for the year in associates | (0.13) | 0.02 |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TIMDAA**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 34.31 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 7.22 crores) | 169.48 | 119.05 |
| Non-current assets | 66.22 | 54.78 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.15 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.06 crore) | (88.53) | (69.69) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.50 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.22 crore) | (8.85) | (1.66) |
| **Equity** | **138.32** | **102.48** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **69.02** | **51.14** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 3.17 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 1.96 crores) | 384.38 | 303.42 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (6.44) | (6.26) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.67 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.58 crore) | (0.67) | (0.60) |
| Employee benefits expense | (17.74) | (17.19) |
| Other expenses | (310.82) | (249.30) |
| **Profit before tax** | **48.71** | **30.07** |
| Current tax | (13.67) | (7.94) |
| Earlier year tax adjustments (net) | (0.14) | (0.01) |
| Deferred tax credit | 1.13 | 0.38 |
| Profit for the year | 36.03 | 22.50 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **36.03** | **22.50** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.20)** | **0.11** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **17.98** | **11.23** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.10)** | **0.05** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **CELEBI**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 130.88 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 152.82 crores) | 218.45 | 319.90 |
| Non-current assets* | 322.06 | 307.60 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 20.17 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 13.17 crores) | (178.46) | (271.58) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 36.22 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 30.31 crores) | (158.94) | (145.58) |
| **Equity** | **203.11** | **210.34** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **52.81** | **54.69** |

* include adjustment of Rs 1.23 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs.1.25 crores) due to Holding Company accounting policy alignment.

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 16.44 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 21.72 crores) | 711.56 | 597.39 |
| Operations and maintenance expenses | (71.58) | (67.92) |
| Amortisation expense | (19.59) | (19.26) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 4.37 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.49 crores) | (11.61) | (9.09) |
| Employee benefits expense | (69.37) | (59.09) |
| Other expenses | (397.52) | (328.14) |
| **Profit before tax** | **141.89** | **113.89** |
| Current tax | (44.27) | (33.11) |
| Deferred Tax credit | 7.36 | 3.94 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **104.98** | **84.72** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.23)** | **(0.11)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **27.29** | **22.03** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.06)** | **(0.03)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TFS**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 2.58 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.89 crores) | 34.34 | 21.99 |
| Non-current assets | 27.71 | 30.80 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.46 crores) | (14.65) | (21.67) |
| Non-current liabilities | (4.31) | (3.91) |
| **Equity** | **43.09** | **27.21** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **17.24** | **10.88** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 0.66 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs 0.61 crore) | 214.47 | 173.02 |
| Cost of material consumed | (42.19) | (33.31) |
| Purchase of stock-in-trade | (1.59) | (1.30) |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade | 0.02 | (0.01) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (5.30) | (4.31) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.60 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.65 crore) | (0.89) | (0.80) |
| Employee benefits expense | (31.38) | (26.96) |
| Other expenses | (93.96) | (77.75) |
| **Profit before tax** | **39.18** | **28.58** |
| Current tax | (9.92) | (6.29) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | 0.01 | (0.04) |
| Deferred tax expense | 0.56 | (0.79) |
| Profit for the year | 29.83 | 21.46 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **29.83** | **21.46** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.06** | **(0.03)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **11.93** | **8.58** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.02** | **(0.01)** |

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DAPSPL:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 0.65 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1.44 crores) | 224.41 | 89.77 |
| Non-current assets | 115.50 | 246.23 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 15.00 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 13.00 crores) | (60.29) | (55.50) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 165.58 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 180.24 crores) | (176.71) | (191.06) |
| **Equity** | **102.91** | **89.44** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **51.35** | **44.63** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 10.49 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs 9.14 crores) | 244.09 | 192.46 |
| Concession Fees | (92.55) | (73.17) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (15.55) | (15.29) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 17.14 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 13.15 crores) | (18.19) | (14.02) |
| Employee benefits expense | (15.77) | (13.54) |
| Other expenses | (55.02) | (42.58) |
| **Profit before tax** | **47.01** | **33.86** |
| Current tax | (15.73) | (5.57) |
| Deferred tax (expense)/ credit | 0.56 | (4.97) |
| MAT credit entitlement | 1.97 | 0.56 |
| Profit for the year | 33.81 | 23.88 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **33.81** | **23.88** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.02** | **0.01** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit/ (loss) for the year** | **16.87** | **11.92** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.01** | **0.00** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **Digi Yatra Foundation:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 5.35 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.00 crore) | 20.11 | 0.00 |
| Non-current assets | 0.07 | - |
| Current liabilities | (10.45) | (0.87) |
| Non-current liabilities | (4.00) | |
| **Equity** | **5.73** | **(0.87)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 14.80% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **0.85** | **(0.13)** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 21.30 | 0.00 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (0.02) | - |
| Finance cost | (0.29) | - |
| Employee benefits expense | (1.43) | - |
| Other expenses | (10.97) | (0.11) |
| **Profit/(loss) before tax** | **8.59** | **(0.11)** |
| Current tax | - | - |
| Profit/(loss) for the year | 8.59 | (0.11) |
| **Profit/(loss) for the year for consolidation** | **8.59** | **(0.11)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | - | - |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 14.80% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year** | **1.27** | **(0.02)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | - | - |

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## 2) Commitments and Contingencies of Associates

### I. Contingent Liabilities

**TIMDAA:-**

a) TIMDAA had received demand notice dated February 05, 2021 from South Delhi Municipal Corporation ('SDMC') in relation to property tax for the period 2010-11 onwards in respect of hoardings erected on different locations in the SDMC Area, on the basis of the order passed by Delhi High Court in its judgement dated October 22, 2020 in WP(c) 8118 of 2012 titled Delhi International Airport Limited vs SDMC. TIMDAA had sought legal opinion on certainty of the claims with SDMC. Based on the legal opinion and internal assessment, TIMDAA considers that the claim is untenable and that the likelihood of any liability devolving on TIMDAA in the said matter is not probable. TIMDAA has also responded to the said notice of SDMC on February 16, 2021 and further, on October 18, 2021, which is currently pending disposal.

b) Claims against TIMDAA not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.35 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.35 crore)

c) During the current year, TIMDAA received a show cause notice dated 25 September 2023 from GST Department for the year 2017-18 with demand aggregating to Rs. 2.19 crores including interest, on account of certain mismatch between different GST returns filed by TIMDAA along with alleged ineligible input tax credit claimed by TIMDAA. However, the demand order got set aside and the matter is remitted to the proper officer for re-adjudication vide Writ petition filed in Hon'ble Delhi High Court by TIMDAA dated 18.03.2024 no. W.P.(C) 4082/2024 and CM APPL. 16696/2024.

   Additionally, TIMDAA received a show cause notice dated 08 December 2023 from GST Department for the year 2018-19 with demand aggregating to Rs. 4.03 crores including interest and penalty, on account of certain mismatch between different GST returns filed by TIMDAA along with alleged ineligible input tax credit claimed by TIMDAA. TIMDAA has filed reply of the same on February 11, 2024.

   The management of TIMDAA, based on its internal assessment, for both of the above matters believes that while filing GSTR -9, TIMDAA has made certain corrections to the amounts reported in GSTR- 1 and GSTR -3B as per GST Regulations and further, the demand in respect of ineligible input tax credit is untenable since the respective dealers were active at the time of claim of input tax credit by TIMDAA and accordingly, the management of TIMDAA believes that the likelihood of any liability devolving on TIMDAA is not probable and thus, no adjustment is considered necessary in financial statements at this stage.

d) Claims by customers (along with interest) in the normal course of business may be payable as and when the outcome of the related matters are finally determined. Management of TIMDAA based on the legal inputs and historic trends, believes that no material liability will devolve on TIMDAA, in respect of such matters.

e) Guarantees: - TIMDAA provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 0.58 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.61 crore) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 0.03 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.03 crore) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

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**CELEBI: -**

**f) Claims made against the CELEBI not acknowledged as debts**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Goods and Service Tax # | 66.12 | - |
| Penalty levied by the Tribunal, disputed by the Company | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Third party claims* | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| | **66.79** | **0.67** |

*Excluding certain claims from the outsourced employees of the CELEBI where the amount in not ascertainable.

#Demands (including penalty and interest) pertaining to F.Y. 2017-2018 and F.Y. 2018-2019 mainly pertains to mismatch of input tax credit, under-declaration of output tax and input tax utilisation from dealers whose GST number got cancelled subsequently after availment of input tax credit.

Based on the expert opinion taken/status of the case, the management of CELEBI believes that the CELEBI has strong chances of success in the above mentioned cases and hence no provision is considered necessary at this point in time as the likelihood of liability devolving on the CELEBI is less than probable. The expected outcome is depended upon on the judgement of the relevant judiciary authority.

**g) Income Tax cases**

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| AY 2011-12 | 13.65 | 13.65 |
| AY 2012-13 | 2.12 | 2.12 |

Note: CELEBI received favorable judgements from ITAT for A.Y. 2011-2012 and A.Y. 2012-2013 relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, however Income tax department has challenged ITAT judgement and moved to Hon'ble High court for both the above cases. The uncertainties related to amount and timing of outflow is dependent upon the judgement of Hon'ble High Court.
Furthermore, the CELEBI has chosen to keep the tax liability in the books until the ITAT level is completed in light of the issues surrounding the admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA that are currently before the Hon'ble High court and their likely subsequent impact on assessment years that follow. Current tax liabilities (net) as at March 31, 2024 includes refunds aggregating Rs. 49.21 crores (including interest of Rs. 4.62 crores) [as at March 31, 2023: Rs. 54.44 crores (including interest of Rs. 4.62 crores)] received from Income Tax department pertaining to AY 2017-18, AY 2019-20 and AY 2021-22 mainly resulting on account of section 80-IA deduction.

**h) PF matter**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated February 28, 2019 and subsequent review petition has ruled in respect of compensation for the purpose of Provident Fund contribution under the Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952.

There is significant uncertainty as to how the liability, if any, should be calculated for the period up to February 28, 2019 as it is impacted by multiple variables, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether the interest and penalties may be assessed. The Management of CELEBI have determined that on account of the practicality of

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application of the judgement, CELEBI would not be in a position to determine the liability as of now, CELEBI is of the opinion that the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

CELEBI has started complying with the above judgement with effect from March 2019.

**TFS:-**

i) The claims made by a few capital vendors in relation to work carried out by them during the earlier years for construction of food outlets is settled at Rs. 1.23 crores pursuant to settlement agreement. Therefore, claim of vendors as on March 31, 2024 is Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.79 crore).

j) TFS received a Sales tax/ VAT demand including interest thereon on account of disallowance of input tax credit of Rs 0.04 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.04 crore) from sales tax/VAT authorities.

k) TFS received an income tax notice for assessment year 2017-18 and 2022-2023 mainly on account of disallowances of royalty expenses by the Income Tax department of Rs 0.18 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.06 crore). The matter is pending in appeal with the ITAT(Appeals) and CIT(Appeals) respectively.

l) TFS has provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 9.89 crores (March 31, 2023- Rs. 9.99 crores) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 1.40 crores (March 31, 2023- Rs. 1.42 crores) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

**DAPSPL:-**

m) Penalty for compounding under section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been levied on DAPSPL amounting to Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.10 crore) by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

n) During the previous year appeal is filed by DAPSPL against order under section 143(3) of Income tax Act 1961 for the assessment year 2020-21, the amount involved in Rs. 0.08 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.08 crore).

o) During the previous year's appeal is filed by DAPSPL against order under section 143(1) of Income tax Act 1961 for assessment year 2020-21, the DAPSPL has received favorable order during the current year setting aside the demand of Rs. 0.49 crore. Therefore, the amount of contingent liability is Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.49 crore).

**II. Capital and Other Commitments of Associates:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The capital commitments of associates are as below:

| Particulars | TFS | | DAPSPL | | TIMDAA | | CELEBI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Capital Commitments | 0.80 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 4.13 | 4.48 | 1.54 | 17.64 | - |

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**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. DAPSPL has entered into a Concessionaire Agreement with the Holding Company which gives DAPSPL an exclusive right to develop, operate, maintain, modernize and manage the vehicle parking and existing cargo terminal on revenue share model for a period of 25 years from the date of its operation. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the concessionaire agreement for the respective years.

ii. TIMDAA has entered into memorandum of understanding with South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) on February 23, 2018, wherein TIMDAA has agreed to pay charges equivalent to 25% of revenue to SDMC for each of the outdoor advertisement sites as approved by SDMC. Revenue for current year includes Rs. 82.85 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 81.35 crores) [March 31, 2023 - Rs. 70.94 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 69.38 crores)] from outdoor advertisement sites permitted by SDMC.

During the current year, in respect of renewal of memorandum of understanding ('MoU') between the TIMDAA and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) for outdoor sites is based on the order passed by Delhi High Court in its judgement dated March 20, 2024 in WP(c) 2709 of 2024 wherein the TIMDAA is agreeable to pay, 50% of DIAL's share of revenue earned through advertisements at the outdoor media sites approved by MCD at the Delhi International Airport. In so far as SDMC's claim of demanding 50% of DIAL's earnings of proportionate dividend as a shareholder of the TIMDAA is concerned, the TIMDAA is agreeable to pay to MCD such proportionate dividend, upon payment of the same to DIAL, subject to outcome of the writ petition that the TIMDAA intends to file to challenge such demand.

The proposed MoU would be subject to the final approval given by the Corporation, through Standing Committee.

TIMDAA has accordingly taken provision in books as per the order stated above and accordingly no adjustment is considered necessary in financial statements.

**3) Dividend received from Associates**

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| Name of the entity | During the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| TFS | 5.60 | 4.20 |
| CELEBI | 29.12 | 43.68 |
| DAPSPL | 10.16 | - |

**4) Leases**

**(I) In case of DAPSPL:**

On April 1, 2019, DAPSPL has adopted IND AS-116, Leases, using modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of Ind AS 116, did not have any material impact for the year ended March 31, 2023. Hence no adjustment has been done in the

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Financials related to the standard. However, the DAPSPL has taken some operating lease as a lessee for which disclosures are made below:

On September 01, 2019, the DAPSPL has taken guest house on monthly rental of Rs 0.05 crore for first 11 months with 7% escalation after every 11 months for recurring two lease renewals on non- cancellable period of 33 months which is further renewable for the same period at the option of lessor, to be exercised prior to three months before the expiry of the agreement.

On January 02, 2023, the Company has taken guest house on monthly rental of Rs 0.07 crore for first 11 months after 11 months for recurring one lease renewal. On expiry of above 22 months the lease may be renewed at the option of lessor, to be exercised prior to 3months before the expiry of the agreement.
Below are the minimum lease payment as per agreement:

| **Period** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 1.59 | 0.78 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 1.15 | - |

**(II) In case of TFS**

TFS has entered into cancellable operating lease arrangement for a warehouse. Lease payments recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2024 is Rs. 0.13 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.10 crore) being short term lease. Under the terms of the agreement, TFS has provided interest free security deposit.

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**43. Investments in Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company's investments in DAFFPL, DASPL, GBHHPL and DDFSPL are classified as joint ventures.

**1) Carrying Value of Investments of joint ventures:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying Value of Investment in joint ventures | 351.53 | 383.13 |
| Share of profit for the year in joint ventures | 97.87 | 93.15 |
| Share of OCI for the year in joint ventures | 0.07 | (0.17) |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of **DAFFPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 23.18 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 19.40 crores) | 29.52 | 38.77 |
| Non-current assets | 625.92 | 603.09 |
| Current liabilities | (12.39) | (13.86) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 80.46 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 40.87 crores) | (403.24) | (368.64) |
| **Equity** | **239.81** | **259.36** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **62.35** | **67.43** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 3.44 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2.70 crores) | 83.98 | 106.01 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (49.62) | (41.62) |
| Finance cost | (28.24) | (26.24) |
| Employee benefits expense | (2.19) | (2.19) |
| Other expenses | (5.36) | (4.80) |
| **(Loss)/profit for the year** | **(1.43)** | **31.16** |
| Current tax | (4.32) | (11.93) |
| Income tax of earlier year | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| Deferred tax credit | 4.58 | 3.86 |
| (Loss)/profit for the year | (1.17) | 23.09 |
| **(Loss)/profit for the year for consolidation** | **(1.17)** | **23.09** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.01)** | **0.00** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of (loss)/profit for the year** | **(0.30)** | **6.00** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DASPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 0.03 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs 0.08 crore) | 27.88 | 31.28 |
| Current liabilities | (2.21) | (2.32) |
| Non-current liabilities | (0.51) | - |
| **Equity** | **25.16** | **28.96** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **12.58** | **14.48** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1.94 | 1.39 |
| Employee benefits expense | (0.05) | (0.14) |
| Other expenses | (5.18) | (8.75) |
| **Loss before tax** | **(3.29)** | **(7.50)** |
| Deferred tax expense | (0.51) | - |
| Loss for the year | (3.80) | (7.50) |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(3.80)** | **(7.50)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year** | **(1.90)** | **(3.75)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **GBHHPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 42.91 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 12.58 crores) | 58.66 | 289.87 |
| Non-current assets | 3,246.06 | 3,052.56 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 115.50 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 92.18 crores) | (669.09) | (587.76) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 2,668.14 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2,673.14 crores) | (2,670.05) | (2,677.54) |
| **Equity** | **(34.42)** | **77.13** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment*** | - | **15.53** |

* Due to losses exceeding value of investment, the carrying value of investment is restricted to Nil.

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue including interest income Rs. 0.18 crore (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.04 crore) | 432.36 | 275.64 |
| Cost of Raw Material and Components Consumed | (72.19) | (52.60) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (78.81) | (75.95) |
| Finance Cost | (348.33) | (365.91) |
| Employee benefits expense | (13.54) | (15.53) |
| Other expenses | (31.36) | (31.52) |
| **Loss before tax** | **(111.87)** | **(265.87)** |
| Deferred tax credit | 0.00 | 56.29 |
| Loss for the year | (111.87) | (209.58) |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(111.87)** | **(209.58)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.32** | **(0.01)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year*** | **(15.59)** | **(42.21)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.06** | **(0.00)** |

* Due to losses exceeding value of investment, the Holding Company's share of loss for the year is restricted to Rs. 15.59 crores.

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DDFSPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 24.75 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 66.64 crores) | 504.40 | 479.98 |
| Non-current assets | 318.16 | 344.47 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 37.59 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.42 crore) | (246.60) | (193.78) |
| Non-current liabilities | (21.65) | (58.15) |
| **Equity** | **554.31** | **572.52** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **276.60** | **285.69** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,988.48 | 1,579.21 |
| Purchase of Stock-in-Trade | (743.26) | (687.61) |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade | 23.57 | 131.30 |
| Concession fees | (645.84) | (482.90) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (61.06) | (58.18) |
| Finance cost | (6.28) | (7.36) |
| Employee benefits expense | (53.65) | (42.78) |
| Other expenses | (188.19) | (142.19) |
| **Profit before tax and exceptional items** | **313.77** | **289.49** |
| Exceptional items | - | 78.97 |
| **Profit before tax** | **313.77** | **368.46** |
| Current tax | (82.58) | (93.67) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | 1.01 | 1.32 |
| Deferred tax expense | (0.41) | (9.35) |
| Profit for the year | 231.79 | 266.76 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **231.79** | **266.76** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.01** | **(0.33)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **115.66** | **133.11** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **(0.16)** |

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**2) Commitments and Contingencies of joint ventures**

**I. Contingent Liabilities**

**GBHHPL**

a) In GBHHPL, there are certain pending legal cases amounting to Rs. 1.78 crores (March 31, 2023 – Rs. 1.78 crores)

b) **Project Premium:**
GBHHPL had executed an implementation agreement with Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) for setting up of a power plant on March 29, 2011. In terms of the Implementation agreement total upfront premium of Rs. 164.12 crores was required to be deposited with the GOHP out of which Rs. 128.09 crores was deposited by GBHHPL and the balance is yet to be deposited.

GOHP has since demanded interest on delay against which GBHHPL has requested for the waiver in view of the significant delays arising as a result of COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant ban on supply of industrial oxygen, lockdowns etc. There were also no provisions for interest in terms of the implementation agreement and the matter is yet to attain finality.

Liability in respect of local area development authority in Himachal Pradesh (HP) upon assessment-Determination of Amount is in process. GBHHPL is carrying a provision of Rs. 12.5 crores in addition to the similar amount paid in this regard in GBHHPL financial statements.

c) In GBHHPL, certain claims have been made against GBHHPL that are not acknowledged as debts which are as follows :

| Parties | Court | Litigation Details | Financial Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| State of Himachal Pradesh vs. GBHHPL | LPA No. 359 of 2012 Division bench of Himachal High Court | GBHHPL has set up the Hydropower Plant (180 MW) in Himachal Pradesh based on the hydro-power policy of GoHP wherein GBHHPL is required to give 12% free of cost to GoHP for a period of first 12 years, 18% for next 18 years and 30% for balance agreement period beyond 30 years. While the project was under implementation stage, GoHP imposed 1% additional free of cost power to be provided to GoHP for local area development under new Hydro Policy. The said levy of 1% additional free of cost power was challenged by the GBHHPL before the Hon'ble High Court. The Writ Petition filed by the GBHHPL was allowed by the Ld. Single Judge of the High Court which held that the said levy cannot be imposed retrospectively on the projects which have already entered into MoU with GoHP for their projects. GoHP has filed an appeal against the said order before the Division Bench of the High Court which is pending. | The next date is June 19, 2024. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mangni Ram and others vs. Union of India and others | Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) Nos. 005031 – 005032 / 2014 | Various writ petitions were filed in Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh whereby their petition challenging the grant of forest clearance to GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Limited for setting up of 180 MW Bajoli-Holi Hydroelectric Project on the basin of river Ravi in between Bajoli and Holi was dismissed. Hon'ble Himachal High Court had examined the matter in detail, found the petitions as without any merits and dismissed Writ Petitions (with costs imposed on petitioners). The SLP was last listed on March 20, 2024 but could not reach hearing. | Next date of hearing is yet to be fixed. |
| GBHHPL vs. Gammon Engineers and Contractors Private Limited (GECPL) | Arbitral Tribunal | GBHHPL had awarded the civil works packages (Lot 1 and Lot 2) to GECPL on May 29, 2013 in respect of its 180 MW hydroelectric power project in Himachal Pradesh. However, GECPL committed delays in execution of the works allotted to it under the said contracts and required GBHHPL to extend advances to it for carrying out the civil works which in fact were the responsibility of GECPL. Under the circumstances, GBHHPL invoked the bank guarantees provided under the contracts, on account of breach of contract by Gammon. The contracts were subsequently terminated by GBHHPL. Further, GMR Bajoli Holi also invoked Arbitration against Gammon. The sum claimed by GBHHPL is to the tune of Rs. 616 crores (approximately) (consolidated); Gammon Engineers and Contractors has filed a counter -claim of Rs. 474 crores. The arbitration is still in progress. GBHHPL is confident of recovering the advances of Rs. 274 crores and no liability shall arise. Hence no adjustment to advances has been carried out. | |

**d) Project-Civil**

The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Private Limited ("GECPL" or "Gammon" or "Contractor") vide the Contract executed in 2013 for a Contract Value based on the estimated BOQ was Rs. 769 crores, which was further amended to Rs 781 crores. This contract value was to be adjusted as per the price adjustment formula agreed under the contract.

Till May'2019, Gammon had raised a claims of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till then and incremental impact in cost due to implementation of GST till march 2019. Out of this claimed amount, Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed to be adjusted subject to submission of supporting documents by GECPL, from the advance amount already paid and lying unadjusted.

Subsequently the Contractor has raised further claims for an amount Rs. 661 crores for the period starting from June 2019 till December 31, 2022 on account of various events including Covid pandemic, Snowfall, floods, heavy rainfall, stoppage of work by labour, prolongation cost etc. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events, it is found that many of these claims are on frivolous basis and not tenable under the Contract and hence appropriately denied by GBHHPL. Now these claims are being further assessed by eminent lawyers and independent experts. GBHHPL has sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon for paying Rs 666 crores which includes

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advance amount paid to gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the advance payment. An amount of Rs 129 crores have been received by way of encashment of bank guarantees furnished by the Contractor.

GBHHPL has also invoked arbitration in order to settle the claims and counter claims raised by both the parties. Once the final award is received after conclusion of the arbitration process amount of liability, if any will be ascertained. GBHHPL has filed a statement of claim for recovering Rs 616 crores or in the alternate case Rs. 780 crores (Net of already recovered amount of Rs. 129 crores) to be recovered from Gammon. This claim amount was assessed by the Quantum Expert and has been revised to Rs. 630 crores OR alternatively Rs. 541 crores (by computing the interest amount on unadjusted advance, on conservative basis).

All the pleadings have been completed by both parties on March 01, 2023 and by October 17, 2023, all the witness (evidence) and Expert Affidavits were filed by the parties. Examination of the witnesses started from March 19, 2024.

e) **Project - Electro-Mechanical Works:**

Supply and erection of Electromechanical equipment was awarded to GECPL on fixed rate contract basis. The Contract does not have provision for variation in Contract Value. However, Contractor is eligible for compensation for delay due to certain events which are not attributable to it and arose because of reasons of GBHHPL. GECPL has submitted a claim amount Rs 69.73 crores as compensation for the delay events attributable to the GBHHPL. Parties negotiated and settled this claim at Rs. 12 crores + GST Payable towards GE.

f) **Project- Hydro- Mechanical works**

Claims of Vicky Engineering for face 6 steel liner of about Rs. 0.14 crore and around Rs. 0.08 crore against lot 4 Works have been received against hydro mechanical Works. Amount for final payment to be made to Texmaco (if any) is under reconciliation by both parties. Post which and depending on the outcome of such reconciliation process , next steps will be decided.

**DDFSPL:-**

a) DDFSPL has a contingent liability amounting to Rs. 0.36 crore (March 31, 2023 -Rs 1.16 crores) representing income tax demand for assessment years 2017-18 and 2018-19 on account of certain disallowances. The management of DDFSPL do not expect any outflow on this account.

b) DDFSPL had filed three refund applications (for three quarters) dated January 31, 2018, under section 11(B) of Central Excise Act, 1944 seeking refund of Rs. 40.62 crores being the service tax and cess paid on license fees, marketing fees, airport services charges and utility charges during the period October, 2016 to June, 2017 for services rendered to DDFSPL at the duty free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. Such refund claims were filed in pursuance of the decision of the CESTAT Mumbai in Commissioner of Service Tax - VII, Mumbai vs. Flemingo Duty Free Pvt Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri. Mumbai) (Flemingo) wherein it was held that service tax on license fee was not payable since services were provided outside taxable territory of India.

In respect of the said refund applications, DDFSPL received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated August 24, 2018 that refund claims for the period October, 2016 to January, 2017 were barred by limitation and refund cannot be processed. Vide order dated September 06, 2018, the Assistant Commissioner, CGST held that only the period of October, 2016 to December, 2016 is barred by limitation and denied refund of Rs. 12.78 crores. The amount of Rs. 27.84 crores for the period January, 2017 to June, 2017 was

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allowed in favor of DDFSPL and subsequently, refunded to DDFSPL, which was recognized as income in Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2019 when this refund was received. The Department filed an appeal against the aforesaid Order dated September 06, 2018 before Commissioner (Appeals) to the extent of refund of Rs. 27.84 crores held to be payable to DDFSPL. The said appeal of the Department was rejected by the Commissioner (Appeals) vide Order dated May 18, 2020. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the order of Commissioner (Appeal) dated May 18, 2020.

As against denial of refund of Rs 12.78 crores, DDFSPL filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who rejected the appeal on May 10, 2019 and upheld the Order dated September 06, 2018. DDFSPL filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi who allowed the DDFSPL's appeal vide its Order dated August 14, 2019 and held that since service tax was not payable on license fees and other input services at the airport, the limitation prescribed under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 has no application. Accordingly, refund of Rs. 12.78 crores was allowed in favor of DDFSPL. The Department filed an appeal along with application for stay against the CESTAT Order dated August 14, 2019 before the Honorable High Court of Delhi in March 2020. The Honorable High Court of Delhi in the hearing dated May 06, 2022 observed that service tax was not leviable in (duty free) area, this position has been settled at the Tribunal level in the matter concerning Commissioner of Service Tax-VII, Mumbai v/s M/s Flemingo Duty Free Shop Pvt. Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri-Mumbai). Multiple hearings have happened on this matter and the next hearing is scheduled for September 10, 2024.

DDFSPL had also filed application dated December 31,2018 with the Department for the period April, 2010 to September, 2016 seeking refund of service tax and cess amounting to Rs. 182.13 crores, paid on the input services (concession fee, marketing fee, airport service charges and utility charges) rendered to DDFSPL at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. The Assistant Commissioner issued the Order dated June 26, 2019 rejecting the refund claim filed by DDFSPL on the ground that the Duty-free shops are in non-taxable territory. Subsequently, DDFSPL filed an appeal on August 07, 2019 against the Assistant Commissioner's Order before Commissioner (Appeals) and received a favorable Order dated May 26, 2020 allowing the refund of Rs. 182.13 crores. DDFSPL requested the Asst. Commissioner to process the refund based on the said Order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). The Assistant Commissioner issued a SCN dated August 04, 2020 asking DDFSPL to explain that the refund claim is not hit by the bar of unjust enrichment as incidence of duty appears to be passed by DDFSPL to their customers at the time of sale of goods. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the Order of Commissioner (Appeals) dated May 26, 2020. DDFSPL filed a reply before the CESTAT on December 24, 2020 against the department's appeal dated August 04, 2020.

In the meanwhile, the Assistant Commissioner issued two separate orders dated December 10, 2020 on the respective SCNs and rejected the refund of service tax of Rs 182.13 crores and Rs 12.78 crores. DDFSPL filed a rectification / recall request under Section 74 of the Finance Act, 1994 dated December 23, 2020 against both the rejection Orders before the Principal Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently, on February 15, 2021, DDFSPL also filed an Appeal against both the rejection Orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner before the Commissioner (Appeals).

DDFSPL received Order-in-Appeal from the Commissioner Appeals dated September 24, 2021 for refund of Rs. 182.13 crores and Rs. 12.78 crores, upholding the Order-in-Original passed by the Assistant Commissioner, both dated December 10, 2020. DDFSPL had filed appeals against both the Orders of Commissioner Appeals before CESTAT on November 03, 2021.

At DDFSPL request, all the above matters before CESTAT were clubbed together. The Company received a favorable order for all the above four matters from CESTAT on February 28, 2023. The aforesaid favorable order from CESTAT has been challenged by the Department before the Honorable Supreme Court. Multiple hearings have happened on this matter and the next hearing is scheduled for May 10, 2024. Accordingly, the management in line with previous periods, considering the status of

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matters as referred above, legal opinion and taking into consideration the inherent uncertainty in predicting the outcome in the above litigations involving refunds, which is sub-judice, has assessed the refund of Rs. 27.84 crores received during the financial year ended March 31, 2019 as contingent liability as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 27.84 crores).

**II. Guarantees other than financial guarantees by joint ventures: -**

GBHHPL has provided a bank guarantee amounting to Rs 38.73 crores. (March 31, 2023 is Rs. 33.09 crores)

**III. Financial guarantees by joint ventures**

The Joint Ventures have not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

**IV. Capital and other commitments of joint ventures: -**

**a) Capital Commitments of joint ventures**

The capital commitment of joint ventures is as below:

| Particulars | DAFFPL | | DDFSPL | | GBHHPL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
| Capital Commitments (net of advances) | 1.49 | 46.17 | 1.26 | 0.67 | - | - |

**b) Other commitments of joint ventures:**

i. In accordance with the concession agreement, DAFFPL is required to pay annual license fees to the Holding Company, an amount of Rs. 28.45 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 26.46 crores) has been accounted for in respect of current year. The license fee is to be increased by 7.5% p.a. during the term of the lease.

ii. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, pertaining to July 2019 and January 2021- March 2021, had been received and accounted for. While refund claims of similar nature pertaining to earlier periods were accepted and processed by the authorities during financial year ended March 31, 2022, the management of DDFSPL had assessed the pending claims aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, to be in the nature of contingent assets as at March 31, 2024, that should be accounted for as income, only on receipt of refund amount from the authorities.

**c) Other disclosures of joint ventures:**

i. **Impairment Analysis**
In GBHHPL, based upon the calculation of recoverable value of capital work-in progress ('CWIP') carried out by an Independent Expert as at December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022, the carrying value of CWIP is lower than the recoverable amount by Rs 110 crores Rs. 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores respectively. Such reduction is coming mainly due to delay in estimated COD to December 31, 2021, February 28, 2022 and March 28, 2022 respectively, considered for GBHHPL plant by Independent Expert. Accordingly, a reduction in CWIP value by 110 crores, 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores is recognized in the financial statements of the GBHHPL for the period ended June 30, 2021, January 31, 2022 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

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ii. **Project Capitalisation**

GBHHPL had completed the synchronization of eletromechanical units on March 28, 2022 and applied for a certificate to this effect to various agencies. The certificate confirming the COD (Commercial operation date) was obtained on April 12, 2022. Accordingly, power generated during the said period was sold to HPPTCL upto April 12, 2022 from when the assets have been capitalised in the books.

iii. **Revenue Net- Off**

In GBHHPL Income from sale of energy of Rs. 414.85 crores (March 31, 2023- 271.56 crores) is appearing in the statement of profit and loss for the year ending March 31, 2024 is net-off figure due to the trading of the same of sale of energy of Rs. 423.12 crores (March 31, 2023- 292.59 crores) and purchase of energy including transmission net off and discounts, etc. of Rs. 8.27 crores (March 31, 2023- 21.03 crores)

iv. In case of DAFFPL, tariff on account of Fuel Infrastructure Charges (FIC)/ revenue rate for the DAFFPL) is determined by the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) for a period of five years called control period.

AERA has determined Fuel Infrastructure Charges for the third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) vide their order dated October 7, 2021. During the rate determination process of third control period, AERA has factored True-up value (over recovery) of second control period amounting to Rs. 144.55 crores as per their prevailing guidelines. Hence, the new FIC rate for third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) fixed by AERA are as follows:

| **Period** | **Apr-Oct'21** | **Nov-Mar'22** | **FY' 2022-23** | **FY' 2023-24** | **FY' 2024-25** | **FY' 2025-26** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIC Rate as determined by AERA (Rs/KL) | 609 | 548 | 469 | 402 | 344 | 293 |

**3) Dividend received from Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| **Name of the entity** | **During the year ended** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| DASPL | - | 3.50 |
| DDFSPL | 124.75 | 81.84 |
| DAFFPL | 4.78 | 1.81 |

**4) Leases**

**Joint Ventures as lessee**

**In case of DAFFPL**

DAFFPL has acquired land on lease from the Holding Company as per Concession and Operating Agreement (C&OA) for 25 years which was classified as operating lease. As per terms of concession and Operating Agreement (C&OA), DAFFPL is required to pay lease rent termed as License Fees for land taken on lease with an escalation clause of 7.5 % every year during the term of lease. As required by Ind As-116, DAFFPL has recognised Right to use assets and Lease liability as on April 01, 2019. The maximum obligation on the long term operating lease payable are as follows:

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**Right-of-use assets**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 242.35 | 262.08 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Depreciation/amortisation during the year | (19.73) | (19.73) |
| **Closing balance** | **222.62** | **242.35** |

**Lease Liability**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 330.14 | 330.46 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Interest for the year | 25.95 | 26.14 |
| Repayment made during the year | (28.45) | (26.46) |
| **Closing balance** | **327.64** | **330.14** |

**Disclosed as:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Non-Current | 322.61 | 327.64 |
| Current | 5.03 | 2.50 |
| **Total** | **327.64** | **330.14** |

**Maturity profile of lease liability**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 30.58 | 28.45 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 147.04 | 136.78 |
| Later than five years | 337.33 | 378.17 |
| **Total** | **514.95** | **543.40** |

**Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortisation on right of use assets | 19.73 | 19.73 |
| Interest on lease liability | 25.94 | 26.14 |
| Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| **Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account** | **45.67** | **45.87** |

*DAFFPL is lessee with respect to only one lease.

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DAFFPL has total cash outflow of lease Rs 28.45 crores. No additions were made during the year pertaining to right of use assets and lease liability.

DAFFPL is lessee for one lease contract as disclosed above with no extension option available. Therefore, there will be no future rental payment relating to extension period.

**Operating lease: As a lessor**

DAFFPL has entered into cancellable lease agreement with the occupiers of its administrative building. The lease rental is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss as per the respective agreements.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Lease rentals recognised as income during the year | 0.45 | 0.42 |
| Category of Asset (Admin Building) | | |
| - Gross Carrying Amount | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| - Accumulated Depreciation | 0.73 | 0.64 |
| - Depreciation recognised in the Statement of profit and loss | 0.09 | 0.09 |

**Maturity profile of lease Receivable**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 0.49 | 0.45 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 2.34 | 2.18 |
| Later than five years | 5.05 | 5.71 |
| **Total** | **7.88** | **8.34** |

**In case of DDFSPL**

(i) The Holding company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives the Holding company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi ('Delhi Airport') on a revenue sharing model for the period mentioned in the said OMDA. In the year 2010, the Holding company has given license to DDFSPL for running the duty-free operations at Delhi Airport on payments of specified sum. The license fees for the duty-free outlets are based on higher of the revenue share amount and the Actual Monthly Guarantee (MMG) amount calculated in the manner set out in the License agreements entered by DDFSPL with the Holding Company.

DDFSPL has also entered into certain cancelable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and warehouses. DDFSPL has also entered into a non-cancellable agreement for a warehouse which is under construction in respect of which DDFSPL has given interest free security deposits of Rs. 11.04 crores (March 31, 2023 Rs. 11.04 crores).

(ii) With effect from April 1, 2019, DDFSPL has adopted Ind AS 116, 'Leases' and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Right-of-use (ROU) assets at April 1,

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2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases were recognized and measured at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for any related prepayments). The DDFSPL has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases.

In respect of certain duty free outlets where MMG are not fixed throughout the term, the management has assessed that the payments do not fulfil the definition of lease payments (i.e. not fixed or in substance fixed and not variable payments linked to an index) and thus are not to be included in the lease payments for the purpose of computing lease liability under Ind AS 116 and presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as concession fees.

**Right of use assets**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 76.06 | 73.90 |
| Additions | - | 31.12 |
| Depreciation | (33.08) | (28.96) |
| **Closing Balance** | **42.98** | **76.06** |

**Lease Liabilities**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 83.10 | 80.88 |
| Addition | - | 30.10 |
| Finance cost | 5.02 | 5.49 |
| Lease liability written off | - | (1.21) |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (37.03) | (32.55) |
| Foreign exchange gain | 0.31 | 0.39 |
| **Closing balance** | **51.40** | **83.10** |

In view of the Covid-19 outbreak, the Holding Company on March 30, 2020 decided to suspend the levy and payment of MMG amount for the period from March 1, 2020 till July 31, 2022 under the License Agreement, accordingly the DDFSPL has reassessed the lease liability and written back lease liability of Rs Nil (March 31, 2023, Rs 1.21 crores).

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities: -

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Non-current | 13.86 | 51.25 |
| Current | 37.54 | 31.85 |
| **Total** | **51.40** | **83.10** |

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

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortization on right-of-use asset | 33.07 | 28.96 |
| Interest on lease liability | 5.02 | 5.49 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 0.31 | 0.39 |
| Lease liability written off | - | (1.21) |
| **Total amount recognized in statement of profit and loss** | **38.40** | **33.63** |

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| Particulars | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31, 2024 | 39.98 | 13.94 | - | **53.92** |
| March 31, 2023 | 36.77 | 53.61 | - | **90.38** |

**In case of DASPL**

DASPL has entered into certain cancelable operating lease agreements and an amount of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.04 crore) paid during the period under such agreements.

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## 44. Other Disclosures

**a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Holding Company to continue with Base Airport Charges ("BAC") +10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Holding Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal ("TDSAT"). As per the AERA Order no. 40/2023-24 dated March 15, 2024, the existing tariff as applicable as on March 31, 2024, is extended on interim basis for a further period of six months or till the determination of regular tariffs for the fourth Control Period ("CP4") starting from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2029.

The Holding Company had also filed appeal against the second control period ("CP2") before the TDSAT. Also, the Holding Company in respect of TDSAT order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 in respect of which judgement pronounced on July 11, 2022, citing that all appeals are dismissed, except on the issue relating to corporate tax pertaining to aeronautical services, where the Holding Company's contention had been accepted that the Annual Fee paid by the Holding Company should not be deducted from expenses pertaining to aeronautical services before calculating the 'T' (tax) element in the formula.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Holding Company had agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The final order was pronounced on July 21, 2023. TDSAT in its order has allowed certain claims of the Holding Company and disallowed certain others.

AERA has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on October 19, 2023 against the judgement dated July 21, 2023 passed by TDSAT. The matter was last heard on March 11, 2024 and was directed to list on August 6, 2024 for arguments.

**b) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure of the Holding Company as at the reporting date are as under:**

| | March 31, 2024 | | | March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Amount (Rs. in crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** | **Amount (Rs. In crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crore** |
| **Trade payables** | 1.39 | EUR | 0.02 | 4.64 | EUR | 0.05 |
| | 0.26 | GBP | 0.00 | 0.13 | GBP | 0.00 |
| | 2.46 | USD | 0.03 | 12.10 | USD | 0.15 |
| | 0.02 | AUD | 0.00 | 0.05 | AUD | 0.00 |
| | 0.78 | AED | 0.03 | 0.79 | AED | 0.04 |
| | - | CAD | - | 0.19 | CAD | 0.00 |
| **Other current liabilities** | 69.12 | USD | 0.82 | 32.96 | USD | 0.40 |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

**Closing exchange rates in Rs:**

| Currency | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 89.877 | 89.443 |
| GBP | 105.032 | 101.648 |
| USD | 83.405 | 82.17 |
| AUD | 54.112 | 55.025 |
| AED | 22.712 | 22.373 |
| CAD | 61.267 | 60.668 |

**c) Additional information:**

i) Earnings in foreign currency for the Holding Company (On accrual basis, excluding GST).

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines) * | 82.56 | 70.03 |

* These earnings are received by the respective airlines in foreign currencies and then remitted to the Holding Company in INR.

ii) CIF value of imports of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Import of capital goods | 9.86 | 38.28 |
| Import of stores and spares | 0.35 | 1.90 |
| **Total** | **10.21** | **40.18** |

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss of the Holding Company (on accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 251.52 | 259.70 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 4.55 | 16.52 |
| Finance costs | 0.08 | - |
| Other expenses | 2.51 | 1.91 |
| Travelling and conveyance | - | 1.26 |
| **Total** | **258.66** | **279.39** |

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (on accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 283.67 | 271.18 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 13.95 | 5.98 |
| Finance costs (Other borrowing cost including amount debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised) | - | - |
| **Total** | **297.62** | **277.16** |

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v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 2.55 | 0.81 | 6.92 | 2.05 |
| Indigenous | 97.45 | 31.01 | 93.08 | 27.55 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **31.82** | **100.00** | **29.60** |

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2024** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 25.87 | 0.27 | 61.19 | 1.34 |
| Indigenous | 74.13 | 0.76 | 38.81 | 0.85 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **1.03** | **100.00** | **2.19** |

**d)** The Holding Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Holding Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, the Holding Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case any portion of the advance development cost is not utilized by the Holding Company towards development of any infrastructure facility, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2024** | **As at March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| ADC Funds Received * | 1,207.54 | 953.85 |
| Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC) | 718.39 | 689.80 |
| Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities" | 489.15 | **264.05** |

* During the year, the Holding Company has received Rs. 253.69 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 105 crores) for common infra development from Developers.

**e)** Based on the legal opinion taken, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. The Holding Company had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by the Holding Company from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 months from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on February 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the Hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

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The arguments in the matter are concluded and the final order is reserved.

f) The Holding Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Holding Company. As at March 31, 2024, the Holding Company has accounted for Rs. 269.27 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 229.23 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 212.19 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 183.48 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2024 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 57.08 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 45.74 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy.

g) The Holding Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under:

| Description | Incomes forming part of | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction income from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 28.59 | 32.84 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 58.44 | 44.01 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires | Sale of services – Non Aeronautical | 74.02 | 69.88 |
| Discounting on profit on relinquishment of assets rights | Other income | - | 40.43 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | Other income | 0.49 | 1.09 |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | Other income | 7.21 | 6.50 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given | Other income | 0.54 | 0.72 |

Other income of Rs. 59.57 crores (Rs. 100 crores as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

However, the Holding Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

| Description | For the year ended March 31, 2024 | For the year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 274.21 | 259.52 |
| Annual fees to AAI | 126.11 | 119.36 |

Further, the Holding Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

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**h)** As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, The Holding Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The Holding Company's management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2024.

**i)** 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 under Section.17(5) (c ) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was 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 paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. The Holding Company is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refueling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non-Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, the Holding company in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by the Holding company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the Holding company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates. The matter came up for hearing on August 7, 2023 wherein the bench was apprised of the ongoing proceedings in the Supreme Court. The matter was last heard on December 11, 2023 and the order is awaited. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 has been part heard on September 14, 2023 and September 21, 2023. The hearing has been heard on October 12, 2023 and the order is awaited.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works was capitalised during the period ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 1,292.13 crores accumulated till March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 997.13 crores) has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2024 respectively [refer note 44(m)]

**j)** The Holding Company has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay the Holding Company for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised the Holding Company not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rates

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and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). The Holding Company has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT, which it believes is arbitrary in nature and is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by the Holding Company and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022.

In view of the above, the Holding Company had decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and had disclosed the amount of Rs. 54.14 crores as an "Exceptional item" during the previous year ended March 31, 2023 in these consolidated financial statements.

**k) Leases**

**Holding Company as lessee**

The Holding Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment, electrical installations and equipment and plant & machinery under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Holding Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 7.20 crores (March 31, 2023 Rs. 9.96 crores).

**Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024 (Rs. in crores)** | **March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crores)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Lease liability** | **12.58** | **14.40** |
| Additions | 404.04 | 1.02 |
| Modifications during the year | - | 2.15 |
| Interest for the year | 9.78 | 1.34 |
| Repayment made during the year | (20.08) | (6.33) |
| **Closing Lease liability** | **406.32** | **12.58** |

*Additions includes finance lease obligation pertaining to certain plant and equipment taken on lease as a part of Phase 3A expansion project. The lease rental payments are payable on monthly basis over the lease period of 7 years. The lease obligation is partly secured by security deposits given to the lessor and also through issuance of Standby letter of credit (SBLC) in favour of lessor. SBLC issued in this regard is secured by pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA) and the Escrow Account Agreement.

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **within 1 year** | **1-3 years** | **3-5 years** | **Above 5 years** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2024** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 43.07 | 97.99 | 123.42 | 141.84 | **406.32** |
| Interest payments | 49.06 | 80.60 | 52.25 | 16.67 | **198.58** |
| **Year ended March 31, 2023** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.99 | 5.91 | 2.68 | - | **12.58** |
| Interest payments | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.19 | - | **2.23** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets | 13.34 | 5.24 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 9.78 | 1.34 |
| Expenses related to low value assets and short-term lease (included under other expenses) | 0.25 | 0.27 |
| **Total amount recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss account** | **23.37** | **6.85** |

**Operating lease: Holding Company as lessor**

The Holding Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 23) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Income Received during the year | 705.25 | 547.59 |
| **Receivables on non- cancelable leases** | | |
| Not later than one year | 728.97 | 564.96 |
| Later than one year but not later than two year | 754.34 | 589.59 |
| Later than two year but not later than three year | 781.49 | 615.93 |
| Later than three year but not later than four year | 810.54 | 644.12 |
| Later than four year but not later than five year | 841.63 | 674.29 |
| Later than five year | 30,415.86 | 23,351.69 |

**l) Revenue**

For the year ended March 31, 2024, revenue from operations includes Rs. 159.21 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 145.50 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

For the year ended March 31, 2024, revenue from operations includes Rs. 196.43 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 189.78 crores) from the contract assets balance at the end of the period.

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

| | March 31, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 1,061.78 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **4,805.14** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | **801.69** | **4,805.14** |

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 937.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,989.97** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

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The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

| | March 31, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 1,020.10 | - | - | **1,020.10** |
| Services transferred over time | 41.68 | 2,941.67 | 801.69 | **3,785.04** |
| **Total** | **1,061.78** | **2,941.67** | **801.69** | **4,805.14** |
| | **March 31, 2023** | | | |
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 906.00 | - | - | **906.00** |
| Services transferred over time | 31.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,083.97** |
| Total | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

**Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue as per contracted price | 4,805.14 | 3,989.97 |
| Adjustments:<br>- Significant financing component | - | - |
| **Total** | **4,805.14** | **3,989.97** |

**m)** During the year 2018-19, the Holding Company had started the construction activities for Phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. The Holding Company has incurred the following costs towards construction of Phase 3A works.

| **Particulars** | **Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2024 (excluding GST)** | **Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2023 (excluding GST)** |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred# | 10,651.98 | 8,113.02 |
| Capital advance outstanding | - | 337.03 |
| **Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)** | **10,651.98** | **8,450.05** |
| Interest cost during construction (IDC)** | 2,121.54 | 1,678.43 |
| Less :- Income on surplus investments | (399.11) | (333.64) |
| **Net IDC (B)** | **1,722.43** | **1,344.79** |
| **Total Cost* (A+B)** | **12,374.41** | **9,794.84** |

* Out of above, assets amounting to Rs. 12,315.47 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,691.72 crores) are ready for use as at March 31, 2024.

#The Holding Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2024 for Rs. 1,196.34 crores (March 31, 2023: Rs. 945.81 crores) [refer note 44 (i) also].

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** The Holding Company has taken specific borrowings for the Phase 3A Expansion project (refer note 17). The effective rate for these borrowings ranges from 9.59% p.a. to 12.08% p.a. (March 31, 2023: 10.05% p.a. to 11.94% p.a.).

The Holding Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Holding Company.

| Particulars | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2024 | Cumulative amount as at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefit expenses | 65.06 | 54.83 |
| Manpower hire charges | 48.78 | 38.91 |
| Professional consultancy | 6.68 | 6.05 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 7.90 | 6.58 |
| Insurance | 4.65 | 4.55 |
| Others | 13.96 | 10.89 |
| **Total** | **147.03** | **121.81** |

**n)** During the year, the Holding Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 180.61 crores (March 31, 2023: 284.86 crores) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 485.41 crores as at 31 March 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 560.90 crores). Considering the future business plans and sufficient unutilized approved credit facilities available with the Holding Company, the management believes that the Holding Company will be able to realize its assets and will be able to meet its liabilities at the amounts stated in books in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the Holding Company has prepared these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

**o)** The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Holding Company is using an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that the audit trail logs for direct changes in data at database level for accounting software is available only for 7 days. The retention of edit logs for more than 7 days will require huge data space and accordingly, the Holding Company has implemented additional control, wherein alerts generated through these logs are monitored at the Security operation Centre.

Further, DDFS and TFS use Microsoft Dynamics Navision as the primary accounting software along with LS Retail, which is a billing software. During the current financial year, the audit trail (edit log) feature for any direct changes made at the database level was not enabled for the accounting software Microsoft Dynamics Navision (Database - SQL) and LS Retail used for maintenance of all the accounting records by DDFS and TFS because enabling this facility will severely impact ERP performance due to direct impact on server resources due to heavy audit logging. However, the audit trail (edit log) at the application level (entered from the frontend by users) for the accounting software were operating for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

**45.Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.**

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2024 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 83.55 | 1,489.71 | 99.18 | (180.61) | 99.94 | (105.20) | 99.56 | (285.81) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 3.87 | 69.02 | (9.87) | 17.98 | 0.09 | (0.10) | (6.22) | 17.88 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 2.88 | 51.35 | (9.26) | 16.87 | (0.01) | 0.01 | (5.87) | 16.88 |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 0.97 | 17.24 | (6.55) | 11.93 | (0.02) | 0.02 | (4.16) | 11.96 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 2.96 | 52.81 | (14.99) | 27.29 | 0.06 | (0.06) | (9.48) | 27.24 |
| 5 | DIGI Yatra Foundation | 14.80 | 0.05 | 0.85 | (0.70) | 1.27 | - | - | (0.44) | 1.27 |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 0.71 | 12.58 | 1.04 | (1.90) | - | - | 0.66 | (1.90) |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 3.50 | 62.35 | 0.17 | (0.30) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.11 | (0.31) |
| 3 | DDFS | 49.90 | 15.51 | 276.60 | (63.52) | 115.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (40.25) | 115.67 |
| 4 | GBHHPL | 20.14 | - | - | 8.56 | (15.59) | (0.06) | 0.06 | 5.40 | (15.53) |
| | **Total** | | | **2,032.51** | | **(7.39)** | | **(105.26)** | | **(112.95)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (13.99) | (249.44) | 95.94 | (174.71) | - | - | 60.80 | (174.71) |
| | **Net** | | **100.00** | **1,783.07** | **100.00** | **(182.10)** | **100.00** | **(105.26)** | **100.00** | **(287.36)** |

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2023 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 85.76 | 1,775.52 | 106.35 | (284.86) | 99.95 | (311.73) | 102.91 | (596.59) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 2.47 | 51.14 | (4.19) | 11.23 | (0.02) | 0.05 | (1.95) | 11.28 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 2.16 | 44.63 | (4.45) | 11.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (2.06) | 11.92 |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 0.53 | 10.88 | (3.20) | 8.58 | 0.00 | (0.01) | (1.48) | 8.57 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 2.64 | 54.69 | (8.23) | 22.03 | 0.01 | (0.03) | (3.79) | 22.00 |
| 5 | DIGI Yatra Foundation | 14.80 | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.01) | (0.02) | - | - | (0.00) | (0.02) |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 0.70 | 14.48 | 1.40 | (3.75) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.65 | (3.75) |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 3.26 | 67.43 | (2.24) | 6.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (1.03) | 6.00 |
| 3 | DDFS | 49.90 | 13.80 | 285.69 | (49.70) | 133.11 | 0.05 | (0.16) | (22.93) | 132.95 |
| 4 | GBHHPL | 20.14 | 0.75 | 15.53 | 15.76 | (42.21) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 7.28 | (42.21) |
| | **Total** | | | **2,319.86** | | **(137.97)** | | **(311.88)** | | **(449.85)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (12.05) | (249.44) | 48.49 | (129.87) | - | - | (22.40) | (129.88) |
| | **Net** | | **100.00** | **2,070.42** | **100.00** | **(267.84)** | **100.00** | **(311.88)** | **100.00** | **(579.73)** |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**
**(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)**

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

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2024

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S. Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2024

**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
**Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,**
**Gurugram 122002**
**India**

**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001, India**

## Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited**

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

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

### Key Audit Matters

4. 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.

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments**<br><br>*Refer note 3(q) for the accounting policy and note 7, 39 and 40 for the financial presentation and disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.*<br><br>The Company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and | Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's key internal controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting; |

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| | |
|---|---|
| coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the long-term bonds issued in foreign currency.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.<br><br>We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view of the aforesaid significant judgements, assumptions and complexity involved. | • Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship;<br>• Considered the consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;<br>• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;<br>• 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;<br>• Involved our valuation specialist to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results;<br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **Capitalisation for airport expansion**<br><br>*Refer note 3(d) for the accounting policy and Note 42(o) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements*<br><br>The Company is in the process of expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport') with a plan to incur an amount of INR 11,550 crores. Till 31 March 2023, the Company has incurred ₹ 9,457.81 crores (excluding capital advances) as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion.<br><br>Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Company's accounting policy.<br><br>Further, the tariff determination by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for control periods for 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 regulated asset base of the Company, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy. | Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs.<br>• Reviewed management's capitalization policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment.<br>• Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors.<br>• Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs.<br>• Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the capitalization is as per company's accounting policy.<br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Such, the aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs.<br><br>Owing to the above factors, we have identified this as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure incurred during the year. | |
| **Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)**<br><br>*Refer note 35(I)(h) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.*<br><br>The Company has ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2022 for which the Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of Ind AS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective.<br><br>The outcome of such litigation /arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.<br><br>The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying standalone financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation. | Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.<br>• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, and held discussions with the management of the Company to understand management's assessment of the matter;<br>• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.<br>• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS. |

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

6. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

When we read 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**

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

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

9. 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**

10. 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 standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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17. Further to our comments in Annexure A, 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 obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

b) 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) 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 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2023 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

g) 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 35(I) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2023;

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;

iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023;

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 32(g) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 32(h) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
**Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,**
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**India**

**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001, India**

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

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

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNA4289

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

M.S.

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQV2846

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
**Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,**
**Gurugram 122002**
**India**

**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001, India**

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and right of use assets under which the assets are physically 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 programme, certain property, plant and equipment and right of use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment including Right of Use assets or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) As disclosed in note 32(k) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs 5 crore by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to review.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(vii)(a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Undisputed amounts payables in respect thereof, which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Statement of arrears of statutory dues outstanding for more than six months:

| Name of the statute | Nature of the dues | Amount (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Due Date | Date of Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Tax deducted at source | 0.55 | Financial year ended 31 March 2022 | 30 April 2022 | 29 April 2023 |

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

**Statement of Disputed Dues**

| Name of the Statue | Nature of Dues | Gross amount (₹ crores) | Amount paid under protest (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cantonment Act, 2006 | Property tax | 4,330.43 | 8.00 | Financial year 2016-17 to 2020-21 | Delhi High Court |
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 42.90 | - | Assessment year 2008-09 | Delhi High Court |
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income tax | 21.39 | - | Assessment year 2007-08 | Income Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 54.31 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Supreme Court |
| Finance Act 1994 | Service tax | 9.86 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2013-14 | Commissioner of Service Tax |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 2.35 | - | Financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.58 | - | Financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10 | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)**

| Name of the Statue | Nature of Dues | Gross Amount (₹ crores) | Amount paid under protest (₹ crores) | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 1.30 | - | Financial year 2016-17 to 2017-18 | Additional Commissioner Central Excise, Service tax & GST Delhi South Commissionerate |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.07 | - | Financial year 2011-12 (April-June 2010) | Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi |
| Finance Act, 1994 | Service tax | 0.22 | - | Financial year 2011-12 | Commissioner (Appeals) of Service Tax, New Delhi |
| Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004 | Value added tax | 1.48 | - | Financial year 2010-11 | Assistant Commissioner (Special Zone), DVAT |
| Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 | Served From India Scheme scrips pertaining to destuffing activity on the import of goods | 0.30 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, New Delhi |
| Customs Act, 1962 | Customs duty | 0.12 | - | Financial year 2009-10 | Additional Commissioner of Customs |

**Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 54.02 crores.*

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and other lenders and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained, though idle/surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilisation have been invested in readily realisable liquid investments.

K.S. RAO & CO. BENGALURU

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)**

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its joint ventures or associate companies.

(x)(a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) The whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year, as shared with us by the management have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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Bengaluru – 560001, India

**Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)**

(xvi)(a)The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a),(b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has two CICs as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNA4289

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQV2846

K. S. RAO & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ BENGALURU

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
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**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

**Annexure B**

**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 Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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

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

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

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)**

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

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

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

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

Danish Ahmed

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No : 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNA4289

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

For **K. S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003109S

M.S. Ergu

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No.: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQV2846

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | Notes | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 6,453.31 | 6,142.50 |
| Capital work in progress | 42(o) | 8,082.88 | 5,537.69 |
| Intangible assets | 5 | 355.25 | 364.19 |
| Right-of-use assets | 42(l) | 10.80 | 12.26 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 6 | 249.45 | 254.61 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 7 | 1,257.41 | 1,134.43 |
| Other non-current assets | 8 | 2,163.65 | 2,860.71 |
| Non-current tax assets | | 10.48 | 5.06 |
| | | **18,583.23** | **16,311.45** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 10 | 5.53 | 7.23 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 6.3 | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| (ii) Trade receivables | 11 | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 12 | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| (iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| (v) Other financial assets | 7 | 590.16 | 238.42 |
| Other current assets | 8 | 177.06 | 220.23 |
| | | **2,090.16** | **2,900.07** |
| **Total Assets** | | **20,673.39** | **19,211.52** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 14 | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other equity | | | |
| (i) Retained earnings | 15 | (291.59) | (4.91) |
| (ii) Cash flow hedge reserve | 15 | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| | | **1,775.52** | **2,372.11** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 16 | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 42(l) | 8.59 | 10.51 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 17 | 1,305.09 | 1,168.65 |
| Deferred revenue | 18 | 2,130.44 | 2,210.41 |
| Provisions | 22 | 3.06 | 6.59 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 9 | - | - |
| Other non-current liabilities | 19 | 185.45 | 177.89 |
| | | **16,246.81** | **14,534.81** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 20 | - | 22.00 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 42(l) | 3.99 | 3.89 |
| (iii) Trade payables | 21 | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 410.02 | 269.21 |
| (iv) Other financial liabilities | 17 | 1,561.10 | 1,434.76 |
| Deferred revenue | 18 | 190.70 | 192.04 |
| Other current liabilities | 19 | 296.65 | 192.28 |
| Provisions | 22 | 152.58 | 152.99 |
| | | **2,651.06** | **2,304.60** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **18,897.87** | **16,839.41** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **20,673.39** | **19,211.52** |

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | | Notes | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Revenue** | | | |
| | Revenue from operations | 23 | 3,989.97 | 2,914.07 |
| | Other income | 24 | 264.30 | 143.27 |
| | **Total revenue** | | **4,254.27** | **3,057.34** |
| **II** | **Expenses** | | | |
| | Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI) | | 1,857.67 | 192.70 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 25 | 251.98 | 228.45 |
| | Depreciation and amortisation expense | 26 | 655.79 | 588.29 |
| | Finance costs | 27 | 810.32 | 862.48 |
| | Other expenses | 28 | 896.52 | 779.22 |
| | **Total expenses** | | **4,472.28** | **2,651.14** |
| **III** | **(Loss)/ profit before exceptional items** | | (218.01) | 406.20 |
| **IV** | **Exceptional items** | 29 | 59.30 | 378.43 |
| **V** | **(Loss)/ profit before tax expenses [(III)-(IV)]** | | **(277.31)** | **27.77** |
| | Current tax | 9 | - | 10.46 |
| | Current tax - earlier years | 9 | 7.55 | - |
| | Deferred tax reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | 9 | - | (0.37) |
| | **Total tax expense** | | **7.55** | **10.09** |
| | **(Loss)/ profit for the year** | | **(284.86)** | **17.68** |
| **VI** | **Other comprehensive income** | | | |
| **A** | **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | 34(c) | (1.82) | (0.12) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| **B** | **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Net movement of cash flow hedges | 30 | (309.91) | (198.85) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| | **Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B)** | | **(311.73)** | **(198.97)** |
| | **Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)** | | **(596.59)** | **(181.29)** |
| | **Earnings per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 10)]** | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 31 | (1.16) | 0.07 |
| | (2) Diluted | 31 | (1.16) | 0.07 |

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

M.S.

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

**(1) As at March 31, 2023**

| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**(2) As at March 31, 2022**

| Balance as at April 1, 2021 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2021 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**B. Other Equity**

**(1) As at March 31, 2023**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | Effective portion of | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 15) | Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | (4.91) | (72.98) | (77.89) |
| Loss for the year | (284.86) | - | (284.86) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.82) | (309.91) | (311.73) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2023** | **(291.59)** | **(382.89)** | **(674.48)** |

**(2) As at March 31, 2022**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | Effective portion of | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 15) | Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15) | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2021 | (22.47) | 127.29 | 104.82 |
| Profit for the year | 17.68 | - | 17.68 |
| Reclassified to statement of profit and loss account of hedge settlement | - | (1.05) | (1.05) |
| Deffer tax on above reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | (0.37) | (0.37) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (0.12) | (198.85) | (198.97) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2022** | **(4.91)** | **(72.98)** | **(77.89)** |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| (Loss)/ profit before tax | (277.31) | 27.77 |
| Adjustment to reconcile (loss)/ profit before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 655.79 | 588.29 |
| Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off | 0.56 | 0.29 |
| Reversal of lease revenue (Refer note 42(k) & 42(n)) | 54.14 | 325.16 |
| Interest receivable written off (Refer note 42 (b)) | - | 19.90 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(h)] | 5.16 | 33.37 |
| Non-current investment written off | - | 0.10 |
| Interest income on deposits/current investment | (40.50) | (63.58) |
| Exchange differences unrealised (net) | 0.75 | 1.85 |
| Gain on sale of current investments-Mutual fund | (19.21) | (23.03) |
| Loss on discard of capital work in progress and property, plant and equipments | 12.50 | 1.60 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | (0.36) | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | (59.57) | - |
| Dividend income on non-current investments carried at cost | (135.03) | (50.00) |
| Interest on borrowings | 575.17 | 557.48 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.31 | 181.99 |
| Other borrowing costs | 1.67 | 4.29 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | - | 1.94 |
| Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 0.62 | 0.90 |
| Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI) [refer note 35(I)(h) & (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 75.73 | 73.35 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | (113.92) | (107.81) |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (1.09) | (0.98) |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | (6.50) | - |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **880.91** | **1,616.09** |
| Working capital adjustment: | | |
| Change in non-current financial liabilities | 93.25 | 287.27 |
| Change in non-current deferred revenue | 33.95 | 452.78 |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | 7.56 | 130.18 |
| Change in non-current provisions | (3.52) | 3.06 |
| Change in trade payables | 137.71 | (16.44) |
| Change in current financial liabilities | 2.98 | (31.83) |
| Change in deferred revenue | (1.34) | 85.32 |
| Change in other current liabilities | 105.71 | (23.30) |
| Change in current provisions | (0.41) | 3.42 |
| Change in other non-current financial assets | 286.63 | 135.44 |
| Change in other non-current assets | (272.78) | (602.22) |
| Change in inventories | 1.70 | (0.96) |
| Change in trade receivables | 65.50 | (64.43) |
| Change in other current financial assets | (324.65) | (37.80) |
| Change in other current assets | 43.73 | (73.36) |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **1,056.93** | **1,863.22** |
| Direct taxes paid | (12.98) | (11.26) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities (A)** | **1,043.95** | **1,851.96** |
| | | |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipments, including capital work in progress and capital advances | (2,016.37) | (1,472.83) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress | 0.70 | 0.32 |
| Purchase of current investments | (8,139.35) | (7,781.29) |
| Sale/maturity of current investments | 8,021.05 | 8,240.21 |
| Dividend received | 105.91 | 50.00 |
| Interest received | 124.25 | 149.29 |
| Investment of margin money deposit | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| Redemption of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (net) | 169.36 | 233.17 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | **(1,734.46)** | **(581.15)** |

*(The space has been intentionally left blank)*

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Principal payment of lease liability | (4.99) | (3.61) |
| Interest payment of lease liability | (1.34) | (1.68) |
| Repayment of short term loan from banks | (22.00) | (242.75) |
| Proceeds from/ (repayment of) non-current borrowings | 1,000.00 | (2,142.77) |
| Redemption Premium paid | - | (16.38) |
| Proceeds from hedge cancellation | - | 264.60 |
| Option premium paid | (260.25) | (298.87) |
| Borrowing cost paid | (15.03) | (28.14) |
| Interest paid | (1,009.72) | (852.48) |
| **Net cash used in from financing activities (C)** | **(313.33)** | **(3,322.08)** |
| **Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)** | **(1,003.84)** | **(2,051.27)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,282.93 | 3,334.20 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **279.09** | **1,282.93** |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| Cheques/ drafts on hand | - | 0.58 |
| With banks | | |
| - on current account | 27.87 | 16.43 |
| - on deposit account | 251.14 | 1,265.87 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 12)** | **279.09** | **1,282.93** |

**Explanatory notes annexed**

1. The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the related standalone statement of profit and loss for the year.

2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore), pertaining to Marketing Fund to be used for sales promotional activities.

3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

## 1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Company') is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. It was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014), India and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') holds majority shareholding in the Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. These standalone financials statements have been taken on record by the audit committee and board of directors in their meetings held on May 25, 2023 and May 26, 2023 respectively.

## 2. (A) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, as applicable to the financial statements.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

## 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

### a. Use of estimates

The preparation of the 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 the 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 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. 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 the financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the 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 it is:

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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Subsidiary**

The Company has accounted for its investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiary at cost (Refer Note 36 (d).

**d. Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)". Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 crore, except otherwise stated)**

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.

Development fee from any regulatory authority are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received / utilized and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

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

**e. Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013. The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment as adopted by the Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

| Type of Assets | Useful life as estimated by the Company based on technical evaluation | Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Roads – Other than RCC | 10 years | 5 years |
| Transformers/Power Sub-Stations (included in Plant and Machinery) | 15 years | 10 years |
| Electric Panels (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment) | 15 years | 10 years |

The useful life of property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation.

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of major Airports wherein it, interalia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Company for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.

In order to align the useful life of passenger related Furniture and Fixtures as per AERA order, the Company has revised the useful life during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

**f. Intangible assets**

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

Intangible assets include software, upfront fee paid as airport concessionaire rights and other costs (excluding operation support costs) paid to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the OMDA.

**g. Amortisation 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed 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 with finite lives is recognised in these financial statements.

The Company amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

**h. Government Grant and subsidies**

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.

**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 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.

**j. 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.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU *

**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.

(i) **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.

(ii) **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.

**(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

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.

**k. 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.

**l. 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) fair value less cost of disposal 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 fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

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, including impairment on inventories, 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 and loss.

**m. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments**

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

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- 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.

**n. Contingent assets**

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 realisation 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**

**Defined benefit plan**

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

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.

The Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 separation at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

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

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

The entire amount of the provision for leave encashment is presented as current in financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

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

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

### p. 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

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. 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 (u) 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 statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 11.

**Financial assets at FVTOCI:** A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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, 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 statement of 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.

**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 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 and 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.

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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 statement of profit and loss.

**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 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.

**q. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

**Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

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.

**r. 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.

**s. Foreign currencies**

**Functional Currency**

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and Translations**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

**t. Fair value measurement**

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

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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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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 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 recognised in the 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 (note 38)

b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 39)

c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

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**u. 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 amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering 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.

**Revenue from Operations**

**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 – 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. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into plane charges. The main streams of non – aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

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.

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 effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

**Dividends**

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

**Claims**

Claims on contractors / concessionaires are accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realization.

**v. Taxes**

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

**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:

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 investments in subsidiary, 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:

i) 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.
ii) 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 in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, 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/goods and service tax 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.

**w. Operating segments**

The Company has only one reportable operating segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single operating segment.

**x. 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 financial statements. The liability to pay dividend is recognised when the declaration of dividend is approved by the shareholders.

**y. 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.

**z. 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.

**3.1 Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

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**Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements**

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements.

**Amendment to Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

**Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**4 Property, plant and equipment**

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders,etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways and Apron etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 4,570.29 | 20.79 | 399.72 | 1,108.68 | 245.62 | 2,309.74 | 2,507.12 | 13.43 | 114.87 | 333.73 | 19.45 | 11,643.44 |
| Additions | 167.75 | - | 9.69 | 282.54 | 5.60 | 341.51 | 145.11 | 6.35 | 19.79 | 28.62 | 0.46 | 1,007.42 |
| Adjustments [refer note (a) below] | (3.84) | (0.02) | - | (0.77) | (0.16) | (0.04) | (0.35) | - | (0.89) | (2.71) | - | (8.78) |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | **4,734.20** | **20.77** | **409.41** | **1,390.45** | **251.06** | **2,651.21** | **2,651.88** | **19.78** | **133.77** | **359.64** | **19.91** | **12,642.08** |
| Additions (refer note (b) below) | 169.51 | 4.90 | 1.36 | 17.14 | 9.39 | 413.58 | 286.98 | 1.78 | 46.02 | 36.64 | 11.24 | 998.54 |
| Disposals [refer note (c) below] | (0.02) | (0.02) | - | (27.15) | - | - | (80.71) | (5.23) | (21.14) | (26.86) | (3.93) | (165.06) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **4,903.69** | **25.65** | **410.77** | **1,380.44** | **260.45** | **3,064.79** | **2,858.15** | **16.33** | **158.65** | **369.43** | **27.22** | **13,475.56** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 1,584.15 | 16.50 | 153.96 | 910.82 | 218.39 | 1,041.09 | 1,691.13 | 11.48 | 76.94 | 214.24 | 9.78 | 5,928.48 |
| Charge for the year | 199.15 | 3.97 | 14.15 | 32.94 | 2.90 | 106.76 | 178.03 | 1.14 | 15.25 | 16.94 | 1.91 | 573.14 |
| Adjustment | (0.94) | (0.01) | - | (0.17) | (0.05) | (0.01) | (0.05) | - | (0.25) | (0.56) | - | (2.04) |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **1,782.36** | **20.46** | **168.11** | **943.59** | **221.24** | **1,147.84** | **1,869.11** | **12.62** | **91.94** | **230.62** | **11.69** | **6,499.58** |
| Charge for the year | 198.11 | 0.45 | 13.57 | 58.83 | 3.00 | 129.33 | 195.88 | 2.07 | 16.06 | 21.45 | 2.49 | 641.24 |
| Disposals/ discard | - | - | - | (4.43) | - | - | (57.82) | (5.19) | (20.76) | (26.77) | (3.61) | (118.58) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **1,980.47** | **20.91** | **181.68** | **997.99** | **224.24** | **1,277.17** | **2,007.17** | **9.50** | **87.24** | **225.29** | **10.57** | **7,022.24** |
| **Net block** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **2,951.84** | **0.31** | **241.30** | **446.86** | **29.82** | **1,503.37** | **782.77** | **7.16** | **41.83** | **129.03** | **8.22** | **6,142.50** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **2,923.22** | **4.74** | **229.09** | **382.45** | **36.21** | **1,787.62** | **850.98** | **6.83** | **71.42** | **144.13** | **16.65** | **6,453.31** |

a. Includes reduction of cost due to reduction of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. Nil crore (March 31, 2022: 8.78) pertaining to construction of various capital assets.

b. During the year Input tax credit pertaining to Goods and Service Tax on civil works has been capitalised amounting Rs. 176.87 crores (Refer note 42 (j))

c. Terminal arrival building were decapitalized during the year for Rs 33.60 crores.
During the year certain high value assets written off due to physical verification amounting to Rs. 124.85 crores
Assests sold as scrap during the year of Rs. 6.61 crores

d. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 227.25 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 222.27 crore),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 9.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.38 crore ),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 88.77 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 75.04 crore) and
Net book value Rs. 129.06 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 147.23 crore)

e. Refer note 35(III)(i) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

f. As per the development right given under OMDA (Operation, management and development agreement) entered with Airports Authority of India, the Company has constructed all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment and accordingly, considering the said development right, title deed of all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Company.

g. The Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

## 5 Intangible assets

| | Airport concessionaire rights* | Computer software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 490.52 | 46.90 | 537.42 |
| Additions | - | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **490.52** | **47.42** | **537.94** |
| Additions | - | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **490.52** | **47.61** | **538.13** |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 121.57 | 42.81 | 164.38 |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.16 | 9.37 |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **129.78** | **43.97** | **173.75** |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.10 | 9.31 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **137.98** | **44.90** | **182.89** |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **360.74** | **3.45** | **364.19** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **352.54** | **2.71** | **355.25** |

* Airport concessionaire rights are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years.

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**6 Investments**

| **6.1 Investment in associates and joint ventures** | **Non-current** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| **Investments carried at cost** | | |
| **Unquoted equity shares fully paid up** | | |
| **Investment in associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited<br>29,120,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 29,120,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited<br>40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each) | 40.64 | 40.64 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited<br>5,600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 5,600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited<br>9,222,505 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 9,222,505 shares of Rs. 10 each) | 9.22 | 9.22 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation<br>148 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 222 shares of Rs. 10 each) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Investment in joint ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited<br>12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited<br>42,640,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 42,640,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | 42.64 | 42.64 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited<br>108,333,334 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 108,333,334 share of Rs. 10 each) | 108.33 | 108.33 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited<br>39,920,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 39,920,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) | 39.92 | 39.92 |
| **Less:- Provision for impairment in the value of investment:-** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower private limited [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(h)] | (38.53) | (33.37) |
| | **249.44** | **254.60** |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted non-current investment** | **249.44** | **254.60** |
| **6.2 Other Non-current Investments** | | |
| **Carried at fair value through profit and loss** | | |
| East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited<br>7,839 shares of Rs. 10 each ( March 31, 2022 : 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Total Investments [6.1 + 6.2]** | **249.45** | **254.61** |

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**6.3 Current Investments**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss** | | |
| **Investment in mutual fund** | | |
| **Unquoted investments** | | |
| Invesco Mutual Fund | - | 22.49 |
| [Nil units (March 31, 2022 : 209,347.97) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | |
| Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth | 24.20 | - |
| [203,167.728 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | |
| HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth | 36.32 | - |
| [309,602.196 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | |
| L&T Overnight Fund-Growth | - | 37.93 |
| [Nil units (March 31, 2022: 228,703.58) of Rs. 1,000 each] | | |
| ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth | 50.04 | 59.15 |
| [414,042.233 units (March 31, 2022 : 5,161,423.23) of Rs. 100 each ] | | |
| SBI Overnight Fund-Growth | 8.32 | 41.97 |
| [22,808.123 units (March 31, 2022 : 121,256.677) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | |
| Aditya Birla Overnight Fund-Growth | 32.83 | 13.52 |
| [270,781.618 units (March 31, 2022 : 117,615.36) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | |
| UTI Overnight Fund-Growth | 57.28 | 25.68 |
| [186,662.092 units (March 31, 2022 : 88,246.21) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | |
| Axis Overnight Fund- Growth | 81.45 | 43.67 |
| [687,038.697 units (March 31, 2022 : 388,586.24) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | |
| Tata Overnight Fund- Growth | 23.17 | 39.67 |
| [195,958.525 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,726.57) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | |
| Kotak Overnight fund | 94.77 | 40.11 |
| [792,542.202 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,728.63) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | | |
| Nippon Overnight Fund-Direct-Growth | - | 33.71 |
| [NIL units (March 31, 2022 : 2,953,899.98) of Rs. 100 each ] | | |
| **Investments carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Investment in Commercial Papers** | | |
| ECL Finance Limited | 146.82 | 106.62 |
| [5,140 ( March 31, 2022: 2,300 ) of 500,000 each] | | |
| Edel Finance Company Limited | 236.79 | - |
| [4,940 ( March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each] | | |
| Time Technoplast Limited | - | 65.46 |
| [NIL ( March 31, 2022: 1,400 ) of 500,000 each] | | |
| Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited | 122.26 | - |
| [2,500 ( March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each] | | |
| Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Limited | - | 245.67 |
| [NIL ( March 31, 2022: 5,300) of 5,00,000 each] | | |
| | **914.25** | **775.65** |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted investment** | **914.25** | **775.65** |

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## 7. Other financial assets

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | |
| **Carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| **Security deposits** | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 107.11 | 411.12 | 305.47 | 3.23 |
| | 107.11 | 411.12 | 305.47 | 3.23 |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others | - | - | 20.22 | 21.07 |
| Non-trade receivable [refer note 42(b)] | 84.07 | - | 63.45 | 38.20 |
| [net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 0.81 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.76 crores)] | | | | |
| Unbilled receivables | - | - | 200.05 | 174.55 |
| Debentures for provident fund^ | - | - | 0.17 | - |
| Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 36(b)] | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | - | - | 0.80 | 1.37 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| | - | - | 490.21 | 490.79 |
| Less: provision for doubtful advances | | | (489.42) | (489.42) |
| | - | - | 0.80 | 1.37 |
| Margin money deposit* (refer note 12) | 0.31 | 0.30 | - | - |
| **Total other financial assets** | **1,257.41** | **1,134.43** | **590.16** | **238.42** |

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,402.70 Crore) [March 31, 2022: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 7,750.54 Crore)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million ( March 31, 2022: 150 million).

* Rs 0.31 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

^Debentures were taken over by the Company at the time of surrender of provident fund trust.

## 8. Other assets

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Capital advances | | 471.35 | 612.27 | - | - |
| | (A) | 471.35 | 612.27 | - | - |
| **Advances other than capital advance** | | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | | - | - | 131.91 | 119.17 |
| | (B) | - | - | 131.91 | 119.17 |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 25.72 | 14.73 | 11.79 | 11.09 |
| Deposit with government authorities including amount paid under protest [refer note 35 (I) (a)] | | - | - | 10.12 | 10.12 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | | 5.25 | 6.74 | 1.53 | 1.48 |
| Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3(j)] | | 1,661.33 | 1,472.19 | - | - |
| Good and service tax refund receivable | | - | - | - | 0.08 |
| Balance with statutory / government authorities [refer note 42(j)] | | - | 754.78 | 21.70 | 78.29 |
| | (C) | 1,692.30 | 2,248.44 | 45.15 | 101.06 |
| **Total other assets (A+B+C)** | | **2,163.65** | **2,860.71** | **177.06** | **220.23** |

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(Amount in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

**9. Income tax/ deferred tax**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current income tax** | 7.55 | 10.46 |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | (0.37) |
| **Income tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss** | **7.55** | **10.09** |

**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | - | - |
| Cash flow Hedge Reserve | - | - |
| **Income tax charged to OCI** | - | - |

**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Accounting (loss)/ profit before tax** | **(277.31)** | **27.77** |
| **Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2022: 34.94%)** | (96.90) | 9.70 |
| Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised | 64.34 | - |
| Permanent differences | 30.88 | (12.02) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | 7.55 | - |
| Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961 | 1.68 | 1.56 |
| Other adjustments | - | 10.83 |
| **Total tax expense** | **7.55** | **10.09** |
| Total tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss related to | 7.55 | 10.09 |

**Deferred tax:**

| | Balance sheet | | Statement of profit or loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Deferred tax liability** | | | | |
| Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes | (746.50) | (783.39) | 36.89 | 68.20 |
| On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective intererst rate (EIR) method | (36.00) | (39.69) | 3.69 | 10.55 |
| Fair value of investment in mutual fund | (0.38) | (0.34) | (0.04) | 0.97 |
| Right-of-use assets | (3.77) | (4.28) | 0.51 | 2.02 |
| Rent Equalization reserve | (580.54) | (514.44) | (66.10) | (113.26) |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (23.85) | (17.26) | (6.59) | 75.10 |
| | **(1,391.04)** | **(1,359.40)** | **(31.64)** | **43.58** |
| **Deferred tax asset** | | | | |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss | 1,232.67 | 1,050.57 | 182.10 | 268.31 |
| Others disallowances/adjustments | 14.64 | 15.83 | (1.19) | (154.06) |
| Unrealised forex loss on borrowings | - | - | - | (78.40) |
| Intangibles (Airport Concession rights) | 47.09 | 51.01 | (3.92) | (3.93) |
| Lease liability | 4.40 | 3.67 | 0.73 | (2.62) |
| Interest income credited in capital work in progress | 117.09 | 93.10 | 23.99 | 23.37 |
| Non trade receivable deferment | - | - | - | (10.13) |
| Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share | 231.88 | 201.48 | 30.40 | 16.98 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | 32.90 | 36.71 | (3.81) | (10.13) |
| Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment | 13.46 | 11.66 | 1.80 | 11.66 |
| | **1,694.13** | **1,464.03** | **230.10** | **61.05** |
| **Net deferred tax assets*** | - | - | - | - |

* The Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

**Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance as at beginning of the year | | - | - |
| Deferred tax reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on account of hedge settlement | (A) | - | (0.37) |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | (B) | - | 0.37 |
| Tax income during the period recognised in statement of profit or loss | (C) | - | - |
| Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI | (D) | - | - |
| **Movement during the year** | **(A+B+C+D)** | - | - |
| **Closing balance** | | - | - |

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.

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**10. Inventories**

| (valued at lower of cost or net realizable value) | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares | 5.53 | 7.23 |
| | 5.53 | 7.23 |

**11. Trade receivables**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Trade receivables** | | |
| Related parties (refer note 36(b)) | 21.70 | 24.35 |
| Others | 55.09 | 134.63 |
| | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| | | |
| **Break up for security details:** | | |
| **Trade receivables #^** | | |
| Secured, considered good** | 35.00 | 93.08 |
| Unsecured, considered good (refer note 42(b)) | 41.80 | 65.90 |
| Trade Receivables- credit impaired | 2.51 | 2.04 |
| | 79.31 | 161.02 |
| **Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)** | | |
| Less: Unsecured, considered good | (2.51) | (2.04) |
| | 76.80 | 158.98 |

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.
# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days.
^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

**Trade receivables includes:-**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Dues from entities in which the Company's non-executive director is a director** | | |
| GMR Power and urban infra limited | 2.77 | 2.44 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 4.38 | 4.32 |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 1.20 | 0.03 |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.09 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.14 | - |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.10 | 1.13 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.14 | 1.77 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.65 | 1.42 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.25 |

Refer note 32(a)(ii) for ageing of Trade receivables.

**12. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Balances with Banks | | | | | |
| -On current accounts# | | - | - | 27.87 | 16.43 |
| -Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | - | 251.14 | 1,265.87 |
| Cheques / drafts on hand | | - | - | - | 0.58 |
| Cash on hand | | - | - | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| | (A) | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| **Other bank balances** | | | | | |
| – Margin money deposit | | 0.31 | 0.30 | - | - |
| Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 7) | | (0.31) | (0.30) | - | - |
| | (B) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total (A+B)** | | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |

# Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2023, the Company has available Rs. 454.40 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 432.50 crore) of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities.

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**13. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| – Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months# | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| | 47.27 | 216.63 |

\# Deposits with bank includes Rs. 47.27 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 45.63 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

**Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI**

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Investment in commercial papers (refer note 6.3) | - | - | 505.87 | 417.75 |
| Trade receivables (refer note 11) | - | - | 76.81 | 158.98 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12) | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13) | - | - | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| Other financial assets (refer note 7) | 191.49 | 411.42 | 590.16 | 238.42 |
| **(A)** | 191.49 | 411.42 | 1,499.19 | 2,314.71 |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 7) | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| **(B)** | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss** | | | | |
| Investment in mutual funds (refer note 6.3) | - | - | 408.38 | 357.90 |
| Investments in Equity Shares (refer note 6.2) | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - |
| (C) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 408.38 | 357.90 |
| **Total financial assets (A+B+C)** | 1,257.42 | 1,134.44 | 1,907.57 | 2,672.61 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 14. Equity Share Capital

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised shares (No. in Crores)** | | |
| 300 crore (March 31, 2022: 300 crore) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (No. in Crores)** | | |
| 245 crore (March 31, 2022: 245 crore) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| | 2,450 | 2,450 |

**a. Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year**

| Equity Shares | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. (in crore) | (Rs. In Crores) | No. in crore | (Rs. In Crores) |
| At the beginning of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |

**b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share 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 would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

**c. Shares held by holding/ intermediate holding company and its subsidiary**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, intermediate holding company and its subsidiary are as below:

| Name of Shareholder | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited, the intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| **GMR Airports Limited, the holding company** | | |
| 156.80 crore (March 31, 2022: 156.80 crore) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 1,568 | 1,568 |

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

| | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % holding in Class | Numbers | % Holding in Class |
| **Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | 1,567,999,798 | 64% |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 245,000,000 | 10% | 245,000,000 | 10% |
| | 2,449,999,798 | 100% | 2,449,999,798 | 100% |

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

The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.

Refer note 32 (c) for Promoter's shareholding.

## 15. Other Equity

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings^** | | |
| Opening balance | (4.91) | (22.47) |
| (Loss)/ profit for the year | (284.86) | 17.67 |
| Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | (1.82) | (0.12) |
| Closing balance | (291.59) | (4.91) |
| **Other items of Comprehensive Income** | | |
| **Cash flow hedge reserve *** | | |
| Opening balance | (72.98) | 127.29 |
| Reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on account of hedge settlement | - | (1.05) |
| Less:- Deferred tax reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on account of hedge settlement | - | (0.37) |
| Net Movement during the year | (309.91) | (198.85) |
| | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| | (674.48) | (77.89) |

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Company has earned/incurred till date less utilization for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.

* The Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

#During the previous year, the Company had cancelled/ matured call spread options on principal of USD 288.75 million and call spread options on interest liability for full repayment of borrowings of USD 288.75 million.

## 16. Borrowings

| | Non - Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Secured* | | |
| (I) Bonds | | |
| 6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1) | 4,279.69 | 3,944.39 |
| 6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2) | 4,135.74 | 3,819.87 |
| (II) Debentures | | |
| 10.964% (2025) Non Convertible Debentures (NCD) | 3,210.83 | 3,196.50 |
| (2027) Non Convertible Debentures | 987.92 | - |
| | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 |

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 520.83 million (March 31, 2022: USD 520.42 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2022: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. Note-1 are due for repayment in October 2026. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA.

b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 503.39 million (March 31, 2022: USD 503.98 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2022: USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes shall be utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA.

c.(i) The Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crore on March 30, 2021. NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33%. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 senior secured foreign currency notes and for financing of Phase 3A expansion project.
ii) 10.964% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 3,210.83 crore (March 31, 2022: 3,196.50), principal outstanding of Rs. 3,257.10 crore (March 31, 2022: 3257.10) issued to Clifton Limited (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD are due for repayment in October 2025. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent

d. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. NCDs were allotted on June 22, 2022 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due in June 22, 2027. Proceeds from NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase 3A expansion project. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

e. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture.

f. Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030.
Proceeds from both NCDs ( listed in BSE) shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

g.During the previous year, In April 2021 and January 2022 DIAL had paid USD 105.42 million ( Rs. 770.74 crore) as per tender acceptance and USD 183.33 million ( Rs. 1,369.87 crore) respectively to existing USD 288.75 million bondholders out of proceeds of NCD.

h. The above mentioned borrowings have been utilised as per the purpose they have been taken.

i. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:-

| Particulars | Liabilities arising from financing activities | | | Assets held to hedge long term borrowings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Borrowings | Interest accrued on borrowings | Lease liabilities | Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge |
| As at March 31, 2022 | 10,982.76 | 337.63 | 14.40 | 723.01 |
| Cash flows | 978.00 | (1,009.72) | (6.33) | (260.25) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 0.14 | 1,015.99 | 1.34 | 260.66 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 653.29 | - | - | - |
| Additions/modification in leases | - | - | 3.17 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 342.49 |
| As at March 31, 2023 | 12,614.18 | 343.90 | 12.58 | 1,065.92 |

## 17. Other Financial Liabilities

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Other financial liabilities at amortised cost | | | | |
| Security deposits from trade concessionaires- others | 448.50 | 405.12 | 256.65 | 249.14 |
| Security deposits from commercial property developers | 185.87 | 182.44 | - | - |
| Earnest money deposits | - | - | 1.29 | 1.05 |
| Capital creditors | - | - | 816.28 | 725.81 |
| Retention money | 7.15 | 4.51 | 140.38 | 116.62 |
| Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 36(b)] | 663.57 | 576.58 | - | - |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | - | 343.90 | 337.63 |
| Employee benefit expenses payable | - | - | 2.60 | 4.51 |
| Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost | 1,305.09 | 1,168.65 | 1,561.10 | 1,434.76 |

## 18. Deferred Revenue

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below) | 2,126.31 | 2,206.31 | 99.74 | 100.93 |
| Unearned revenue (refer note b below) | 4.13 | 4.10 | 90.96 | 91.11 |
| | 2,130.44 | 2,210.41 | 190.70 | 192.04 |

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**(a) Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, 2022 | 2,307.24 | 1,841.63 |
| Deferred during the year | 32.72 | 573.42 |
| Released to the statement of profit and loss | (113.92) | (107.81) |
| **As at April 01, 2023** | **2,226.04** | **2,307.24** |

**(b) Unearned revenue**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| As at April 01, 2022 | 95.21 | 9.14 |
| Deferred during the year | 580.27 | 909.56 |
| Released to the statement of profit and loss | (580.39) | (823.49) |
| **As at April 01, 2023** | **95.09** | **95.21** |

**Note:**

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

b. Unearned revenue as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approacb of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

## 19. Other Liabilities

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Advances from commercial property developers | 185.29 | 177.73 | 78.76 | 33.73 |
| Advance from customer | 0.16 | 0.16 | 49.64 | 31.99 |
| Marketing fund liability | - | - | 45.74 | 40.63 |
| Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable | - | - | 84.26 | 50.74 |
| Goods and Service tax payable | - | - | 1.88 | 2.18 |
| Other statutory dues | - | - | 3.49 | 2.22 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 32.88 | 30.79 |
| | 185.45 | 177.89 | 296.65 | 192.28 |

**Notes:**

1. Advances from commercial property developers and Advances from customers as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.
2. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis.
3. Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 128.40 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 65.72 crores) and after one year for Rs. 185.45 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 177.89 crores).

## 20. Current Borrowings

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Short Term Loans: | | |
| from banks (secured)* | - | 22.00 |
| | - | 22.00 |

* The Company has availed Working capital facility from ICICI bank, which is payable between 120 to 180 days from the date of disbursement, in single installment and carried an interest rate of 7.5% per annum (March 31, 2022: Rs 22 crores). The current working capital facility is valid till May 20, 2023. The working capital facility is secured with:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

## 21. Trade payables

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | |
| - Related parties [refer note 36(b)] | 181.28 | 34.74 |
| -Others* | 228.74 | 234.47 |
| | 446.04 | 306.64 |

*Includes bills payable of Rs. 0.11 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs 8.56 crore) towards goods and services , which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Company.

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

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier: | | |
| - Principal amount | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| - Interest thereon | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day. | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor | - | - |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.
Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due.
For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40

Refer note 32(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables.

## 22 Provisions

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Provision for employee benefits** | | | | |
| Provision for leave benefits [refer note 34(a)] | - | - | 32.52 | 32.92 |
| Provision for Gratuity [refer note 34(c)] | 3.06 | 6.59 | - | - |
| Provision for superannuation | - | - | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| **Others** | - | - | 119.73 | 119.73 |
| | 3.06 | 6.59 | 152.58 | 152.99 |

**Break up of financial liabilities**

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 16) | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 | - | - |
| Current Borrowings (refer note 20) | - | - | - | 22.00 |
| Trade Payables (refer note 21) | - | - | 446.04 | 306.64 |
| Lease liabilities (refer note 42(I)) | 8.59 | 10.51 | 3.99 | 3.89 |
| Other financial liabilities (refer note 17) | 1,305.09 | 1,168.65 | 1,561.10 | 1,434.76 |
| | 13,927.86 | 12,139.92 | 2,011.13 | 1,767.29 |

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

### 23. Revenue From Operations

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers [refer note 42 (m)]** | | |
| **Aeronautical (A)** | 937.63 | 627.40 |
| **Non - Aeronautical** | | |
| Duty free | 507.22 | 211.75 |
| Retail | 179.17 | 92.67 |
| Advertisement | 166.53 | 95.28 |
| Food and Beverages | 213.08 | 110.13 |
| Cargo | 336.10 | 331.43 |
| Ground Handling | 161.12 | 94.62 |
| Parking | 73.08 | 34.77 |
| Land and Space — Rentals | 537.20 | 497.03 |
| Others | 303.75 | 190.30 |
| Total Non -Aeronautical (B) | **2,477.25** | **1,657.98** |
| **Other operating revenue** | | |
| Revenue from commercial property development (C) | 575.09 | 628.69 |
| **TOTAL (A+B+C)** | 3,989.97 | 2,914.07 |

### 24. Other income

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost** | | |
| Bank deposits and others | 39.78 | 63.58 |
| Security deposits given | 0.72 | 1.01 |
| **Dividend income on non-current investments carried at cost** | 135.03 | 50.00 |
| **Other non-operating income** | | |
| Gain on sale of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Current investments-Mutual fund | 19.21 | 23.03 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | 1.09 | 0.98 |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | 6.50 | - |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | 0.36 | - |
| Profit on relinqushment of assets rights | 59.57 | - |
| Miscellaneous income | 2.04 | 4.67 |
| | 264.30 | 143.27 |

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds.

### 25. Employee Benefits Expense

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 222.20 | 203.43 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 16.00 | 13.58 |
| Gratuity expenses [refer note 34(c)] | 2.73 | 2.90 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 11.05 | 8.54 |
| | 251.98 | 228.45 |

### 26. Depreciation and amortization expense

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 641.24 | 573.14 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5) | 9.31 | 9.37 |
| Depreciation on Right to use the Asset [refer note 42(l)] | 5.24 | 5.78 |
| | 655.79 | 588.29 |

### 27. Finance Costs

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 575.17 | 557.48 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.31 | 181.99 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 75.73 | 73.35 |
| Other interest | 5.06 | 41.72 |
| Other borrowing costs | | |
| -Bank charges | 0.38 | 1.71 |
| -Other cost | 1.67 | 4.29 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | - | 1.94 |
| | 810.32 | 862.48 |

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. ★ New Delhi ★

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**28. Other expenses**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Utility expenses | 76.50 | 44.42 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 117.61 | 107.23 |
| Buildings | 41.10 | 30.57 |
| IT Systems | 34.26 | 39.95 |
| Others | 22.71 | 21.02 |
| Manpower hire charges | 145.51 | 139.55 |
| Airport Operator fees | 64.67 | 50.14 |
| Security related expenses | 20.88 | 23.42 |
| Insurance | 21.42 | 19.83 |
| Consumables | 24.90 | 27.99 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 104.45 | 67.96 |
| Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest [refer note 35(I)(h) and (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 45.53 | 35.93 |
| Rates and taxes | 19.57 | 14.41 |
| Rent (including lease rentals) | 5.60 | 2.59 |
| Advertising and sales promotion | 15.64 | 10.80 |
| Communication costs | 1.08 | 3.75 |
| Printing and stationery | 1.21 | 1.60 |
| Directors' sitting fees | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| Payment to auditors (refer note A below) | 1.08 | 0.73 |
| Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off | 0.56 | 0.29 |
| Non-current investments written Off | - | 0.10 |
| Exchange difference (net) | 0.75 | 1.85 |
| Corporate cost allocation | 68.33 | 66.32 |
| Collection charges (net) | 7.18 | 5.63 |
| Donations | 0.38 | 0.81 |
| CSR expenditure (refer note B below) | 4.42 | 3.67 |
| Property, plant and equipment written off | 12.50 | - |
| Loss on discard of Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment | - | 1.60 |
| Expenses of commercial property development | 32.84 | 9.11 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 5.60 | 4.54 |
| | 896.52 | 779.22 |

**A. Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)**
(Excluding Goods and service tax)

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **As Auditor** | | |
| Audit fee | 0.99 | 0.60 |
| Tax audit fee | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| **Other services** | | |
| - Other services (including certification fees) | - | - |
| -Reimbursement of expenses | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| | 1.08 | 0.73 |

**B. Details of CSR expenditure:**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year** | - | - |

**(b) Amount spent during the year ended:**

| | March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 4.42 | 4.42 |

**c) Amount spent during the year ended:**

| | March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 3.67 | 3.67 |

* Includes Rs 3.00 crores (March 31, 2022 : Rs 1.77 crores) contribution to GMR Varalaksmi Foundation for various CSR activities as approved by CSR committee [refer note 36(a) and 36 (c)]

**29. Exceptional items**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Reversal of lease revenue (net of annual fee to AAI) (Refer note 42(k) and 42(n)) | 54.14 | 325.16 |
| Interest receivable written off (Refer note 42 (b)) | - | 19.90 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(h)] | 5.16 | 33.37 |
| | 59.30 | 378.43 |

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**30. Components of other comprehensive income**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net) | (308.84) | 105.99 |
| Less: reclassified to statement of profit and loss | (1.07) | (304.84) |
| | (309.91) | (198.85) |

**31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

The following reflects the (loss)/ profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| (Loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders of the company | (284.86) | 17.68 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted) | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Earning per share (basic) (Rs) | (1.16) | 0.07 |
| Earning per Share (diluted) (Rs) | (1.16) | 0.07 |
| Face value per share (Rs) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

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## 32. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

### (a) Ageing schedules

### (i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

| As at March 31, 2023 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 2,541.73 | 2,542.07 | 1,479.21 | 1,519.87 | **8,082.88** |

| As at March 31, 2022 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 2,570.12 | 1,416.95 | 1,491.19 | 59.43 | **5,537.69** |

# No project is temporarily suspended.

**Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue**

| As at March 31, 2023 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| Phase-3A Project ^ | 7,766.09 | - | - | - |

^ Due to COVID-19 pandemic overall project completion date shifted from June'2022 to September'2023 and project cost increased from Rs. 10,550 crores to Rs 11,550 crores on account of additional interest during construction / expenditure during construction [refer note 42(o)].

| As at March 31, 2022 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| NIL | - | - | - | - |

### (ii) Trade Receivables

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 17.80 | 29.93 | 18.74 | 4.75 | 5.58 | **76.80** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | 0.51 | 0.01 | - | - | 1.99 | **2.51** |
| Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | (0.51) | (0.01) | - | - | (1.99) | **(2.51)** |
| **Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2023*** | - | **17.80** | **29.93** | **18.74** | **4.75** | **5.58** | **76.80** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

**As at March 31, 2022**

| | | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Not due** | **Less than 6 months** | **6 months -1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 124.10 | 13.29 | 8.57 | 8.49 | 4.53 | 158.98 |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | 0.61 | - | 0.11 | 1.32 | 2.04 |
| Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | (0.61) | - | (0.11) | (1.32) | (2.04) |
| **Trade Receivables as at March 31, 2022*** | - | **124.10** | **13.29** | **8.57** | **8.49** | **4.53** | **158.98** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

### (iii) Trade Payables

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Provisions | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 27.50 | 7.58 | 0.85 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | **36.02** |
| Others | 200.43 | 128.93 | 79.91 | 0.24 | 0.44 | 0.07 | **410.02** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**As at March 31, 2022**

| | Provisions | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 23.76 | 12.24 | 1.36 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 37.43 |
| Others | 204.64 | 45.21 | 17.55 | 0.48 | 0.89 | 0.44 | 269.21 |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**(b) Financial Ratios**

| Ratio | Numerator | Denominator | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | Variance % | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current ratio | Current assets | Current liabilities | 0.79 | 1.26 | -37% | In current year due to utilisation of funds for Phase 3A there is decrease in current assets |
| Debt-equity ratio | Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings+Lease liability] | Shareholder's equity | 7.11 | 4.64 | 53% | Due to increase in non- current borrowings during the year and decrease in shareholder's equity because of the current year losses. |
| Debt service coverage ratio | Earnings avaiable for debt services = [Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.] | Debt Service = [Interest, option premium & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments] | 0.90 | 1.03 | -13% | |
| Return on equity ratio | Net Profit after tax (including OCI)[1] | Average Shareholder's equity | -28.77% | -7.36% | 291% | On account of payment of annual fee to Airports Authority of India during the current year |
| Inventory turnover ratio[2] | Costs of materials consumed | Average inventories | Not applicable | Not applicable | | |
| Trade receivables turnover ratio | Revenue from operations[3] | Average trade receivables[4] | 11.74 | 5.20 | 126% | Reduction in trade receivables |
| Trade payables turnover ratio | Other expenses and annual fee to AAI | Average trade payables | 7.58 | 2.51 | 202% | On account annual fee to Airports Authority of India during the current year |
| Net capital turnover ratio | Revenue from operations | Working capital | -7.11 | 4.89 | -245% | Due to increase in the revenue for the current year and utilisation of funds for Phase 3A leading to decrease in the working capital. |
| Net profit ratio | Profit after tax | Revenue from operations | -7.14% | 0.61% | -1277% | Due to loss in current year as annual fee to Airports Authority of India accounted during the current year |
| Return on capital employed | Earnings before interest and tax | Capital employed [5] | 3.79% | 6.85% | -45% | During the current year due to increase in total debt and corresponding decrease in earnings before interest and tax due to accounting of annual fee to Airports Authority of India |
| Return on investment | Income generated from investments in equity instrument of Joint Venture and Associate Companies[6] | Weighted average investments[7] | 45.08% | 5.77% | 681% | Due to increase in receipt of dividend during the current year |
| Return on investment | Income generated from other investments [8] | Time weighted average investments | 6.04% | 4.26% | 42% | Due to increase in investment in higher yield investments in current year |

**Notes :**

[1] Profit after tax includes Other comprehensive income (OCI).

[2] Company is not into manufacturing/ sales of product, hence this ratio is not applicable for the company.

[3] Revenue from Operation does not included notional income of Rs 406.26 crores and Rs 535.93 crores in current and previous year respectively.

[4] Average trade receivables includes average unbilled revenue of Rs 187.30 crores and Rs 330.73 crores in current and previous year respectively.

[5] Capital Employed is Tangible Net Worth, Total Debt including Lease liabilities and Deffered tax liability.

[6] Dividend income received during the year after adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment.

[7] It is the gross value of investment without adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment..

[8] It includes income received from mutual funds, commercial papers and fixed deposits.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

(c) **Promoter Shareholding :-**

| Name of promoter | As at March 31, 2023 | | | As at March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |

(d) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(e) The Company has no transactions/balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management except below :

| Name of the Struck off Company | Nature of Transaction | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | Relationship with Struck off Company |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited | Write off of Investment | - | 0.10 | Subsidiary |

(f) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

(g) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(h) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) The Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

(j) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(k) The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

(l) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

## 33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's 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.

### 33.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the 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. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for period starting from April 1, 2022 for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2022. The impact has, accordingly, been duly accounted for in these Financial Statements.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract**

The Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

**Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical services. The management of the Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to DIAL. Company concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from DIAL, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical

Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Company.

**Annual Fee to AAI**

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of DIAL with certain specified exclusions.

Management of the Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss 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 MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits [refer note 35(I)(h) and (i) and 42(h)].

## 33.2 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 on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Taxes**

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

**Defined benefit plans**

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 34 (c).

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**Provision for Leave encashment**

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

**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. See Note 38, 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

**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.

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**34. Retirement and other employee Benefit:-**

**Employee Benefit:-**

**a) Leave Obligation**

The leave obligation cover the Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 32.52 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 32.92 crores) is presented as current in financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has recognised Rs. 16.00 crores (March 31, 2022: 13.58 crores) as an expenses and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Employer's contribution to** | | |
| Provident and other fund# | 12.15 | 9.71 |
| Superannuation fund* | 3.85 | 3.87 |
| **Total** | 16.00 | 13.58 |

# Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers (CPD) Rs. 0.51 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.56 Crore).

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.09 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.25 Crore).

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 1, 2022. The Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

Till previous year, the Company made contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Company's provident fund administered by a trust, required that if the board of the trustees were unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency should be made good by the Company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Company had settled the trust liability and contributed towards the deficiency.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there was no cumulative short-fall which had been provided in the standalone financial statements in previous year.

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Plan assets at the year end, at fair value | - | 181.43 |
| Present value of benefit obligation at year end | - | 171.63 |
| Net liability recognized in the balance sheet | - | - |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the deterministic Approach:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | - | 7.10% |
| Fund rate | - | 8.00% |
| PFO rate | - | 8.10% |
| Withdrawal rate | - | 5.00% |
| Mortality | - | Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult * |

*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective April 1, 2013.

**(c) Gratuity expense**

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

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:
Net employee benefit expense:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Service Cost | 2.55 | 2.66 |
| Past Service Cost | - | - |
| Net Interest Cost | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| **Total** | **2.73** | **2.90** |

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial loss due to DBO experience | 0.70 | 0.56 |
| Actuarial gain due to DBO financial assumptions changes | (0.42) | (0.61) |
| **Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period** | **0.28** | **(0.05)** |
| Return on plan assets less than discount rate | 1.54 | 0.17 |
| **Actuarial loss recognized in OCI** | **1.82** | **0.12** |

**Balance Sheet**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | (29.78) | (26.95) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 26.72 | 20.36 |
| **Benefit Liability** | **(3.06)** | **(6.59)** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 26.95 | 24.44 |
| Interest cost | 1.85 | 1.60 |
| Current service cost | 2.55 | 2.66 |
| Acquisition cost | (0.04) | 0.17 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (1.80) | (1.88) |
| Actuarial loss on obligation-experience | 0.70 | 0.57 |
| Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption | (0.42) | (0.61) |
| Closing defined benefit obligation | **29.78** | **26.95** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 20.36 | 20.91 |
| Acquisition Adjustment | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| Interest income on plan assets | 1.67 | 1.37 |
| Contributions by employer | 8.08 | 0.15 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (1.80) | (1.88) |
| Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate | (1.54) | (0.17) |
| Closing fair value of plan assets | **26.72** | **20.34** |

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 8.08 crores to gratuity fund during the year ending on March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.17 crore).

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) |
| Investments with insurer managed funds | 100 | 100 |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate (in %) | 7.30% | 7.10% |
| Salary escalation (in %) | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| Expected rate of return on assets | 7.00% | 7.30% |
| Attrition rate (in %) | 5.00% | 5.00% |

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assumptions** | **Discount rate** | |
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | (1.95) | (1.86) |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | 2.23 | 2.13 |

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

| Assumptions | Future Salary Increase | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 1.85 | 1.82 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (1.70) | (1.66) |

| Assumptions | Attrition rate | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 0.24 | 0.17 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (0.27) | (0.20) |

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

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2022:10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

| Year Ending | Amount |
|---|---|
| March 31, 2024 | 4.22 |
| March 31, 2025 | 2.73 |
| March 31, 2026 | 3.50 |
| March 31, 2027 | 3.24 |
| March 31, 2028 | 3.58 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 35. Commitments and Contingencies

### I. Contingent Liabilities: - claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:

| | Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department) * | 64.29 | 64.29 |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (e), (f) and (g) below] | 58.53 | 190.42 |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (a) below] | 38.41 | 38.41 |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (h) & (i) below] | | |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 54.02 crores.

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs.9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the company has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores. Accordingly, the Company has disclosed remaining amount of Rs. 38.41 crores in respect of financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2020 as contingent liability.

The Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to be keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Company, upon the Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Company and ignoring all contentions of the Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard

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on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Company till next hearing. Pending writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 1733.32 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 after considering amount paid by the Company , the Company had filed its additional affidavit for consideration for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 in present writ petition. The matter was heard on February 27, 2023 and Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Civil Aviation along with AAI sought 4 weeks time for filing affidavits and the court approved the request for it. The matter was heard was on May 25, 2023 and Hon'ble Court has directed both party to come with amicable solution. The hearing is adjourned to next date of July 27, 2023.

Basis internal assessment done by the management and legal advice obtained from external legal experts, the management believes that the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Company and the matter is now listed on September 19, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these Financial Statements.

c) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Company, the Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on August 8, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in the books of accounts.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in it's the Company's favour, the Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

d) The Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI has filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 3, 2023 for arguments.

e) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Company has replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Company has filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Company. The Company has filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2023. Further, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these financial statements.

f) The Commissioner of Service Tax, New Delhi had issued Six Show Cause Notices (SCN) and one addendum to SCN on the Company, proposing a demand of service tax aggregating to Rs. 275.53 crores (excluding interest and penalty) on the collection of Development Fee ("DF") from passengers in airport for the period from March, 2009 to September, 2013. Out of total demand of service tax of Rs 275.53 crores, service tax amounting to Rs 130.17 crores has already been paid by Company under protest. The Company replied to the show cause notice referred to above with appropriate authority and the issue was heard on merits on February 17, 2016. Subsequently, the Commissioner of Service Tax, has passed Order No. C.No.D III/ST/IV/16/Hqrs/Adjn/DIAL/153/2015/1862-ST dated July 12, 2016 confirming the demand of service tax of Rs. 262.06 crores (after giving cum duty effect) and out of the said demand has appropriated amount of Rs 130.17 crores already deposited by Company under protest towards service tax, and further imposed a penalty of Rs 131.89 crores in respect of this matter.

However, based on an internal assessment by Company in this regard, the management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on DF, as the DF is a statutory levy and is meant to bridge financing gap funding for the airport project. The collection of DF from passengers is not in lieu of provision of any service to them. Further, there is no service provider and service recipient relationship between the Company and the passengers paying DF. Service tax liability, if any arises on DF, shall be decided by AERA, keeping in view the final pronouncement of the matter.

The Company had filed an appeal against the order before CESTAT, New Delhi on October 10, 2016. The matter was concluded in final hearing held on December 04, 2018 and the decision is pronounced on January 18, 2019 in favour of the Company setting aside the order of the Commissioner levying service tax on ADF and penalty amounting to Rs. 262.06 crores. The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated January 18, 2019 passed by CESTAT in favour of the Company. The Company has filed counter affidavit on August 14, 2020. The matter was heard on various dates and final order was pronounced on May 19, 2023 in favour of the Company.

Accordingly, the amount of Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 131.89 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

g) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein the Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

h) The Company issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI that consequent to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, the entire aviation industry, particularly the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport has been adversely affected. It was specifically communicated that the said crisis has materially and adversely affected the business of the Company which in turn has directly impacted the performance of the Company's obligations under the Operations Management and Development Agreement ("OMDA") (including obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee) while the Company is continuing to perform its obligation to operate, maintain and manage the IGI Airport. The Company thereby invoked Force Majeure post outbreak of COVID-19 "A Pandemic" as provided under Article 16 of OMDA and claimed that it would not be in a position to perform its obligation to prepare Business Plan and pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual fee to AAI. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to the Company. Consequently, the Company is entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligations to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee to as notified to AAI. However, AAI has not agreed to such entitlement of the Company under OMDA. This has resulted in dispute between the Company and AAI and for the settlement of which, the Company has invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, the Company again requested AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, the Company approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of the Company, against AAI and ICICI Bank. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and the Company can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by the Company and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were closed in February and March 2023 and final order of Arbitration Tribunal is awaited.

Before the Company's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI has preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which is listed for consideration and arguments.

In compliance with the ad-interim order dated January 5 2021, AAI had not issued any certificate or instructions to the Escrow Bank from December 09, 2020 onwards regarding the amount of AAI Fee payable by the Company to AAI, as contemplated under the Escrow Agreement and the OMDA. Resultantly both pursuant to the ad-interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and in the absence of any certificate or instruction from AAI, the Escrow Bank has not transferred any amount pertaining to AAI Fee from Proceeds Account to AAI Fee Account of the Escrow Account from December 09, 2020 onwards.

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Basis the legal opinion obtained, the Company is entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it is not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Company had also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of the Company had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the company had already protested. Accordingly, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Company had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year 2020-21.

As an interim arrangement the Parties (the Company and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, have entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, the Company is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f. April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both the Company and AAI had filed copy of the agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement is entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

i) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market

The Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that, no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the Company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Company had shown aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though the Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year-ended March 31, 2022.

II. **Financial guarantees-** The Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

**III. Capital and Other Commitments:**

**i. Capital Commitments**:
The Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 1,575.75 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 475.49 crores (excluding GST)] at March 31, 2023 and Rs. 3,183.21 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 519.10 crores (excluding GST)] at March 31, 2022.

**ii. Other Commitments:**

a. As per the terms of OMDA, the Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 35(I)(h) & (i)].

b. In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Limited, the Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and equity shareholding of the Company & SELCO shall not be less than 26% for 10 years thereafter. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017.

c. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

d. During previous years, the Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2022) of USD 288.75 million, 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which have repayment due in February 2022, October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

| Option Value (in USD Mn) | Period | | Call spread range (INR/USD) | Total Premium Payable | Premium paid/adjusted till | Premium outstanding as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| 522.60 | December 6, 2016 | October 22, 2026 | 66.85 - 101.86 | 1,241.30 | 769.92 | 471.38 | 596.80 |
| 80.00* | February 8, 2017 | January 25, 2022 | 68.00 - 85.00 | 94.33 | 94.33 | - | - |
| 208.75* | January 25, 2018 | January 25, 2022 | 63.80 - 85.00 | 192.28 | 192.28 | - | - |
| 350.00 | June 24, 2019 | May 30, 2029 | 69.25-102.25 | 742.79 | 273.17 | 469.62 | 544.74 |
| 150.00 | February 27, 2020 | May 30, 2029 | 71.75-102.25 | 307.17 | 99.51 | 207.66 | 240.89 |

During the previous year, the Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings.

During the previous year, the Company had entered into "Coupon only hedge" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.
*During the previous year, the Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options of USD 288.75 million for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

**With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates**:

e. The Company has committed to provide financial support to Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (100% Subsidiary Company) to meet the liabilities of Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (Subsidiary Company), as and when required.
The Company has approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 have approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL is now struck-off and dissolved. Accordingly, the Company had written off the investments made in DAPL amounting to Rs 0.10 crore in its books of accounts on March 31, 2022.

f. The following investments have been pledged by the Company towards borrowings by these companies:

| Company Name | As at March 31, 2023 | | As at March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 | 18,853,703 | 188,537,030 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1,680,000 | 16,800,000 | 16,80,000 | 16,800,000 |

g. In respect of the Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

h. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Company and the Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for impairment on in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 5.16 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 33.37).

i. The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Not for Profit Organization). Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially for incorporation AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with shareholding of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International

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**36. Related Party Transactions**

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

| Description of relationship | Name of the related parties |
|---|---|
| Ultimate Holding Company (Group) | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| Intermediate Holding Company | GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited[5] |
| Holding Company | GMR Airports Limited |
| Subsidiary company | Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[1] |
| Associates | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited |
| | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited |
| | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited |
| | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | GMR Consulting services Private Limited |
| | GMR Aviation Private Limited |
| | Raxa Security Services Limited |
| | GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited |
| | GMR Highways Limited[6] |
| | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[3] |
| | GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited |
| | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | GMR Green Energy Limited |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited |
| Joint ventures | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited |
| | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited |
| | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited[4] |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | Airports Authority of India |
| | DIGI Yatra Foundation |
| | Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide |
| Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member | GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation |
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |
| | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited |
| Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists | GMR Varalaksmi Foundation |
| Key Management Personnel | Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman |
| | Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director |
| | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director |
| | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director |
| | Mr.Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021) |
| | Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021) |
| | Ms. Denitza Weismantel- Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Gunuputi Subba Rao- Non Executive Director (till May 24, 2021) |
| | Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel |
| | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director ( wef. September 20, 2021) |
| | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director ( wef. September 20, 2021) |
| | Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director (wef. September 06, 2022) |
| | Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director (till September 05, 2022) |
| | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director |
| | Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu -Independent Director (till September 20, 2021) |
| | Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran-Independent Director (till September 20, 2021) |
| | Mr. Anuj Aggarwal-Non Executive Director (AAI nominee) (till April 22, 2021) |
| | Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022) |
| | Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Mr. K. Vinayak Rao- Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. June 28,2021 to October 31,2022) |
| | Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer |
| | Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer |
| | Mr.Sushil Dudeja - Company Secretary (wef. May 24, 2021 to November 08, 2021) |
| | Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary (wef. November 09, 2021) |

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1.The Company had approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 had approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was now struk-off and dissolved.

2.The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,440 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has transferred 74 equity shares (i.e. 7.4% equity in DYF) to Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) on June 14, 2022.

3.GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited".

4. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 5.16 crores ( March 31, 2022, Rs. 33.37 crores).

5. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" from "GMR Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 15, 2022.

6. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL) and GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL) with GMR Highways Limited was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench vide its order dated August 03, 2022 with Appointed date of April 01, 2019. The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GTAEL and GTTEL on August 11, 2022 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

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**36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures** | | |
| **Investments in Unquoted Equity Share** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | 29.12 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 9.22 | 9.22 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 40.64 | 40.64 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 39.92 | 39.92 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 42.64 | 42.64 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 108.33 | 108.33 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Digi Yatra Foundation | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Provision for dimunition in value of Non-Current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 38.53 | 33.37 |
| **Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 1.20 | 0.03 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.10 | 1.34 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.65 | 1.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.09 |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.25 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| GMR Highways Limited | 1.14 | 4.71 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.78 | 1.87 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 2.84 | 2.96 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.26 | 0.12 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 2.77 | 2.44 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | - |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations And Maintenance Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.14 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 4.38 | 4.32 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.14 | 1.77 |
| GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation | 0.07 | 0.14 |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Unbilled receivables - Current** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 7.91 | 4.68 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 29.53 | 18.69 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 17.98 | 19.66 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.70 | (0.12) |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 12.92 | 32.12 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 1.82 |

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.60 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.86 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 1.01 | 0.01 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Assets - Non Current** | | |
| **Other recoverable from related parties** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.10 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.59 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.17 | 0.16 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Goa International Airport Limited | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.02 |
| | | |
| **Advances recoverable in cash or kind** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 2.22 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 62.31 | 6.82 |
| | | |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.05 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 84.50 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.37 | 0.10 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 28.55 | 3.92 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.45 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13.23 | 7.94 |

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**36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 0.70 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 37.80 | 8.68 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.25 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.28 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | - | 0.01 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 2.09 | 7.70 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.59 | 0.04 |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GEOKNO India Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 107.53 | 17.02 |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 35.35 | - |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 663.57 | 576.58 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - current** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.87 | 0.77 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.46 | 0.61 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.50 | 1.19 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 15.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 4.13 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.32 | 0.22 |
| | | |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - non current** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 19.28 | 43.69 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 204.32 | 180.30 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 55.97 | 45.05 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.73 | 0.64 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 14.71 | 13.11 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.40 | 4.83 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.08 | - |

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**36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Unearned Revenue - Current** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.53 | 0.22 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.31 | 0.33 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **Unearned Revenue - Non-Current** | | |
| **Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.68 | 7.59 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.56 | 1.59 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.57 | 0.58 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.98 | 6.31 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.69 | 13.48 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.13 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.24 | 0.44 |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.29 | 1.40 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 93.97 | 89.85 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 10.02 | 11.58 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.11 | 1.67 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 9.23 | 65.72 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 5.16 | 18.43 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.92 | - |
| **Other Liabilities** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.09 | - |
| **Other Current Liabilities** | | |
| **Capital creditors** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.06 | - |

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**36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Liabilites- Current** | | |
| **Advance From Customers- Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.21 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.25 | - |

**Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.**

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36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Non-current investments** | | |
| **Write off of Investment** | | |
| **Subsidiary** | | |
| Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited [refer note 35 (III) (ii) (e)] | - | 0.10 |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Received** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 19.00 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 1.55 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.07 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.08 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 2.79 | - |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Refunded** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 9.08 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.17 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 87.46 | - |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 15.17 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.33 | 4.58 |
| **Marketing Fund Billed** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.99 | 0.93 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 15.74 | 5.97 |
| **Marketing Fund Utilised** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.55 | 0.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.14 |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.98 | 8.54 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.74 | 0.74 |
| **Non-aeronautical revenue** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.62 | 2.20 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1.54 | 1.43 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.68 | 38.61 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.39 | 7.46 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 496.49 | 209.15 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 166.40 | 96.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 269.70 | 270.90 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 48.82 | 23.69 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 73.13 | 34.84 |

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36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 2.42 | 2.26 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | - |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 1.22 | 1.08 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 1.25 | 1.16 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.45 | 0.28 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 8.36 | - |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 2.35 | 0.58 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 2.43 | 2.26 |
| **Aeronautical Revenue** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Other Income** | | |
| **Dividend Income on Non-current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.81 | - |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 81.84 | 23.95 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 3.50 | 2.75 |
| **Associastes** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 43.68 | 23.30 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 4.20 | - |
| **Profit on relinqushment of assets rights** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 59.57 | - |
| **Discounting income** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 6.50 | - |
| **Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.65 | 1.64 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.72 | 7.98 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.85 | 6.40 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.87 | 13.73 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 1.56 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.42 | - |
| **Other Revenue** | | |
| **Interest Income-Others** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 0.06 |

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36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 20.61 | 20.08 |
| **Annual Fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 1,857.67 | 192.70 |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India [refer note 35 (I) (h) & (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| **Bad Debts Written Off** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Expenditure write back** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.33 | - |
| **Consultancy Charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.69 | 1.51 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 5.85 | 5.20 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.64 | 0.61 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 3.07 | 4.79 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 22.36 | 19.84 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 1.58 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.41 | - |
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.00 | 1.77 |
| **Finance Cost** | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 5.13 | - |
| **Rent** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.23 | - |
| **Employee benefit expenses** | | |
| **Training expenses** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.28 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | - |
| **Manpower hire charges** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 63.68 | 55.58 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 1.59 | - |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

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**36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.03 | - |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.76 | - |
| **Airport Operator fees** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 64.67 | 50.14 |
| **Corporate Cost Allocation** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 20.65 | 26.49 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 47.68 | 39.84 |
| **Security related expenses** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 23.80 | 25.94 |
| **Hire Charges-Equipments** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.14 | - |
| **Utility Expenses** | | |
| **Electricity charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 118.61 | 88.65 |
| **Electricity charges recovered** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 9.56 | 9.28 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 1.56 | 12.44 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.80 | 3.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.45 | 9.21 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 4.19 | 3.76 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 12.29 | 8.96 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.17 | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)3 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 14.05 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.02 | - |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 14.58 | 14.75 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.23 | 0.12 |
| **Water charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.10 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.95 | 0.64 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.36 | 0.73 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.01 | 3.80 |

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36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.36 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 4.96 | - |
| | | |
| **Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.09 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.78 | - |
| | | |
| **Airport Entry Fees Recovered** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.05 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.03 | - |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **BID Award Cost Recovered** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.50 | - |
| | | |
| **Recovery of Collection Charges** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 5.24 | 1.40 |
| | | |
| **Directors' sitting fees** | | |
| **Key Management Personnel** | | |
| Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu | - | 0.02 |
| Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran | - | 0.02 |
| Mr. G. Subba Rao | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. K. Vinayak Rao | 0.01 | - |
| Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan | - | - |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.02 | - |
| Ms. Vidya | 0.01 | - |
| | | |
| **Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.33 | 2.21 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.53 | 1.15 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.64 | 0.61 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.38 | 0.09 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.87 | 0.81 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.82 | 0.81 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.60 | 0.63 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.01 |
| **Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | - | 0.02 |
| GMR Megawide CEBU Airport Corporation | | 0.14 |

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**36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Highways Limited | 0.04 | - |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.08 | - |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.09 | - |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.01 | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.34 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.01 |
| | | |
| **Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.70 | 0.32 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.25 | 0.34 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.26 | - |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.01 |
| Kakinada SEZ Limited | - | 0.10 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | - |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | - | 0.06 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.01 | - |
| | | |
| **Exceptional items** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 35 (III)(ii)(h)] | 5.16 | 33.37 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 32.37 | - |

**Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.**

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Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

**36 (d) Interest in significant investment in subsidiary, joint ventures and associates:**

| Name of Entities | Relationship | Ownership interest | Date of incorporation | Country of incorporation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited [refer note 35 (III) (ii) (e)]* | Subsidiary | 100.00% | May 22, 2007 | India |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | Associate | 26.00% | June 18, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | Joint Venture | 49.90% | July 07, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | Associate | 49.90% | February 11, 2010 | India |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | Associate | 40.00% | December 04, 2009 | India |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | Associate | 49.90% | June 01, 2010 | India |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation [Refer note 35 (III) (ii) (i)] | Associate | 14.80% | February 20, 2019 | India |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [Refer note 35 (III) (ii) (h)] | Joint Venture | 20.14% | September 11, 2017 | India |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | Joint Venture | 26.00% | August 11, 2009 | India |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | Joint Venture | 50.00% | June 28, 2007 | India |

* During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited had been struck off in Registrar of Companies and now stand dissolved.

**Terms and Condition of transaction with related parties:**

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Outstanding balances at the reporting date are secured/ unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had written off investment in Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited for Rs. 0.10 crores as it had been struck off

During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Company has created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited for Rs. 5.16 crores (March 31, 2022: 33.37). This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

**Commitments with related parties:**

The commitments in respect of related parties are provided in note 35(III)(ii) above, forming part of these financial statements.

**Transactions with key management personnel**

The transaction with key management personnel includes the payment of directors sitting fees and managerial remuneration, which are provided in note 36(c) above. There are no other transactions with Key management personnel.

## 37. Segment Information

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 the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 42 (m).

**Major customers:** Revenue from one customer of the Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 496.49 crores (March 31, 2022: Nil).

## 38. 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 the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

| Particulars | Carrying value | | Fair value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
| **Financial Assets** | | | | |
| Investments | 249.45 | 254.61 | 249.45 | 254.61 |
| Current investment | 914.25 | 775.65 | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| Trade receivables | 76.80 | 158.98 | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 279.09 | 1,282.93 | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 47.27 | 216.63 | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| Other financial assets (current and non-current) | 1,847.57 | 1,372.85 | 1,847.57 | 1,372.85 |
| **Total** | **3,414.43** | **4,061.65** | **3,414.43** | **4,061.65** |
| **Financial Liabilities** (carried at amortised cost) | | | | |
| Trade payables | 446.04 | 306.64 | 446.04 | 306.64 |
| Borrowings ( current and non-current) | 12,614.18 | 10,982.76 | 12,614.18 | 10,982.76 |
| Lease liabilities ( current and non-current) | 12.58 | 14.40 | 12.58 | 14.40 |
| Other financial liabilities ( current and non-current) | 2,866.19 | 2,603.41 | 2,889.31 | 2,628.46 |
| **Total** | **15,938.99** | **13,907.22** | **15,962.11** | **13,932.27** |

The management of the company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

The Fair value of the other 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 liquidated state, the following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

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**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:

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, 2023, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

**39. Fair value hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2023 | 408.39 | 408.39 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges- Call spread option | March 31, 2023 | 1,065.92 | - | 1,065.92 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,474.31** | **408.39** | **1,065.92** | - |

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

*(This space is intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022 :

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2022 | 357.90 | 357.90 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2022 | 723.01 | - | 723.01 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,080.91** | **357.90** | **723.01** | **-** |

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

## 40. Risk Management

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. 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 that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

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, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2023.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 35 (I).

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

**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 is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Company are at fixed rate of interest.

**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 taken from banks. However, the Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

**Cash flow hedges**

Foreign exchange call spread options 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 designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | 1,065.92 | - | 723.01 | - |

As at March 31, 2023 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 652.16 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2022, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 304.84 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss. Further, net loss of Rs 1.05 crores has been reclassified to standalone statement of profit and loss on settlement of USD 288.75 million call spread option.

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit/ (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax | |
| **USD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/USD- Increase by 5% | (2.25) | (2.90) |
| INR/USD- decrease by 5% | 2.25 | 2.90 |
| | | |
| **EURO Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/EURO- Increase by 5% | (0.23) | (0.15) |
| INR/EURO- decrease by 5% | 0.23 | 0.15 |
| | | |
| **GBP Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/GBP Increase by 5% | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| INR/GBP- decrease by 5% | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| | | |
| **AED Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AED Increase by 5% | (0.04) | - |
| INR/AED- decrease by 5% | 0.04 | - |
| | | |
| **AUD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CHF Increase by 5% | (0.00) | - |
| INR/ CHF - decrease by 5% | 0.00 | - |
| | | |
| **CAD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CAD Increase by 5% | (0.01) | - |
| INR/ CAD - decrease by 5% | 0.01 | - |

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### Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 22.00 crores) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

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

| Particulars | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2023** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 8,551.30 | 4,108.50 | **12,659.80** |
| Trade payables | - | 446.04 | - | - | - | **446.04** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.31 | 3.74 | 9.76 | - | **14.81** |
| Other financial liabilities | 20.44 | 1,201.89 | 334.20 | 350.42 | 3,028.67 | **4,935.62** |
| **Total** | **20.44** | **1,649.24** | **337.94** | **8,911.48** | **7,137.17** | **18,056.27** |
| | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 7,218.02 | 3,789.62 | **11,007.64** |
| Current borrowings | - | 22.00 | - | - | - | **22.00** |
| Trade payables | - | 306.64 | - | - | - | **306.64** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.34 | 3.83 | 11.67 | - | **16.84** |
| Other financial liabilities | 31.15 | 1,164.74 | 250.66 | 328.12 | 3028.24 | **4,802.91** |
| Total | **31.15** | **1,494.72** | **254.49** | **7,557.81** | **6,817.86** | **16,156.03** |

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 16.

### 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 other financial assets) 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 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.

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Financial instruments 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.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

**Collateral**

As at March 31, 2023 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

## 41. 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 Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year.

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Long term borrowings (including current maturities) | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 |
| Current borrowings | - | 22.00 |
| **Total Borrowings (I)** | **12,614.18** | **10,982.76** |
| Less: | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| (ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| (iii) Current investments | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| **Total cash & investments (II)** | **1,240.61** | **2,275.21** |
| **Net debts (A)= I-II** | **11,373.57** | **8,707.55** |
| Share Capital | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other Equity | (674.48) | (77.89) |
| **Total Equity (B)** | **1,775.52** | **2,372.11** |
| **Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)** | **13,149.08** | **11,079.66** |
| **Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)** | **86.50%** | **78.59%** |

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

## 42. Other Disclosures

**(a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Company to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

The Company's appeal against the second control period ("CP2") is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, the Company in respect of the Company order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Company has agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The matter is being sub judice at TDSAT.

**(b)** The Company had a receivable of Rs. 28.58 crores as at March 31, 2022 (including unbilled receivables) from Air India Limited and its subsidiaries namely Indian Airlines Limited, Airline Allied Services Limited and Air India Express Limited collectively referred as 'Air India'. The Air India is privatized w.e.f. January 27, 2022 and control is transferred to Tata Sons by Government of India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had received Rs. 148.16 crores (including GST) towards interest agreed to be paid by Air India Limited. Pursuant to the interest settlement with Air India during the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the company had reversed interest receivable of Rs 19.90 crores in statement of profit & loss and shown as part of exceptional item. In view of continuous reduction in the overdue quarter on quarter, the Company considers its due from Air India as good and fully recoverable.

**(c) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date are as under:**

| | March 31, 2023 | | | March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Amount (Rs. in crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crores** | **Amount (Rs. In crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crores** |
| **Trade Payables** | 4.64 | EUR | 0.05 | 2.92 | EUR | 0.03 |
| | 0.13 | GBP | 0.00 | 0.43 | GBP | 0.00 |
| | 12.10 | USD | 0.15 | 1.92 | USD | 0.03 |
| | 0.05 | AUD | 0.00 | 0.04 | AUD | 0.00 |
| | 0.79 | AED | 0.04 | 0.03 | AED | 0.00 |
| | 0.19 | CAD | 0.00 | - | CAD | - |
| **Other Current Financial Liabilities** | 32.96 | USD | 0.40 | 55.61 | USD | 0.73 |

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

**Closing exchange rates in Rs:**

| Currency | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 89.443 | 84.220 |
| GBP | 101.648 | 99.455 |
| SGD | 61.793 | 55.970 |
| USD | 82.17 | 75.793 |
| AUD | 55.025 | 56.743 |
| AED | 22.373 | 20.635 |
| CAD | 60.668 | 60.490 |

**(d) Additional information:**

i) Earnings in foreign currency (On accrual basis, excluding GST)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines) | 70.03 | 25.18 |

ii) CIF value of imports (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Import of capital goods | 38.28 | 0.94 |
| Import of stores and spares | 1.90 | 0.90 |
| **Total** | 40.18 | 1.84 |

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to statement of profit & loss (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 259.70 | 330.97 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 16.52 | 15.87 |
| Finance costs | - | 0.89 |
| Other expenses | 1.91 | 0.88 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 1.26 | 2.73 |
| **Total** | **279.39** | **351.34** |

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 271.18 | 253.81 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 5.98 | 5.94 |
| Finance costs (Other borrowing cost including amount debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised) | - | 0.17 |
| **Total** | **277.16** | **259.92** |

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v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2022** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **%** | **Amount** | % | Amount |
| Imported | 6.92 | 2.05 | 4.22 | 1.02 |
| Indigenous | 93.08 | 27.55 | 95.78 | 23.16 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **29.60** | **100.00** | **24.18** |

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | | **For the year ended March 31, 2022** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **%** | **Amount** | % | Amount |
| Imported | 61.19 | 1.34 | 60.52 | 1.21 |
| Indigenous | 38.81 | 0.85 | 39.48 | 0.79 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **2.19** | **100.00** | **2.00** |

**(e)** The Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, the Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case the Company towards development of any infrastructure facility does not utilize any portion of the advance development cost, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2023** | **As at March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| ADC Funds Received * | 953.85 | 848.85 |
| Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC) | 689.80 | 637.39 |
| Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities" | 264.05 | 211.46 |

* During the year March 31, 2023, the company has received Rs 105 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 168.71 crores) for common infra development from Developers.

**(f)** Based on the legal opinion taken, the management is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. The Company had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by the Company from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 months from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on Feb., 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

DIAL has partly concluded its arguments which will further continue on next date of hearing scheduled for 26 May, 2023.

**(g)** The Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Company. As at March 31, 2023, the Company has accounted for Rs. 229.23 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 196.30 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 183.48 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 155.66 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2023 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 45.74 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40.63 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy.

**(h)** The Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under :

| Description | Incomes forming part of | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction income from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 32.84 | 9.11 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 44.01 | 36.40 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires | Sale of services – Non Aeronautical | 69.88 | 71.41 |
| Discounting on profit on relinquishment of assets rights | Other income | 40.43 | - |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | Other income | 1.09 | - |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | Other income | 6.50 | - |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given | Other income | 0.72 | 0.98 |

Other income of Rs. 59.57 crores (Rs. 100 crores as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

However, the Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

| Description | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 259.52 | 419.00 |
| Annual fees to AAI | 119.36 | 192.70 |

Further, the Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

**(i)** As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, the Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2023.

**(j)** 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 under Section.17(5) (c ) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was 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 paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. The Company (the company) is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refuelling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, the company in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited DIAL has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said the input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by the company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates and upon mentioning the Court has directed to list the batch matters for hearing on merits in last week of July,2023 within first five matters, it may be listed accordingly. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 will be heard together.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and currently being recognised as CWIP, the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works needs to be capitalised during the period ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 997.13 crores accumulated till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 754.78 crores) has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year 2022-23.

(k) The Company has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay DIAL for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised the Company not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rate and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). DIAL has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT arbitrarily, which is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by DIAL and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

In view of the above, the Company has decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and has disclosed the amount of Rs. 54.14 as an "Exceptional item" in these financial statements.

(l) **Leases**

**Company as lessee**

The Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 9.96 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 6.93 crores).

**Right of use assets:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)** | **March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Right of use assets** | **12.26** | **18.04** |
| Additions during the year | 1.08 | - |
| Modifications during the year | 2.70 | - |
| Depreciation during the year | (5.24) | (5.78) |
| **Closing Right of use assets** | **10.80** | **12.26** |

**Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)** | **March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Lease liability** | **14.40** | **18.01** |
| Additions | 1.02 | - |
| Modifications during the year | 2.15 | - |
| Interest for the year | 1.34 | 1.68 |
| Repayment made during the year | (6.33) | (5.29) |
| **Closing Lease liability** | **12.58** | **14.40** |

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **within 1 year** | **1-3 years** | **3-5 years** | **Above 5 years** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2023** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.99 | 5.91 | 2.68 | - | **12.58** |
| Interest payments | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.19 | - | **2.23** |
| **Year ended March 31, 2022** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.89 | 9.35 | 1.16 | - | **14.40** |
| Interest payments | 1.27 | 1.15 | 0.02 | - | **2.44** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on right of use asset | 5.24 | 5.78 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 1.34 | 1.68 |
| Expenses related to low value assets and short term lease (included under other expenses) | 0.27 | 0.59 |
| **Total amount recognized in statement of profit & loss account** | **6.55** | **8.05** |

### Operating lease: Company as lessor

The Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 23) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Income Received during the year | 547.59 | 493.69 |
| **Receivables on non- cancelable leases** | | |
| Not later than one year | 564.96 | 577.68 |
| Later than one year but not later than five year | 2,523.92 | 2,558.78 |
| Later than five year | 23,351.69 | 24,559.90 |

### (m) Revenue

For the year ended March 31, 2023, revenue from operations includes Rs. 145.50 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 30.86 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 937.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,989.97** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

| | March 31, 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 627.40 | 1,657.98 | 628.69 | **2,914.07** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **627.40** | **1,657.98** | **628.69** | **2,914.07** |

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 906.00 | - | - | **906.00** |
| Services transferred over time | 31.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,083.97** |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

| | March 31, 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 581.37 | - | - | 581.37 |
| Services transferred over time | 46.03 | 1,657.99 | 628.69 | 2,332.70 |
| **Total** | **627.40** | **1,657.98** | **628.69** | **2,914.07** |

**Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue as per contracted price | 3,989.97 | 2,914.07 |
| Adjustments:<br>- Significant financing component | - | - |
| **Total** | **3,989.97** | **2,914.07** |

**(n)** The Company had entered into Development agreements with five developers collectively referred as Bharti Reality SPV's ("Developers") on March 28, 2019 ("Effective date") granting the Developers the right during the term for developing 4.89 million square feet commercial space from the Effective Date subject to the receipt of applicable permits. As per the terms of Development agreements, the Company was entitled to receive interest free refundable security deposit ("RSD"), advance development cost ("ADC") and the annual lease rent ("ALR") in certain manner and at certain times as stated in the respective development agreements.

With respect to the receipt of applicable permits, the approval of Concept Master Plan ("CMP") was received from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) in March 2021. Thereafter, a sudden surge in Covid-19 cases emerged in India affecting the entire economy. Accordingly, the Company was not in a position to effectuate the transaction and seek payment of ALR, balance amount of RSD and ADC from the Developers until August 2021.

On August 27, 2021, basis the CMP, the Company had entered into certain modifications w.r.t. area and date of commencement of lease rental for the three Developers. As per amended agreements, lease rentals have started with effect from September 1, 2021 for modified area of 2.73 million square feet (approx.).

Accordingly, considering the above and the amendment with three Developers as Lease Modification, lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 678.04 crores accrued until August 2021shall be carried forward to balance lease period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Consequently, the Company has also carried forward the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 211.35 crores corresponding to straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 which will get adjusted in future in line with Lease receivables.

In respect of Development agreements with two Developers for balance area of 2.16 million square feet (approx.), the asset area would be identified by the Company not later than February 28, 2023, as per mutual understanding vide agreement dated August 27, 2021. Accordingly, all payments would be due basis the handover of asset area. Pending identification of asset area and effectiveness of lease, the Company had reversed the lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 462.33 crores pertaining to these two developers recognized earlier until August 2021 in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Further, the Company had also reversed the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 144.11 crores corresponding to the straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 recognized earlier until August 2021. Further, the Company had also made the required adjustments of RSD as per Ind AS 109, reversing the discounting impact amounting to Rs. 6.94 crores in statement of profit & loss. The net amount of Rs. 325.16 crores is disclosed as an "Exceptional item" in statement of profit & loss in March 31, 2022.

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दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**(o)** During the year 2018-19, company had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. The company has incurred the following costs towards construction of phase 3A works.

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred # | 8,113.02 | 5,343.97 |
| Capital advance outstanding | 337.03 | 451.29 |
| **Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)** | **8,450.06** | **5,795.26** |
| Interest cost during construction (IDC) | 1,678.43 | 1,121.75 |
| Less:- Income on surplus investments | (333.64) | (250.03) |
| Net IDC (B) | **1,344.78** | **871.72** |
| **Total Cost* (A+B)** | **9,794.84** | **6,666.98** |

* Out of above, Assets amounting to Rs. 1,691.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 846.88 crores) has been put to use for operations as on March 31, 2023.

# During the current year, the Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2023 for Rs. 945.81 crores [refer note 42 (j) also].

The Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the company.

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefit expenses | 54.83 | 41.48 |
| Manpower hire charges | 38.91 | 27.23 |
| Professional consultancy | 6.05 | 5.43 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 6.58 | 4.37 |
| Insurance | 4.55 | 2.91 |
| Others | 10.89 | 6.07 |
| **Total** | **121.81** | **87.49** |

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**(p)** The audited standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 reflected excess of current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 560.89 crore and losses from continuing operations after tax amounting to Rs. 284.86 crore. The management of the Company is of the view that this is situational in nature due to ongoing Phase 3A expansion project, since net worth of the Company is positive and management has taken various initiative to further strengthen its liquidity position including raising finances from various financial institutions, strategic investors , business plans of the Company and other strategic initiatives to meet its financial obligations including for Phase 3A expansion project, to improve net current assets and its cash flows in an orderly manner.

**(q)** Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these Financial Statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place : New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S. Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686
Place : New Delhi

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239
Place: New Delhi

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

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Chartered Accountants
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K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001,India

**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

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

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the associates and joint ventures, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures, as at 31 March 2023, 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 Opinion**

3. 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 Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 15 of the Other Matter section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

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

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments**<br><br>*Refer note 3(r) for the accounting policy and note 7, 39 and 40 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated financial statements<br><br>The Holding company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the long-term bonds issued in foreign currency.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.<br><br>We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view the aforesaid significant judgements, assumptions and complexity involved. | Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of Holding Company's key internal controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting;<br>• Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship;<br>• Considered the consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;<br>• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;<br>• 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;<br>• Involved our valuation specialist to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results;<br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **Capitalisation for airport expansion**<br><br>*Refer note 3(f) for the accounting policy and Note 44(o) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.*<br><br>The Holding Company is in the process of expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport') with a plan to incur an amount of INR 11,550.00 crores. Till 31 March 2023, the Holding Company has incurred ₹ 9,457.81 crores (excluding capital advances) as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion. | Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs.<br>• Reviewed management's capitalization policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment.<br>• Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors.<br>• Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs.<br>• Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Holding Company's accounting policy.<br><br>Further, the tariff determination by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') for control periods for 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 regulated asset base of the Holding Company, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy.<br><br>Such, the aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs.<br><br>Owing to the above factors, we have identified this as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure incurred during the year. | capitalization is as per Holding company's accounting policy.<br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)**<br><br>*Refer note 36(I)(h) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated financial statements.<br><br>The Holding Company has ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2022 for which the Holding Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of Ind AS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective. | Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.<br>• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, and held discussions with the management of the Holding Company to understand management's assessment of the matter;<br>• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing |

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**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001,India**

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| The outcome of such litigation /arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.<br><br>The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation. | litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.<br>• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS. |

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

6. 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. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

7. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Holding Company including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its associates and 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 Holding Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate

internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

9. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Holding Company and of its associates and joint ventures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Holding Company and its associates and 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 Holding Company and its associates and 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/ financial statements of the entities or business activities within the Holding Company, and its associates and 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 financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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**

15. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net loss after tax of Rs. (14.23) crores and other comprehensive income of Rs. (0.05) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 associate and 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These annual financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates and joint ventures is based solely on the audit reports of such other auditors.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 8.18 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associate and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 152.94 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs (0.10) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associates and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

16. 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 15, on separate financial statements of the associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 5 associate companies and 4 joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

17. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 15 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 and covered under the Act we report that:

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

| S.No | Name | CIN | Holding Company / subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture | Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Delhi International Airport Limited | U63033DL2006PLC146936 | Holding Company | 3(vii)(a) |
| 2. | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | U40101HP2008PTC030971 | Joint Venture | 3(ix) |
| 3. | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | U63030DL2010PTC198985 | Associate | 3(iii)(c) |

18. 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 associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

   a) We have sought and 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,

   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) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company its associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure 2' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

   i. the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures as detailed in note 36, 42(2) and 43(2) to the consolidated financial statements;

   ii. the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;

   iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its associate companies and joint venture companies during the year ended 31 March 2023;

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

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

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

v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the associate companies and joint venture companies during the year ended 31 March 2023 and until the date of this audit report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act. Further, final dividend paid by the joint venture company during the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

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

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

Danish Ahmed

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNC7934

**Place**: New Delhi
**Date**: 26 May 2023

For **K.S. Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

H.S.S. Gupta

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQX3924

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
**Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,**
**Gurugram 122002, India**

**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001, India**

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

**Annexure 2**

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company') and its associates and joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate companies and 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 associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to 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 associate 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 ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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Chartered Accountants
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Bengaluru – 560001,
India



5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

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

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the associate companies and joint venture companies, the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**Other Matter**

1. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net loss after tax of Rs. (14.23) crores and other comprehensive income of Rs. (0.05) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 associate and 2 joint ventures, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have not been audited by us. These internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint ventures as aforesaid,

K. S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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India

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)**

under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such associate companies and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies.

The consolidated financial statements includes the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 8.18 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associate and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 152.94 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs (0.10) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNC7934

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQX3924

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | Notes | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 6,453.31 | 6,142.50 |
| Capital work in progress | 44(o) | 8,082.88 | 5,537.69 |
| Intangible assets | 5 | 355.25 | 364.19 |
| Right-of-use asset | 44(l) | 10.80 | 12.26 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 42 and 43 | 544.34 | 532.65 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investment | 6.1 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 7 | 1,257.41 | 1,134.43 |
| Other non-current assets | 8 | 2,163.65 | 2,860.71 |
| Non-current tax assets | | 10.48 | 5.06 |
| | | **18,878.13** | **16,589.50** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 10 | 5.53 | 7.23 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 6.2 | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| (ii) Trade receivables | 11 | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 12 | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| (iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| (v) Other financial assets | 7 | 590.16 | 238.42 |
| Other current assets | 8 | 177.06 | 220.23 |
| | | **2,090.15** | **2,900.07** |
| **Total Assets** | | **20,968.29** | **19,489.57** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 14 | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other equity | | | |
| (i) Retained earnings | 15 | 3.32 | 273.14 |
| (ii) Cash flow hedge reserve | 15 | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| | | **2,070.42** | **2,650.16** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 16 | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 44(l) | 8.59 | 10.51 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 17 | 1,305.09 | 1,168.65 |
| Deferred revenue | 18 | 2,130.44 | 2,210.41 |
| Provisions | 22 | 3.06 | 6.59 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 9 | - | - |
| Other non-current liabilities | 19 | 185.45 | 177.89 |
| | | **16,246.81** | **14,534.81** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 20 | - | 22.00 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 44(l) | 3.99 | 3.89 |
| (iii) Trade payables | 21 | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 410.02 | 269.21 |
| (iv) Other financial liabilities | 17 | 1,561.10 | 1,434.76 |
| Deferred revenue | 18 | 190.70 | 192.04 |
| Other current liabilities | 19 | 296.65 | 192.28 |
| Provisions | 22 | 152.58 | 152.99 |
| | | **2,651.06** | **2,304.60** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **18,897.87** | **16,839.41** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **20,968.29** | **19,489.57** |

Summary of significant accounting policies — 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
**For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
**For K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

M.S.S.

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | | Notes | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Revenue** | | | |
| | Revenue from operations | 23 | 3,989.97 | 2,914.07 |
| | Other income | 24 | 129.27 | 93.27 |
| | **Total revenue** | | 4,119.24 | 3,007.34 |
| **II** | **Expenses** | | | |
| | Annual fee to Airports Authority of Iddia (AAI) | | 1,857.67 | 192.70 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 25 | 251.98 | 228.45 |
| | Depreciation and amortisation expense | 26 | 655.79 | 588.29 |
| | Finance costs | 27 | 810.32 | 862.48 |
| | Other expenses | 28 | 896.53 | 779.22 |
| | **Total expenses** | | 4,472.29 | 2,651.14 |
| **III** | **(Loss)/ profit before exceptional items and share of profit of associates and joint ventures [(I)-(II)]** | | (353.05) | 356.20 |
| **IV** | **Exceptional items** | 29 | 54.14 | 396.66 |
| **V** | **Loss before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax [(III)-(IV)]** | | **(407.19)** | **(40.46)** |
| **VI** | Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | 42 and 43 | 146.89 | 116.49 |
| **VII** | **(Loss)/ profit before tax expense [(V)+(VI)]** | | **(260.30)** | **76.03** |
| | **Tax expense** | 9 | | |
| | Current tax | | - | 10.46 |
| | Current tax - earlier years | | 7.55 | - |
| | Deferred tax credit | | - | (90.75) |
| | Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | | - | (0.37) |
| **VIII** | **Total tax expense** | | **7.55** | **(80.66)** |
| **IX** | **(Loss)/profit for the year [(VII)-(VIII)]** | | **(267.85)** | **156.69** |
| **X** | **Other comprehensive income** | | | |
| **A** | **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | 35(c) | (1.82) | (0.12) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| **B** | **Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures** | 42 and 43 | (0.15) | (0.14) |
| **C** | **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Net movement of cash flow hedges | 30 | (309.91) | (198.85) |
| | Incomo tax effect | | - | - |
| | **Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B+C)** | | **(311.88)** | **(199.11)** |
| | **Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) [(IX)+(X)]** | | **(579.73)** | **(42.42)** |
| | **Earning per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 10)]** | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 31 | **(1.09)** | **0.64** |
| | (2) Diluted | 31 | **(1.09)** | **0.64** |

Summary of significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
**For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
**For K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

M.S.S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड * Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

**(1) As at March 31, 2023**

| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**(2) As at March 31, 2022**

| Balance as at April 1, 2021 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2021 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**B. Other Equity**

**(1) As at March 31, 2023**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 15) | Share of other comprehensive income (OCI) of associates and joint ventures | | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | 273.50 | (0.36) | (72.98) | 200.16 |
| Loss for the year | (267.85) | - | - | (267.85) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.82) | (0.15) | (309.91) | (311.88) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2023** | **3.83** | **(0.51)** | **(382.89)** | **(379.57)** |

**(2) As at March 31, 2022**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 15) | Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures | | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2021 | 116.93 | (0.22) | 127.29 | 244.00 |
| Profit for the year | 156.69 | - | - | 156.69 |
| Reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | - | - | (1.05) | (1.05) |
| Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | - | - | (0.37) | (0.37) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (0.12) | (0.14) | (198.85) | (199.11) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2022** | **273.50** | **(0.36)** | **(72.98)** | **200.16** |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| (Loss)/ profit before tax | (260.30) | 76.03 |
| Adjustment to reconcile (loss)/ profit before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 655.79 | 588.29 |
| Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off | 0.56 | 0.29 |
| Reversal of lease revenue (Refer note 44(k) and 44(n)) | 54.14 | 325.16 |
| Interest receivable written off (Refer note 44 (b)) | - | 19.90 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 36 III (viii)] | - | 51.60 |
| Non-current investment written off (Refer note 32(d)) | - | 0.10 |
| Interest income on deposits/current investment | (40.50) | (63.58) |
| Exchange differences unrealised (net) | 0.75 | 1.85 |
| Gain on sale of current investments - Mutual fund | (19.21) | (23.03) |
| Loss on discard of capital work in progress and property, plant and equipments | 12.50 | 1.60 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment | (0.36) | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | (59.57) | - |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | (146.89) | (116.49) |
| Interest on borrowings | 575.17 | 557.48 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.31 | 181.99 |
| Other borrowing costs | 1.67 | 4.29 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | - | 1.94 |
| Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 0.62 | 0.90 |
| Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI) [refer note 36(I) (h) and (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 75.73 | 73.35 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | (113.91) | (107.81) |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (1.09) | (0.98) |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | (6.50) | |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **880.91** | **1,616.09** |
| Working capital adjustment: | | |
| Change in non-current financial liabilities | 93.25 | 287.27 |
| Change in non-current deferred revenue | 33.95 | 452.78 |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | 7.56 | 130.18 |
| Change in non-current provisions | (3.52) | 3.06 |
| Change in trade payables | 137.71 | (16.44) |
| Change in current financial liabilities | 2.98 | (31.83) |
| Change in deferred revenue | (1.34) | 85.32 |
| Change in other current liabilities | 105.71 | (23.30) |
| Change in current provisions | (0.41) | 3.42 |
| Change in other non-current financial assets | 286.63 | 135.44 |
| Change in other non-current assets | (272.78) | (602.22) |
| Change in inventories | 1.70 | (0.96) |
| Change in trade receivables | 65.50 | (64.43) |
| Change in other current financial assets | (324.65) | (37.80) |
| Change in other current assets | 43.73 | (73.36) |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **1,056.93** | **1,863.22** |
| Direct taxes paid | (12.98) | (11.26) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities (A)** | **1,043.95** | **1,851.96** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipments, including capital work in progress and capital advances | (2,016.37) | (1,472.83) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress | 0.70 | 0.32 |
| Purchase of current investments | (8,139.35) | (7,781.29) |
| Sale/maturity of current investments | 8,021.05 | 8,240.21 |
| Dividend received from associates and joint ventures | 105.91 | 50.00 |
| Interest received | 124.25 | 149.29 |
| Investment of margin money deposit | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| Redemption of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (net) | 169.36 | 233.17 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | **(1,734.46)** | **(581.15)** |

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दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Principal payment of lease liabilities | (4.99) | (3.61) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (1.34) | (1.68) |
| Repayment of short term loan from banks | (22.00) | (242.75) |
| Proceeds from/ (repayment of) non-current borrowings | 1,000.00 | (2,142.77) |
| Redemption premium paid | - | (16.38) |
| Proceeds from hedge cancellation | - | 264.60 |
| Option premium paid | (260.25) | (298.87) |
| Borrowing cost paid | (15.03) | (28.14) |
| Interest paid | (1,009.72) | (852.48) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities (C)** | **(313.33)** | **(3,322.08)** |
| **Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)** | **(1,003.84)** | **(2,051.27)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,282.93 | 3,334.20 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **279.09** | **1,282.93** |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| Cheques/ drafts on hand | - | 0.58 |
| With banks | | |
| - on current account | 27.87 | 16.43 |
| - on deposit account | 251.14 | 1,265.87 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)** | **279.09** | **1,282.93** |

**Explanatory notes annexed**

1. The above consolidated cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023.

2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore), pertaining to Marketing Fund, to be used for sales promotional activities.

3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

## 1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Holding Company'), is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. DIAL was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014) and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL' or 'Holding company of DIAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL' or 'Intermediate Holding Company'), holds majority shareholding in the Holding Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA entered between Holding Company and AAI. The consolidated financial statements have been taken on record by the audit committee and board of directors in their meetings held on May 25, 2023 and May 26, 2023 respectively.

## 2. A) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, as applicable to the consolidated financial statements.

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 [refer note 3].

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

### B) Basis of Consolidation

#### (i) Subsidiary

Subsidiary includes the entity over which the Holding Company has control. The Holding Company 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 Holding Company 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 Holding Company, and they are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

**(ii) Joint ventures and associates**

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.

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

Joint ventures and associates are accounted for from the date on which Holding Company obtains joint control over the joint venture / starts exercising significant influence over the associate.

**(iii) Method of consolidation**

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture and associate are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the Holding Company under Ind AS.

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 Holding Company's investments in its joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the investments are carried at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Holding Company's share of the net assets of investees. Any excess of the cost over the Holding Company's share of net assets in its joint ventures / associates 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 and associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Holding Company'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 Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of investment and its carrying value.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The entities considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the year are listed below:

| S. No. | Name of the entity | Country of Incorporation | Relationship as at March 31, 2023 | Relationship as at March 31, 2022 | Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| 1 | Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (DAPL)* | India | Subsidiary | Subsidiary | - | - |
| 2 | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 50% | 50% |
| 3 | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 26% | 26% |
| 4 | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)** | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| 5 | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFSPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 6 | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 7 | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSPL) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 8 | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS) | India | Associate | Associate | 40% | 40% |
| 9 | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (Celebi) | India | Associate | Associate | 26% | 26% |
| 10 | DIGI Yatra Foundation# | India | Associate | Associate | 14.40% | 22.20% |

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*During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited has been struck off in Registrar of Companies and now stand dissolved.

** W.e.f. from September 11, 2017, the Holding Company has entered into a share subscription cum shareholder's agreement for acquisition of 17.33% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited. The Holding Company holds 20.85% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited as at March 31, 2019 which is subsequently changed to 20.14% as at March 31, 2020.

# The Holding Company has invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has transferred 74 equity shares (i.e. 7.4% equity in DYF) to Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) on June 14, 2022.

**C) Going concern**

The Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) had entered into Concession Agreement with Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) for a period of 10 years effective from 30th July 2010 and ending on 29th July 2020 for provisioning services vis-à-vis Ground Power Unit (GPU), Portable Air Conditioner (PCA) and supplying purified water. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and as per themutual discussion between DASPL and DIAL concession period was extended by 1 more year i.e from July 28, 2020 to July 27, 2021 vide DIAL's letter dated June 25, 2020, which is extended upto December 31, 2021. DIAL has further extend the concession period till March, 2022 vide DIAL's letter dated December 30, 2021. On the basis of the cash reserves available with the Company as on March 31, 2023, the Company has sufficient cash reserves to meet its oblications for next 12 months period. Accordingly, DASPL financials are prepared on Going Concern basis as on March 31, 2022.

## 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

**a. Use of estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated 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 the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements have been disclosed in note 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. 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 the consolidated financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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**b. Current versus non-current classification**

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

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 Holding 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 Holding 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Holding Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Significant Accounting Judgements:**

In case of DAPSPL, it has executed Concession agreement with Holding Company for operating car parking facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for a period of 25 years.

Appendix A to Ind AS 115 ("Appendix A") contains provisions to cover arrangements between Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to make a careful evaluation with regard to applicability of Service concession arrangement ("SCA") guidance on every BOT arrangement. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantor controls 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.

Post the concession period, the DAPSPL shall handover all the assets to DIAL and the services are open to general public. However, the Management demonstrated that the rates at which services are required to be rendered are not controlled by Holding Company (Grantor) and accordingly concluded that provisions of "SCA" are not applicable.

**d. Investments**

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly

Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants — Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi — K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**e. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Holding Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Holding Company's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Holding Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Holding Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Holding Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

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

The aggregate of the Holding Company's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Holding Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Holding Company.

After application of the equity method, the Holding Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

## f. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs (net of Cenvat) directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)".Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 Holding 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.

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.

Development fee from any regulatory authority are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received / utilized and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

### Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000/-, which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition and certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Holding Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013.

The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these assets as adopted by the Holding Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

| **Type of Assets** | **Useful life as estimated by the holding company based on technical evaluation** | **Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013** |
|---|---|---|
| Roads – Other than RCC | 10 years | 5 years |
| Transformers/Power Sub-Stations (included in Plant and Machinery) | 15 years | 10 years |
| Electric Panels (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment) | 15 years | 10 years |

The useful life of the property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation. The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life; or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the DAPSPL will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of major Airports wherein it, interalia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the Holding Company's management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Holding Company for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.

In order to align the useful life of passenger related Furniture and Fixtures as per AERA order, the Company has revised the useful life during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Holding Company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

Some of the joint ventures and asscoates have been following useful life for their Fixed Assets which are different from the lives published under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the estimation of useful lives done by the respective Management.

| **Type of Assets** | **Useful life as adopted by the management of respective entities based on technical evaluation** | **Life of Asset As per Sch II of the Companies Act 2013 (in years)** |
|---|---|---|
| Building | 25 or remaining life of the concession period whichever is earlier | 30 |
| Plant and machinery | 3- 15 or concession period whichever is earlier | 15 |
| Electrical Fittings | 3-15 | 10 |
| Office Equipments | 3-10 | 5 |
| Furniture and Fittings | 3 – 10 | 10 |
| Computers (including servers and network) | 3 – 6 | 3-6 |
| Vehicles | 5 – 10 | 8-10 |

In case of GBHHPL, with respect to plant and machinery the life of the asset is considered as 40 years. Leasehold land is amortised from the date of commercial operation in case of power plants.

**g. Intangible assets**

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised:

a) when the Company controls the asset,
b) it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and
c) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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

In case of Holding Company, intangible assets include software, upfront fee paid as airport concessionaire rights and other costs (excluding operation support costs) paid to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the OMDA.

In DDFS, license represents right to run and operate duty free shops and represents time value of security deposit amount paid to the Holding Company in accordance with the terms of concession arrangement.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of other intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the other intangible asset and are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent costs is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on other intangible assets is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

**Amortisation 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed 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 with finite lives is recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives 1-6 years for software and 5-10 years for Franchise rights fee using the straight-line method. Amortisation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ disposed during the year.

The Holding Company amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of OMDA i.e. 60 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

**Service concession arrangements:**

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

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to their relative fair values of the services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable.

CELEBI has entered into Concessionaire Agreement with Holding Company which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the existing Cargo Terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new Domestic Terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. The concession arrangement is a service concession arrangement under appendix C to Ind AS 115. The CELEBI has a right to charge the users for the services and therefore, the same has been classified under Intangible assets model.

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

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

**h. Government Grant and subsidies**

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that
(i) the Holding 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of receipts of such grant/ subsidy, at the amount expected to be realized.

**i. Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs, net of income on surplus investments directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one 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 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.

**j. Leases**

The Holding 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.

**Holding Company as a lessee:**

The Holding Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Holding 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.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:** 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.

**Holding Company as a lessor:**
Leases in which the Holding 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.

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**k. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and 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.

However, in respect of TFS , cost of inventories is determined on First in First out ('FIFO') basis. The value of inventories in respect of the entity is not significant and as such, has not been aligned with Holding Company accounting policy.

Provision is made for items which are expired/not likely to be consumed and other anticipated losses wherever considered necessary.

**l. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Holding 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 Holding Company 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 of disposal 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 fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. The Holding Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Holding 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 Holding 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, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated 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 Holding 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 and loss.

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**m. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments**

Provisions are recognised when the Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

**Provision for Decommissioning cost:** In Case of TFS, the company records a provision for decommissioning costs of outlets located at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and any short / excess is adjusted from Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- 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 Holding 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 Holding Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

**n. Contingent assets**

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 realisation 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.

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### o. Retirement and other Employee Benefits

**Defined benefit plan**

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

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 consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.
The Holding Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 separation at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The Holding Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The entire amount of the provision for leave encashment is presented as current in financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

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

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Holding Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated 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

**p. 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**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient, the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (v) 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.. The losses arising from impairment are

recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 11.

**Financial assets at FVTOCI**

A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Holding Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Holding 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 Holding Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Holding Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Holding 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 Holding Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Holding Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company could be required to repay.

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**Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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.

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**II. Financial liabilities**

**i. Initial recognition and measurement**

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Holding Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

**ii. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. However, the Holding Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Holding Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

**iii. De-Recognition of Financial liability**

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 consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

**III. 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.

**q. Loans and borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Holding Company. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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**r. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

**Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement**

The Holding Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

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 Holding Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Holding Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Holding 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 consolidated 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.

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**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.

**s. 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 Holding Company's cash management.

**t. Foreign currencies**

**Functional Currency**

The Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Holding Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and Translations**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the intial transactions.

In case of DDFS, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or statement of profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

**u. Fair value measurement**

The Holding 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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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 Holding 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 Holding Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

**Level 1** — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
**Level 2** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
**Level 3** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Holding 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 Holding 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, unquoted financial assets and contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For impairment testing purposes and where significant assets (such as property) are valued by reference to'fair value less costs of disposal, an external valuation will normally be obtained using professional valuers who have appropriate market knowledge; reputation and independence

At each reporting date, the Holding Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Holding Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Holding 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 Holding 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 **(note 38)**
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy **(note 39)**
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

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**v. Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Holding Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering 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 Holding Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Holding 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.

**Revenue from Operations**

**Significant financing component**

Generally, the Holding Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 – subsequent measurement.

**Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Holding Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Holding 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 Holding 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. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into-plane charges. The main streams of non –aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

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.

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.

**Cargo revenue**

Revenue from cargo operations are recognized on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and applicable discounts, when services are rendered. In case of cargo handling revenue, revenue from outbound cargo is recognized at the time of acceptance of cargo with respect to non-airline customers and at the time of departure of aircraft with respect to airline customers and revenue from inbound cargo is recognized at the time of arrival of aircraft in case of airline customers and the point of delivery of cargo in case of non –airline customer. For non –airline customers, Holding Company follow the tariff approved by the airport economic regulatory authority. In other cases, mutually agreed contract price. The Holding Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Holding Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

In case of service concession agreements, revenue are recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of:
i) fair value of contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and
ii) payments actually received from the users.

**Revenues and cost of improvements to concession assets**

In conformity with appendix C of Ind AS 115, the CELEBI recognizes revenues and the associated costs of improvements to concession assets which it is obligated to perform at the cargo terminal as established by the concession agreement. Revenues represent the value of the exchange between the Celebi and the grantor of concession with respect to the improvements, given that the Celebi constructs or provides improvements to the cargo terminal as obligated under the concession agreement and in exchange, the grantor of concession grants the Celebi the right to obtain benefits for services provided using those assets. The Celebi has determined that its obligations per the concession agreement should be considered to be a revenue earning activity as all expenditures incurred to fulfil the concession provisions are included in the maximum tariff it charges its customers and therefore it recognizes the revenue and expense in statement of profit and loss when the expenditures are performed.

The cost for such additions and improvements to concession assets is based on actual costs incurred by the Celebi in the execution of the additions or improvements, considering the requirements in the concession agreement. The amount of revenues for these services is equal to the amount of costs incurred, as Celebi does not obtain any profit margin for these construction services. The amounts paid are set at market value.

**Food and Beverage Operations**

a) Sale of goods (food, beverages, liqour and others)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which coincides with the point of delivery of the goods to the customer from restaurant delivery outlets, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Holding Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods;
- The Holding Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Holding Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

b) Mangement Fee

Management fees are recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the food and beverage outlet operator.

c) Sales Incentive Fees

Sales Incentive fees is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period to which it pertains.

**Advertisement & Installation Services**

Revenue from developing, operating, maintaining and managing the sites at airport for display of advertisement are recognized on pro-rate basis over the period of display of advertisements.

TIMDAA provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of display services to the customer. Contracts for bundled sales of installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to provide display services and provide installation services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable. Accordingly, the TIMDAA allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the display and installation services.TIMDAA recognizes revenue from installation services at a point of time of billing to the customers, that generally coincides with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

**Bridge Mounted Equipments Operations**

Revenue from Operations i.e. Ground Power Unit (GPU), Pre Conditioned Air (PCA) and potable water are recognized on accrual basis when the services are rendered.

**Parking Operations**

The Holding Company's revenue is generated from parking services and revenue from these services is recognised as and when the amounts are received from users i.e. recognised as revenue on receipt.
Similarly revenue from airport entry ticket for visitors and from left luggage facilities are recognised as and when cash/money is collected.

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**Power Plant Income**

In case of power generating and trading companies, revenue from energy units sold as per the terms of the PPA ('Power Purchase Agreement) and Letter Of Intent ('LOI') (collectively hereinafter referred to as 'the PPAs') is recognised on an accrual basis and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year. Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers.

Revenue is recognized after netting off purchase of power, transmission charges and E-tax paid and recovered from customers. The Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Holding Company is entitled to under the PPAs, are accounted for in the year of acceptance.

**Interest income**

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Holding Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Claims**

Claims on contractors / concessionaires are accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realization.

**Rental income**

In case of DAFFPL, rental income from operating leases is generally recognised as per the terms of the lease agreement. As the rentals are structured soley to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the period in which such benefits accrue.

**Income from Mutual Funds**

Mutual fund income are recognized based on the fair valuation as on each reporting date for the respective period. Profit/ loss on sale of mutual funds is recognized when the title to mutual funds ceases to exist. On disposal of above, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

**w. Taxes**

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

**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:

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 investments in subsidiary, 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:

i) 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.
ii) 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Holding Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Holding 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 Holding Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Holding Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Holding 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/goods and service tax 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.

**x. Operating segments**

The Holding Company has only one reportable operating segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the consolidated financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single operating segment.

**y. Proposed dividend**

As per Ind AS –10, 'Events after the Reporting period', the Holding Company discloses the dividend proposed by board of directors after the balance sheet date in the notes to these consolidated financial statements. The liability to pay dividend is recognised when the declaration of dividend is approved by the shareholders.

**aa. Earnings per share**

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

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

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### ab. 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 Holding Company are segregated.

### 3.1 Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

**Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements**

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements.

**Amendment to Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

**Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**4 Property, plant and equipment**

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders,etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways & Apron etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 4,570.29 | 20.79 | 399.72 | 1,108.68 | 245.62 | 2,309.74 | 2,507.12 | 13.43 | 114.87 | 333.73 | 19.45 | 11,643.44 |
| Additions | 167.75 | - | 9.69 | 282.54 | 5.60 | 341.51 | 145.11 | 6.35 | 19.79 | 28.62 | 0.46 | 1,007.42 |
| Adjustments [refer note (a) below] | (3.84) | (0.02) | - | (0.77) | (0.16) | (0.04) | (0.35) | - | (0.89) | (2.71) | - | (8.78) |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **4,734.20** | **20.77** | **409.41** | **1,390.45** | **251.06** | **2,651.21** | **2,651.88** | **19.78** | **133.77** | **359.64** | **19.91** | **12,642.08** |
| Additions (refer note (b) below) | 169.51 | 4.90 | 1.36 | 17.14 | 9.39 | 413.58 | 286.98 | 1.78 | 46.02 | 36.64 | 11.24 | 998.54 |
| Disposals [refer note (c) below] | (0.02) | (0.02) | - | (27.15) | - | - | (80.71) | (5.23) | (21.14) | (26.86) | (3.93) | (165.06) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **4,903.69** | **25.65** | **410.77** | **1,380.44** | **260.45** | **3,064.79** | **2,858.15** | **16.33** | **158.65** | **369.43** | **27.22** | **13,475.56** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 1,584.15 | 16.50 | 153.96 | 910.82 | 218.39 | 1,041.09 | 1,691.13 | 11.48 | 76.94 | 214.24 | 9.78 | 5,928.48 |
| Charge for the year | 199.15 | 3.97 | 14.15 | 32.94 | 2.90 | 106.76 | 178.03 | 1.14 | 15.25 | 16.94 | 1.91 | 573.14 |
| Adjustment | (0.94) | (0.01) | - | (0.17) | (0.05) | (0.01) | (0.05) | - | (0.25) | (0.56) | - | (2.04) |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **1,782.36** | **20.46** | **168.11** | **943.59** | **221.24** | **1,147.84** | **1,869.11** | **12.62** | **91.94** | **230.62** | **11.69** | **6,499.58** |
| Charge for the year | 198.11 | 0.45 | 13.57 | 58.83 | 3.00 | 129.33 | 195.88 | 2.07 | 16.06 | 21.45 | 2.49 | 641.24 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (4.43) | - | - | (57.82) | (5.19) | (20.76) | (26.77) | (3.61) | (118.58) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **1,980.47** | **20.91** | **181.68** | **997.99** | **224.24** | **1,277.17** | **2,007.17** | **9.50** | **87.24** | **225.29** | **10.57** | **7,022.24** |
| **Net block** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **2,951.84** | **0.31** | **241.30** | **446.86** | **29.82** | **1,503.37** | **782.77** | **7.16** | **41.83** | **129.03** | **8.22** | **6,142.50** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **2,923.22** | **4.74** | **229.09** | **382.45** | **36.21** | **1,787.62** | **850.98** | **6.83** | **71.42** | **144.13** | **16.65** | **6,453.31** |

a. Includes reduction of cost due to reduction of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. Nil crore (March 31, 2022: 8.78 crores) pertaining to construction of various capital assets.

b. During the year Input tax credit pertaining to Goods and Service Tax on civil works has been capitalised amounting Rs. 176.87 crores (Refer note 44 (j))

c. Terminal arrival building were decapitalized during the year for Rs 33.60 crores
During the year certain high value assets written off due to physical verification amounting to Rs. 124.85 crores
Assests sold as scrap during the year of Rs. 6.61 crores

d. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 227.25 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 222.27 crores),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 9.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.38 crores),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 98.19 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 75.04 crores) and
Net book value Rs. 129.06 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 147.23 crores)

e. Refer note 36 (III) (A) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

f. As per the Development right given under OMDA (Operation, management and development agreement) entered with Airports Authority of India, the Holding Company has constructed all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment and accordingly, considering the said development right, title deed of all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Holding Company.

g. The Holding Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

## 5 Intangible assets

| | Airport concessionaire rights* | Computer software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 490.52 | 46.90 | 537.42 |
| Additions | - | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **490.52** | **47.42** | **537.94** |
| Additions | - | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **490.52** | **47.61** | **538.13** |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 121.57 | 42.81 | 164.38 |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.16 | 9.37 |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **129.78** | **43.97** | **173.75** |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.10 | 9.31 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **137.98** | **44.90** | **182.89** |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **360.74** | **3.45** | **364.19** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **352.54** | **2.71** | **355.25** |

* Airport concessionaire rights are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**6.1 Other Non Current Investments**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Carried at fair value through profit and loss** | | |
| East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited | | |
| 7,839 shares of Rs. 10 each ( March 31, 2022 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | 0.01 | 0.01 |

**6.2 Current Investments**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss** | | |
| **Investment in mutual funds** | | |
| **Unquoted investments** | | |
| Invesco Mutual Fund [Nil units (March 31, 2022 . 209,347.97) of Rs. 1,000 each] | - | 22.49 |
| Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth [203,167.728 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | 24.20 | - |
| HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth [309,602.196 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | 36.32 | - |
| L&T Overnight Fund-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2022: 228,703.58) of Rs. 1,000 each] | - | 37.93 |
| ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth [414,042.233 units (March 31, 2022 : 5,161,423.23) of Rs. 100 each ] | 50.04 | 59.15 |
| SBI Overnight Fund-Growth [22,808.123 units (March 31, 2022 : 121,256.677) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 8.32 | 41.97 |
| Aditya Birla Overnight Fund-Growth [270,781.618 units (March 31, 2022 : 117,615.36) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 32.83 | 13.52 |
| UTI Overnight Fund-Growth [186,662.092 units (March 31, 2022 : 88,246.21) of Rs 1,000 each ] | 57.28 | 25.68 |
| Axis Overnight Fund- Growth [687,038.697 units (March 31, 2022 : 388,586.24) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 81.45 | 43.67 |
| Tata Overnight Fund- Growth [195,958.525 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,726.57) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 23.17 | 39.67 |
| Kotak Overnight fund [792,542.202 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,728.63) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 94.77 | 40.11 |
| NIPPON Overnight Fund-Direct-Growth [NIL units (March 31, 2022 : 2,953,899.98) of Rs 100 each ] | - | 33.71 |
| **Investments carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Investment in Commercial Papers** | | |
| ECL Finance Limited [5,140 ( March 31, 2022: 2,300 ) of 500,000 each] | 146.82 | 106.62 |
| Edel Finance Company Limited [4,940 ( March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each] | 236.79 | - |
| Time Technoplast Limited [NIL ( March 31, 2022: 1,400 ) of 500,000 each] | - | 65.46 |
| Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited [2,500 ( March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each] | 122.26 | - |
| Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Limited [NIL ( March 31, 2022: 5,300) of 5,00,000 each] | - | 245.67 |
| | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted investment** | 914.25 | 775.65 |

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CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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K.S. RAO & CO. * Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU

**7. Other financial assets**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | |
| **Carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| **Security deposits** | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 107.11 | 411.12 | 305.47 | 3.23 |
| | 107.11 | 411.12 | 305.47 | 3.23 |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others | - | - | 20.22 | 21.07 |
| Non-trade receivable [refer note 44(b)] | 84.07 | - | 63.45 | 38.20 |
| [net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 0.81 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.76 crores)] | | | | |
| Unbilled receivables | - | - | 200.05 | 174.55 |
| Debentures for provident fund^ | | | 0.17 | |
| Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 34(b)] | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | - | - | 0.80 | 1.37 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| | - | - | 490.22 | 490.79 |
| Less: provision for doubtful advances | | | (489.42) | (489.42) |
| | - | - | 0.80 | 1.37 |
| Margin money deposit* (refer note 12) | 0.31 | 0.30 | - | - |
| **Total other financial assets** | 1,257.41 | 1,134.43 | 590.16 | 238.42 |

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs 8,402.70 Crore) [March 31, 2022: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs 7,750.54 Crore)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million ( March 31, 2022: 150 million).

* Rs 0.31 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

^Debentures were taken over by the company at the time of surrender of provident fund trust.

**8. Other assets**

| | | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Capital advances | | 471.35 | 612.27 | - | - |
| | (A) | 471.35 | 612.27 | - | - |
| **Advances other than capital advance** | | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | | - | - | 131.92 | 119.17 |
| | (B) | - | - | 131.92 | 119.17 |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 25.72 | 14.73 | 11.79 | 11.09 |
| Deposit with government authorities including paid under protest [refer note 36 (I) (a)] | | - | - | 10.12 | 10.12 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | | 5.25 | 6.74 | 1.53 | 1.48 |
| Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3(j)] | | 1,661.33 | 1,472.19 | - | - |
| Good and service tax refund receivable | | - | - | - | 0.08 |
| Balance with statutory / government authorities [refer note 44(j)] | | - | 754.78 | 21.70 | 78.29 |
| | (C) | 1,692.30 | 2,248.44 | 45.14 | 101.06 |
| **Total other assets (A+B+C)** | | 2,163.65 | 2,860.71 | 177.06 | 220.23 |

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(Amount in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

**9. Income tax/ deferred tax**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current income tax** | 7.55 | 10.46 |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | (0.37) |
| Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences | - | (90.75) |
| **Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss** | **7.55** | **(80.66)** |

**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | - | - |
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve | - | - |
| **Income tax charged to OCI** | - | - |

**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting (loss)/ profit before tax | (260.30) | 76.03 |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net) | 146.89 | 116.49 |
| **Loss before taxes and share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net)** | **(407.19)** | **(40.46)** |
| **Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2022: 34.94%)** | (142.29) | (14.14) |
| Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised | 64.34 | - |
| Permanent differences | 30.88 | (12.02) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | 7.55 | - |
| Undistributed profit/loss of equity accounted investments | 45.39 | (66.91) |
| Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961 | 1.68 | 1.56 |
| Other adjustments | - | 10.83 |
| **Total tax expense** | **7.55** | **(80.66)** |
| Total tax expense/(credit) reported in the conslidated statement of profit and loss | 7.55 | (80.66) |

**Deferred tax:**

| | Balance sheet | | Statement of profit or loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Deferred tax liability** | | | | |
| Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes | (746.50) | (783.39) | 36.89 | 68.20 |
| On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective intererst rate (EIR) method | (36.00) | (39.69) | 3.69 | 10.55 |
| Fair value of investment in mutual fund | (0.38) | (0.34) | (0.04) | 0.97 |
| Right-of-use assets | (3.77) | (4.28) | 0.51 | 2.02 |
| Rent Equalization reserve | (580.54) | (514.44) | (66.10) | (113.26) |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (23.85) | (17.26) | (6.59) | 75.10 |
| Deferred tax on undistributed profits | (122.16) | (106.10) | (16.06) | (15.35) |
| | **(1,513.20)** | **(1,465.50)** | **(47.70)** | **28.23** |
| **Deferred tax asset** | | | | |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss | 1,232.67 | 1,050.57 | 182.09 | 268.31 |
| Others disallowances/adjustments | 14.64 | 15.83 | (1.19) | (154.06) |
| Unrealised forex loss on borrowings | - | - | - | (78.40) |
| Intangibles (Airport Concession rights) | 47.09 | 51.01 | (3.92) | (3.93) |
| Lease liability | 4.40 | 3.67 | 0.73 | (2.62) |
| Interest income credited in capital work in progress | 117.09 | 93.10 | 23.99 | 23.37 |
| Non trade receivable deferment | - | - | - | (10.13) |
| Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share | 231.88 | 201.48 | 30.40 | 16.98 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | 32.90 | 36.71 | (3.82) | (10.13) |
| Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment | 11.66 | 18.03 | (6.37) | 18.03 |
| | **1,692.33** | **1,470.40** | **221.91** | **67.42** |
| **Net deferred tax assets*** | - | - | - | 90.75 |

* The Holding Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Holding Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities** | | | |
| Opening balance as at beginning of the year | | - | 90.75 |
| Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | (A) | - | (0.37) |
| Deferred tax reclassified from consolidated cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | (B) | - | 0.37 |
| Tax income during the period recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss | (C) | - | (90.75) |
| Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI | (D) | - | - |
| **Movement during the year** | (A+B+C+D) | - | (90.75) |
| **Closing balance** | | - | - |

The Holding 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.

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**10. Inventories**

| (valued at lower of cost or net realizable value) | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares | 5.53 | 7.23 |
| | 5.53 | 7.23 |

**11. Trade receivables**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Trade receivables** | | |
| Related parties (refer note 34(b)) | 21.70 | 24.35 |
| Others | 55.10 | 134.63 |
| | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| | | |
| **Break up for security details:** | | |
| **Trade receivables #^** | | |
| Secured, considered good** | 35.00 | 93.08 |
| Unsecured, considered good (refer note 44(b)) | 41.80 | 65.90 |
| Trade Receivables- credit impaired | 2.51 | 2.04 |
| | 79.31 | 161.02 |
| **Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)** | | |
| Less: Unsecured, considered good | (2.51) | (2.04) |
| | 76.80 | 158.98 |

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.
# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days
^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding company either severally or jointly with any other person.

**Trade receivables includes:-**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Dues from entities in which the Holding Company's non-executive director is a director** | | |
| GMR Power and urban infra limited | 2.77 | 2.44 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 4.38 | 4.32 |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 1.20 | 0.03 |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.09 |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.10 | 1.13 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.14 | 1.77 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.25 |

Refer note 32(a)(ii) for ageing of Trade receivables.

**12. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2021 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Balances with Banks | | | | | |
| -On current accounts# | | - | - | 27.87 | 16.43 |
| -Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | - | 251.14 | 1,265.87 |
| Cheques / drafts on hand | | - | - | - | 0.58 |
| Cash on hand | | - | - | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| | (A) | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| | | | | | |
| **Other bank balances** | | | | | |
| - Margin money deposit | | 0.31 | 0.30 | - | - |
| Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 7) | | (0.31) | (0.30) | - | - |
| | (B) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total (A+B)** | | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |

# Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has available Rs. 454.40 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 432.50 crore) of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities.

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**13. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| – Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months# | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| | 47.27 | 216.63 |

# Deposits with bank includes Rs. 47.27 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 45.63 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

**Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Investment in commercial papers (refer note 6.2) | - | - | 505.87 | 417.75 |
| Trade receivables (refer note 11) | - | - | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12) | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13) | - | - | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| Other financial assets (refer note 7) | 191.49 | 411.42 | 590.16 | 238.42 |
| (A) | 191.49 | 411.42 | 1,499.19 | 2,314.71 |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 7) | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| (B) | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss** | | | | |
| Investment in mutual funds (refer note 6.2) | - | - | 408.38 | 357.90 |
| Investments in Equity Shares (refer note 6.1) | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - |
| (C) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 408.38 | 357.90 |
| **Total financial assets (A+B+C)** | 1,257.42 | 1,134.44 | 1,907.57 | 2,672.61 |

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## 14. Equity Share Capital

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised shares** | | |
| 300 crore (March 31, 2022: 300 crore) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares** | | |
| 245 crore (March 31, 2022: 245 crore) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| | 2,450 | 2,450 |

**a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year**

| Equity Shares | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. (in crores) | (Rs. in Crores) | No. (in crores) | (Rs. in Crores) |
| At the beginning of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |

**b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares**

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share 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 Holding Company the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Holding Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

**c. Shares held by holding/ intermediate holding company and its subsidiary**

Out of equity shares issued by the Holding Company, shares held by its holding company, intermediate holding company and its subsidiary are as below.

| Name of Shareholder | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited, the intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| **GMR Airports Limited, the holding company of DIAL** | | |
| 156.80 crore (March 31, 2022: 156.80 crore) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 1,568 | 1,568 |

**d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Holding Company**

| | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % holding in Class | Numbers | % Holding in Class |
| **Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | 1,567,999,798 | 64% |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 245,000,000 | 10% | 245,000,000 | 10% |
| | 2,449,999,798 | 100% | 2,449,999,798 | 100% |

As per records of the Holding Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents legal and beneficial ownership of shares as at the balance sheet date.
The Holding Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.
Refer note 32 (b) for Promoter's shareholding.

## 15. Other Equity

| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings^** | | | |
| Opening balance | | 273.50 | 116.93 |
| (Loss)/ profit for the year | | (267.85) | 156.69 |
| Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | | (1.82) | (0.12) |
| **Closing balance** | A | 3.83 | 273.50 |
| **Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures** | | | |
| Balance as per last financial statements | | (0.36) | (0.22) |
| Current year share OCI | | (0.15) | (0.14) |
| **Closing balance** | B | (0.51) | (0.36) |
| **Total retained earnings** | (A+B) | 3.32 | 273.14 |
| **Other items of Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge reserve*** | | | |
| Opening balance | | (72.98) | 127.29 |
| Reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | | - | (1.05) |
| Less:- Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | | - | (0.37) |
| Net movement during the year | | (309.91) | (198.85) |
| **Closing Balance** | C | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | | (379.57) | 200.16 |

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Group has earned/incurred till date less utilization for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.

* The Holding Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Holding Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

#During the previous year, the Holding Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options on principal of USD 288.75 million and Call spread Options on interest liability for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

## 16. Borrowings

| | Non - Current March 31, 2023 | Non - Current March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Secured*** | | |
| **(i) Bonds** | | |
| 6 125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1) | 4,279 69 | 3,944 39 |
| 6 45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2) | 4,135 74 | 3,819 87 |
| **(ii) Debentures** | | |
| 10 964% (2025) Non Convertible Debentures (NCD) | 3,210 83 | 3,196 50 |
| (2027) Non Convertible Debentures | 987 92 | - |
| | **12,614.18** | **10,960.76** |

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a 6 125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 520 83 million (March 31, 2022 USD 520 42 million), principal outstanding of USD 522 60 million (March 31, 2022 USD 522 60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6 125% p a plus applicable withholding tax The Note-1 are due for repayment in October 2026 These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under

b 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 503 39 million (March 31, 2022 USD 503 98 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2022 USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6 45% p a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029 Proceeds from these notes shall be utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA

c (i) The Holding Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs 3,257 10 crore on March 30, 2021 NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1 33% Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 notes and for financing of Phase3A expansion project

ii) 10 964% Non-Convertible Debentures of Rs 3,210 83 crore (March 31, 2022 3,196 50), principal outstanding of Rs 3,257 10 crore (March 31, 2022 3,257 10) issued to Cliffton Limited (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10 964% p a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax) The NCD are due for repayment in October 2025 NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the

d During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act) of Rs 1,000 crore carrying fixed interest rate of 9 52% p.a payable monthly for first 36 months and 9 98% p.a payable monthly thereafter till maturity NCDs were allotted on June 22, 2022 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due in June 22, 2027 Proceeds from NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

e With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Holding Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations The Holding Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture

f Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has raised Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) of Rs 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9 75% p a payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1 50% and cap of 5 50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030

Proceeds from both NCDs ( listed in BSE) shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA)

g During the previous year, in April 2021 and January 2022 the Holding Company had paid USD 105 42 million ( Rs 770 74 crore) as per tender acceptance and USD 183 33 ( Rs 1,369 87 Crore) respectively to existing USD 288 75 million bondholders out of proceeds of NCD

h The above mentioned borrowings have been utilised as per the purpose they have been taken

i Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities -

| **Particulars** | **Liabilities arising from financing activities** | | | **Assets held to hedge long term borrowings** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Borrowings** | **Interest accrued on borrowings** | **Lease liabilities** | **Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge** |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **10,982.76** | **337.63** | **14.40** | **723.01** |
| Cash flows | 978 00 | (1,009 72) | (6 33) | (260 25) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 0 14 | 1,015 99 | 1 34 | 260 67 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 653 28 | - | - | - |
| Additions/modification in leases | - | - | 3 17 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 342.49 |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **12,614.18** | **343.90** | **12.58** | **1,065.92** |

## 17. Other Financial Liabilities

| | Non Current March 31, 2023 | Non Current March 31, 2022 | Current March 31, 2023 | Current March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Security Deposits from trade concessionaires- others | 448 50 | 405 12 | 256 65 | 249 14 |
| Security Deposits from commercial property developers | 185 87 | 182 44 | - | - |
| Earnest money deposits | - | - | 1 29 | 1.05 |
| Capital Creditors | - | - | 816 28 | 725 81 |
| Retention money | 7 15 | 4 51 | 140 38 | 116 62 |
| Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 34(h)] | 663 57 | 576 58 | - | - |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | - | 343 90 | 337 63 |
| Employee benefit expenses payable | - | - | 2 60 | 4 51 |
| **Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | **1,305.09** | **1,168.65** | **1,561.10** | **1,434.76** |

## 18. Deferred Revenue

| | Non Current March 31, 2023 | Non Current March 31, 2022 | Current March 31, 2023 | Current March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below) | 2,126 31 | 2,206 31 | 99 74 | 100 93 |
| Unearned revenue (refer note b below) | 4.13 | 4.10 | 90 96 | 91.11 |
| | **2,130.44** | **2,210.41** | **190.70** | **192.04** |

**(a)Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening | 2,307 24 | 1,841 63 |
| Deferred during the year | 32 73 | 573 42 |
| Released to the statement of profit and loss | (113.92) | (107 81) |
| **Closing** | **2,226.05** | **2,307.24** |

**(b) Unearned revenue**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening | 95.21 | 9 14 |
| Deferred during the year | 580 27 | 909 56 |
| Released to the statement of profit and loss | (580 39) | (823 49) |
| **Closing** | **95.09** | **95.21** |

**Note:**

a Interest free security deposit received from concessionaire and commercial property developers (that are refundable in cash on completion of its term) are carried at amortised cost Difference between the amortised value and transaction value of the security deposits received has been recognised as deferred revenue

b Unearned revenue as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115

**19. Other Liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| Advances from commercial property developers | 185.29 | 177.73 | 78.76 | 33.73 |
| Advance from customer | 0.16 | 0.16 | 49.64 | 31.99 |
| Marketing fund liability | - | - | 45.74 | 40.63 |
| Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable | - | - | 84.26 | 50.74 |
| Goods and Service tax payable | - | - | 1.88 | 2.18 |
| Other statutory dues | - | - | 3.49 | 2.22 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 32.88 | 30.79 |
| | **185.45** | **177.89** | **296.65** | **192.28** |

**Notes:**

1 Advances from commercial property developers and Advances from customers as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115

2 Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Holding Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis

3 Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 128.40 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs 65.72 crores) and after one year for Rs. 185.45 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs 177.89 crores)

**20. Current Borrowings**

| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Short Term Loans | | |
| from banks (secured)* | - | 22.00 |
| | - | **22.00** |

* The Holding Company has availed Working capital facility from ICICI bank, which is payable between 120 to 180 days from the date of disbursement, in single installment and carried an interest rate of 7.5% per annum (March 31, 2022 Rs 22 crores). The current working capital facility is valid till May 20, 2023. The working capital facility is secured with:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement.

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA

**21. Trade payables**

| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | |
| - Related parties [refer note 34(b)] | 181.28 | 34.74 |
| -Others* | 228.74 | 234.47 |
| | **446.04** | **306.64** |

*Includes bills payable of Rs. 0.11 crore (March 31, 2022 Rs 8.56 crore) towards goods and services, which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Company

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

| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier | | |
| - Principal amount | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| - Interest thereon | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor | - | - |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms

Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due

For explanations on the Holding Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40

Refer note 32(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables

**22 Provisions**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| **Provision for employee benefits** | | | | |
| Provision for leave benefits [refer note 35(a)] | - | - | 32.52 | 32.92 |
| Provision for gratuity [refer note 35(c)] | 3.06 | 6.59 | - | - |
| Provision for superannuation | - | - | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| **Others** | - | - | 119.73 | 119.73 |
| | **3.06** | **6.59** | **152.58** | **152.99** |

**Break up of financial liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| **Financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 16) | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 | - | - |
| Current borrowings (refer note 20) | - | - | - | 22.00 |
| Trade payables (refer note 21) | - | - | 446.04 | 306.64 |
| Lease liabilities [refer note 44(I)] | 8.59 | 10.51 | 3.99 | 3.89 |
| Other financial liabilities (refer note 17) | 1,305.09 | 1,168.65 | 1,561.10 | 1,434.76 |
| | **13,927.86** | **12,139.92** | **2,011.13** | **1,767.29** |

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Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**23. Revenue From Operations**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers [refer note 44(m)]** | | |
| **Aeronautical (A)** | 937.63 | 627.40 |
| **Non - Aeronautical** | | |
| Duty free | 507.22 | 211.75 |
| Retail | 179.17 | 92.67 |
| Advertisement | 166.53 | 95.28 |
| Food and Beverages | 213.08 | 110.13 |
| Cargo | 336.10 | 331.43 |
| Ground Handling | 161.12 | 94.62 |
| Parking | 73.08 | 34.77 |
| Land and Space — Rentals | 537.20 | 497.03 |
| Others | 303.75 | 190.30 |
| **Total Non -Aeronautical (B)** | **2,477.25** | **1,657.98** |
| **Other operating revenue** | | |
| Revenue from commercial property development (C ) | 575.09 | 628.69 |
| **TOTAL (A+B+C)** | **3,989.97** | **2,914.07** |

**24. Other income**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost** | | |
| Bank deposits and others | 39.78 | 63.58 |
| Security deposits given | 0.72 | 1.01 |
| **Other non-operating income** | | |
| Gain on sale of financial asset carried at fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Current investments-Mutual fund | 19.21 | 23.03 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | 1.09 | 0.98 |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | 6.50 | - |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | 0.36 | - |
| Profit on relinqushment of assets rights | 59.57 | - |
| Miscellaneous income | 2.04 | 4.67 |
| | **129.27** | **93.27** |

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds

**25. Employee Benefits Expense**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 222.20 | 203.43 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 16.00 | 13.58 |
| Gratuity expenses [refer note 35(c)] | 2.73 | 2.90 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 11.05 | 8.54 |
| | **251.98** | **228.45** |

**26. Depreciation and amortization expense**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 641.24 | 573.14 |
| Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 5) | 9.31 | 9.37 |
| Depreciation on Right to use the Asset [refer note 44(l)] | 5.24 | 5.78 |
| | **655.79** | **588.29** |

**27. Finance Costs**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 575.17 | 557.48 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.31 | 181.99 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 75.73 | 73.35 |
| Other interest | 5.06 | 41.72 |
| Other borrowing costs | | |
| -Bank charges | 0.38 | 1.71 |
| -Other cost | 1.67 | 4.29 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | - | 1.94 |
| | **810.32** | **862.48** |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

## 28. Other expenses

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Utility expenses | 76.50 | 44.42 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 117.61 | 107.23 |
| Buildings | 41.10 | 30.57 |
| IT Systems | 34.26 | 39.95 |
| Others | 22.71 | 21.02 |
| Manpower hire charges | 145.51 | 139.55 |
| Airport Operator fees | 64.67 | 50.14 |
| Security related expenses | 20.88 | 23.42 |
| Insurance | 21.42 | 19.83 |
| Consumables | 24.90 | 27.99 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 104.45 | 67.96 |
| Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest [refer note 36(I)(b) and (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 45.53 | 35.93 |
| Rates and taxes | 19.57 | 14.41 |
| Rent (including lease rentals) | 5.60 | 2.59 |
| Advertising and sales promotion | 15.64 | 10.80 |
| Communication costs | 1.08 | 3.75 |
| Printing and stationery | 1.21 | 1.60 |
| Directors' sitting fees | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| Payment to auditors | 1.08 | 0.73 |
| Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off | 0.56 | 0.29 |
| Non current Investments written off | - | 0.10 |
| Exchange difference (net) | 0.75 | 1.85 |
| Corporate cost allocation | 68.33 | 66.32 |
| Collection charges (net) | 7.18 | 5.63 |
| Donations | 0.38 | 0.81 |
| CSR expenditure (refer note A below) | 4.42 | 3.67 |
| Property, plant and equipment written off | 12.50 | - |
| Loss on discard of Capital work in progress and Property, plant and equipment | - | 1.60 |
| Expenses of commercial property development | 32.84 | 9.11 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 5.61 | 4.54 |
| | **896.53** | **779.22** |

**A. Details of CSR expenditure:**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Holding Company during the** | - | - |

| **b) Amount spent during the year ended:** | March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 4.42 | 4.42 |

| **c) Amount spent during the year ended:** | March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 3.67 | 3.67 |

* Includes Rs 3.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.77 crores) contribution to GMR Varalaksmi Foundation for various CSR activities as approved by CSR committee [refer note 34(a) and

## 29. Exceptional items

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Reversal of lease revenue (net of MAF) (Refer note 44(k) and 44(n)) | 54.14 | 325.16 |
| Interest receivable written off (Refer note 44 (b)) | - | 19.90 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 36 (III)(B)(viii)] | - | 51.60 |
| | **54.14** | **396.66** |

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**30. Components of OCI**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net) | (308.84) | 105.99 |
| Less: reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss | (1.07) | (304.84) |
| | **(309.91)** | **(198.85)** |

**31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

The following reflects the (loss)/ profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| (Loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders of the Holding Company | (267.85) | 156.69 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used for Computing Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Earning per share (Basic) (Rs) | (1.09) | 0.64 |
| Earning per share (Diluted) (Rs) | (1.09) | 0.64 |
| Face value per share (Rs) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

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## 32. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

### (a) Ageing schedules

#### (i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

| | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | **Total** |
| Projects in progress | 2,541.73 | 2,542.07 | 1,479.21 | 1,519.87 | **8,082.88** |

| | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | **Total** |
| Projects in progress | 2,570.12 | 1,416.95 | 1,491.19 | 59.43 | **5,537.69** |

# No project is temporarily suspended.

**Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue**

| **As at March 31, 2023** | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1 - 2 years** | **2 - 3 years** | **More than 3 years** |
| Phase-3A Project ^ | 7,766.09 | - | - | - |

^ Due to COVID-19 pandemic overall project completion date shifted from June' 2022 to September' 2023 and project cost increased from Rs. 10,550 crores to Rs 11,550 crores on account of additional interest during construction / expenditure during construction [refer note 44(o)].

| **As at March 31, 2022** | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1 - 2 years** | **2 - 3 years** | **More than 3 years** |
| NIL | - | - | - | - |

#### (ii) Trade Receivables

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Not due** | **Less than 6 months** | **6 months - 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 17.80 | 29.93 | 18.74 | 4.75 | 5.58 | **76.80** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | 0.51 | 0.01 | - | - | 1.99 | **2.51** |
| Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less:- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | (0.51) | (0.01) | - | - | (1.99) | **(2.51)** |
| Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2023* | - | **17.80** | **29.93** | **18.74** | **4.75** | **5.58** | **76.80** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

**As at March 31, 2022**

| | | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Not due** | **Less than 6 months** | **6 months -1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 124.10 | 13.29 | 8.57 | 8.49 | 4.53 | **158.98** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | 0.61 | - | 0.11 | 1.32 | **2.04** |
| Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | (0.61) | - | (0.11) | (1.32) | **(2.04)** |
| Trade Receivables as at March 31, 2022* | - | **124.10** | **13.29** | **8.57** | **8.49** | **4.53** | **158.98** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

## (iii) Trade Payables

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Provisions | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 27.50 | 7.58 | 0.85 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | **36.02** |
| Others | 200.43 | 128.93 | 79.91 | 0.24 | 0.44 | 0.07 | **410.02** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**As at March 31, 2022**

| | Provisions | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 23.76 | 12.24 | 1.36 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | **37.43** |
| Others | 204.64 | 45.21 | 17.55 | 0.48 | 0.89 | 0.44 | **269.21** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**(b)Promoter Shareholding in Holding Company: -**

| Name of promoter | As at March 31, 2023 | | | As at March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |

**(c)** The Holding Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Holding Company for holding any Benami property.

**(d)** The Holding Company has no transactions/balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management except below:

| Name of the Struck off Company | Nature of Transaction | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | Relationship with Struck off Company |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited | Write off of Investment | - | 0.10 | Subsidiary |

**(e)** The Holding Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

**(f)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
  (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
  (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

**(g)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Holding Company shall:
  (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
  (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

**(h)** The Holding Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

**(i)** The Holding Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

**(j)** The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

**(k)** The Holding Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

## 33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Holding Company's 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.

### 33.1 Judgements

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

**Discounting rate**

The Holding 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. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for period starting from April 1, 2022 for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2022. The impact has, accordingly, been duly accounted for in these consolidated financial statements.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract**

The Holding Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Holding Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Holding Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

**Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

The Holding Company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives Holding Company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical Services. The management of the Holding Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to the Holding Company. Holding Company's concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from holding Company, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical Services) and for providing non-regulated

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services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management of Holding Company has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Holding Company.

**Applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

Management of CELEBI has assessed applicability of Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – "Service concession arrangements" to Concessionaire agreement entered into by the CELEBI which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop modernise and manage the existing Cargo terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new domestic terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. In assessing the applicability, management of CELEBI has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of the arrangement entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management of CELEBI has determined that this arrangement meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

**Annual Fee to AAI**

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Holding Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of Holding Company with certain specified exclusions.
Management of the Holding Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss 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 MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits (refer note 36 (I) (h), (i) and 44 (h)).

**33.2 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 Holding Company based on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Holding Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Taxes**

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

**Defined benefit plans**

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, management of the Holding Company 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 35(c).

**Provision for periodic maintenance**

As part of the CELEBI's contractual obligation to maintain the cargo terminal to a specified level of serviceability, CELEBI has recognised a provision for planned maintenance in their financial statement. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to replace the assets, inflation percentage and the expected timing of those costs. CELEBI has calculated the provision using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method based on the-following assumptions:

- Discount rate: 7.25- 8.44% p.a.

- Inflation percentage: 4 % p.a.

**Provision for Leave encashment**

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date.

**Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Holding 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. See Note 38, 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

**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 Holding 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.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34. Related Party Transactions**

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

| Description of relationship | Name of the related parties |
|---|---|
| Ultimate Holding Company (Group) | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| Intermediate Holding Company | GMR Infrastructure Limited |
| Holding Company of DIAL | GMR Airports Limited |
| Subsidiary company | Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[1] |
| Associates | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited |
| | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited |
| | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited |
| | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited |
| | DIGI Yatra Foundation[2] |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | GMR Consulting services Private Limited |
| | GMR Aviation Private Limited |
| | Raxa Security Services Limited |
| | Kakinada SEZ Limited |
| | GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited |
| | GMR Highways Limited[4] |
| | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[3] |
| | GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited |
| | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | GMR Green Energy Limited |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited |
| Joint ventures | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited |
| | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited |
| | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited[4] |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | Airports Authority of India |
| | Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide |
| Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member | GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation |
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |
| | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited |
| Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists | GMR Varalaksmi Foundation |
| Key Management Personnel | Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman |
| | Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director |
| | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director |
| | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director |
| | Mr.Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021) |
| | Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021) |
| | Ms. Denitza Weismantel- Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Gunuputi Subba Rao- Non Executive Director (till May 24, 2021) |
| | Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel |
| | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director ( wef. September 20, 2021) |
| | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director ( wef. September 20, 2021) |
| | Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director (wef. September 06, 2022) |
| | Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director (till September 05, 2022) |
| | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director |
| | Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu -Independent Director (till September 20, 2021) |
| | Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran-Independent Director (till September 20, 2021) |
| | Mr. Anuj Aggarwal-Non Executive Director (AAI nominee) (till April 22, 2021) |
| | Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022) |
| | Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Mr. K. Vinayak Rao- Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. June 28,2021 to October 31,2022) |
| | Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer |
| | Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer |
| | Mr.Sushil Dudeja - Company Secretary (wef. May 24, 2021 to November 08, 2021) |
| | Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary (wef. November 09, 2021) |

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इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली

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1.The Company had approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 had approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was now struk-off and dissolved.

2.The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,440 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

3.GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited"

4. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 51.60 crores in previous year.

5. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" from "GMR Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 15, 2022.

6. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL) and GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL) with GMR Highways Limited was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench vide its order dated August 03, 2022 with Appointed date of April 01, 2019. The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GTAEL and GTTEL on August 11, 2022 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures** | | |
| **Investments in Unquoted Equity Share** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 54.69 | 76.37 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 10.88 | 6.52 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 51.14 | 39.86 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 44.63 | 32.71 |
| Digi Yatra Foundation | (0.13) | (0.17) |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 14.48 | 21.73 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 285.69 | 234.58 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 67.43 | 63.24 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (viii)] | 67.13 | 109.41 |
| **Provision for dimunition in value of Non-Current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (viii)] | 51.60 | 51.60 |
| **Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 1.20 | 0.03 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.10 | 1.34 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.65 | 1.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.09 |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.25 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| GMR Highways Limited | 1.14 | 4.71 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.78 | 1.87 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 2.84 | 2.96 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.26 | 0.12 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 2.77 | 2.44 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.14 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 4.38 | 4.32 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.14 | 1.77 |
| GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation | 0.07 | 0.14 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Unbilled receivables** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 7.91 | 4.68 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 29.53 | 18.69 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 17.98 | 19.66 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.70 | (0.12) |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 12.92 | 32.12 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 1.82 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.60 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.86 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 1.01 | 0.01 |

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34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other recoverable from related parties** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.10 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.59 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.16 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India (including advance to AAI paid under protest) | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.17 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Goa International Airport Limited | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Advances recoverable in cash or kind** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 2.22 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 62.31 | 6.82 |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i)] | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.05 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 7.94 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 84.50 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.37 | 0.10 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 28.55 | 3.92 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.45 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13.23 | 7.94 |
| **Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 0.70 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 37.80 | 8.68 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.25 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.28 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation fuel facility Private Limited | - | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalakshmi Foundation | - | 0.01 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 2.09 | 7.70 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.59 | 0.04 |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GEOKNO India Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.02 | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 107.53 | 17.02 |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 35.35 | - |

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 663.57 | 576.58 |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.87 | 0.77 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.46 | 0.61 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.50 | 1.19 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 15.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 4.13 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.32 | 0.22 |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 19.28 | 43.69 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 204.32 | 180.30 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 55.97 | 45.05 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.73 | 0.64 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 14.71 | 13.11 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.40 | 4.83 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.08 | - |
| **Unearned Revenue** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.53 | 0.22 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.31 | 0.33 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Unearned Revenue** | | |
| **Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.68 | 7.59 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.56 | 1.59 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.57 | 0.58 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.98 | 6.31 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.69 | 13.48 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.13 |

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.24 | 0.44 |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.29 | 1.40 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 93.97 | 89.85 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 10.02 | 11.58 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.11 | 1.67 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 9.23 | 65.72 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 5.16 | 18.43 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.92 | - |
| **Other Liabilites- Current** | | |
| **Advance From Customers- Current** | | |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.09 | - |
| **Other Current Liabilities** | | |
| **Capital creditors** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.06 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.21 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.25 | - |

Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Non-current investments** | | |
| **Write off of Investment** | | |
| **Subsidiary** | | |
| Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (v)] | - | 0.10 |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Received** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 19.00 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 1.55 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.07 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.08 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 2.79 | - |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Refunded** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 87.46 | - |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 15.17 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.33 | 4.58 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 9.08 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.17 | - |
| **Marketing Fund Billed** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.99 | 0.93 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 15.74 | 5.97 |
| **Marketing Fund Utilised** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.55 | 0.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.14 |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.98 | 8.54 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.74 | 0.74 |
| **Non-aeronautical revenue** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.62 | 2.20 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1.54 | 1.43 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.68 | 38.61 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.39 | 7.46 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 496.49 | 209.15 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 166.40 | 96.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 269.70 | 270.90 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 48.82 | 23.69 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 73.13 | 34.84 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 2.42 | 2.26 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | - |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 1.22 | 1.08 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 1.25 | 1.16 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 2.35 | 0.58 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.45 | 0.28 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 8.36 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 2.43 | 2.26 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | 0.01 | - |

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Aeronautical Revenue** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Profit on relinquishment of assets rights** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 59.57 | - |
| **Discounting income** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 6.50 | - |
| **Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.65 | 1.64 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.72 | 7.98 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.85 | 6.40 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.87 | 13.73 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 1.56 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.42 | - |
| **Interest Income-Others** | | |
| **Interest Income-Others** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 0.06 |
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 20.61 | 20.08 |
| **Annual Fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i) & 44 (h)] | 1,857.67 | 192.70 |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| **Bad Debts Written Off** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Expenditure write back** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.33 | - |
| **Consultancy Charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.69 | 1.51 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 5.85 | 5.20 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.64 | 0.61 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 3.07 | 4.79 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 22.36 | 19.84 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 1.58 |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.41 | - |
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.00 | 1.77 |
| **Finance Cost** | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 5.13 | - |
| **Rent** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.23 | - |
| **Employee benefit expenses** | | |
| **Training expenses** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.28 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | - |
| **Manpower hire charges** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 63.68 | 55.58 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 1.59 | - |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.03 | - |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.76 | - |
| **Airport Operator fees** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 64.67 | 50.14 |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Corporate Cost Allocation** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 20.65 | 26.49 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 47.68 | 39.84 |
| | | |
| **Security related expenses** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 23.80 | 25.94 |
| | | |
| **Hire Charges-Equipments** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.14 | - |
| | | |
| **Utility Expenses** | | |
| **Electricity charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 118.61 | 88.65 |
| | | |
| **Electricity charges recovered** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 9.56 | 9.28 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 1.56 | 12.44 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.80 | 3.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.45 | 9.21 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 4.19 | 3.76 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 12.29 | 8.96 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.17 | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 14.05 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.02 | - |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 14.58 | 14.75 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.23 | 0.12 |
| | | |
| **Water charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.10 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.95 | 0.64 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.36 | 0.73 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.01 | 3.80 |
| | | |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.36 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 4.96 | - |
| | | |
| **Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.09 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.78 | - |

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
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**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Airport Entry Fees Recovered** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.05 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.03 | - |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **BID Award Cost Recovered** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.50 | - |
| **Directors' sitting fees** | | |
| **Key Management Personnel** | | |
| Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu | - | 0.02 |
| Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran | - | 0.02 |
| Mr. G. Subba Rao | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Mr. K Vinayaka Rao (AAI) | 0.01 | - |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.02 | - |
| Ms. Vidya | 0.01 | - |
| **Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.33 | 2.21 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.53 | 1.15 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.38 | 0.09 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.64 | 0.61 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.87 | 0.81 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.82 | 0.81 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.60 | 0.63 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.01 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Megawide CEBU Airport Corporation | - | 0.14 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.34 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Highways Limited | 0.04 | - |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.08 | - |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.09 | - |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Recovery of Collection Charges** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 5.24 | 1.40 |

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.70 | 0.32 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.25 | 0.34 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.26 | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | | - |
| Kakinada SEZ Limited | - | 0.10 |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | - | 0.06 |
| GMR League Games Private Limited | | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | - |
| **Exceptional items** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 35 (III)(ii)(h)] | - | 51.60 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 32.37 | - |

Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**35. Retirement and other employee benefit: -**

**Employee benefit: -**

**a) Leave Obligation**

The leave obligation covers the Holding Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 32.52 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 32.92 crores) is presented as current in financial statements since the Holding Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has recognised Rs. 16.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 13.58 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Employer's contribution to** | | |
| Provident and other fund# | 12.15 | 9.71 |
| Superannuation fund* | 3.85 | 3.87 |
| **Total** | **16.00** | **13.58** |

# Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers CPD Rs. 0.51 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.56 Crore)

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.09 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.25 Crore).

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 1, 2022. The Holding Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

Till previous year, the Holding Company made contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Holding Company's provident fund administered by a trust, required that if the board of the trustees were unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency should be made good by the Holding Company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Holding Company had settled the trust liability and contributed towards the deficiency.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there was no cumulative shortfall which had been provided in the consolidated financial statements in previous year.

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Plan assets at the year end, at fair value | - | 181.43 |
| Present value of benefit obligation at year end | - | 171.63 |
| Net liability recognized in the balance sheet | - | - |

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दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the deterministic Approach:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | - | 7.10% |
| Fund rate | - | 8.00% |
| PFO rate | - | 8.10% |
| Withdrawal rate | - | 5.00% |
| Mortality | - | Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult * |

*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective April 1, 2013.

**(c) Gratuity expense**

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

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

Net employee benefit expense:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Service Cost | 2.55 | 2.66 |
| Past Service Cost | - | - |
| Net Interest Cost | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| **Total** | **2.73** | **2.90** |

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial loss due to DBO experience | 0.70 | 0.56 |
| Actuarial gain due to DBO financial assumptions changes | (0.42) | (0.61) |
| **Actuarial gain/ (loss) arising during period** | 0.28 | (0.05) |
| Return on plan assets less than discount rate | 1.54 | 0.17 |
| **Actuarial loss recognized in OCI** | **1.82** | **0.12** |

**Balance Sheet**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | (29.78) | (26.95) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 26.72 | 20.36 |
| **Benefit Liability** | **(3.06)** | **(6.59)** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 26.95 | 24.44 |
| Interest cost | 1.85 | 1.60 |
| Current service cost | 2.55 | 2.66 |
| Acquisition cost | (0.04) | 0.17 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (1.80) | (1.88) |
| Actuarial loss on obligation-experience | 0.70 | 0.57 |
| Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption | (0.42) | (0.61) |
| **Closing defined benefit obligation** | **29.78** | **26.95** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 20.34 | 20.91 |
| Acquisition Adjustment | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| Interest income on plan assets | 1.67 | 1.37 |
| Contributions by employer | 8.08 | 0.15 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (1.80) | (1.88) |
| Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate | (1.54) | (0.17) |
| **Closing fair value of plan assets** | **26.72** | **20.34** |

The Holding Company expects to contribute Rs. 8.08 crores to gratuity fund during the year ended on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.17 crore).

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) |
| Investments with insurer managed funds | 100 | 100 |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate (in %) | 7.30% | 7.10% |
| Salary escalation (in %) | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| Expected rate of return on assets | 7.00% | 7.30% |
| Attrition rate (in %) | 5.00% | 5.00% |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assumptions** | Discount rate | |
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | (1.95) | (1.86) |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | 2.23 | 2.13 |

| **Assumptions** | Future Salary Increase | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 1.85 | 1.82 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (1.70) | (1.66) |

| **Assumptions** | Attrition rate | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 0.24 | 0.17 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (0.27) | (0.20) |

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

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2022:10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

| Year Ending | Amount |
|---|---|
| March 31, 2024 | 4.22 |
| March 31, 2025 | 2.73 |
| March 31, 2026 | 3.50 |
| March 31, 2027 | 3.24 |
| March 31, 2028 | 3.58 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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**36. Commitments and Contingencies**

**I. Contingent Liabilities: claims against the Holding Company not acknowledged as debts**

| | Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department)* | 64.29 | 64.29 |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (e), (f) and (g) below ] | 58.53 | 190.42 |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (a) below] | 38.41 | 38.41 |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (h) & (i) below] | | |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 54.02 crores.

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs.9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Holding Company has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores. Accordingly, the Holding Company has disclosed remaining amount of Rs. 38.41 crores in respect of financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2020 as contingent liability.

The Holding Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Holding Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to be keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Holding Company, upon the Holding Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Holding Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Holding Company and ignoring all contentions of the Holding Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Holding Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Holding Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Holding Company till next hearing. Pending writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 1733.32 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 after considering amount paid by the Holding Company , the Holding Company had filed its additional affidavit for consideration for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 in present writ petition. The matter was heard on February 27, 2023 and Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Civil Aviation along with AAI sought 4 weeks time for filing affidavits and the court approved the request for it. The matter was heard was on May 25, 2023 and Hon'ble Court has directed both party to come with amicable solution. The hearing is adjourned to next date of July 27, 2023.

Basis internal assessment done by the management of holding company and legal advice obtained from external legal experts, the management believes that the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Holding Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Holding Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Holding Company and the matter is now listed on September 19, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

c) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Holding Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Holding Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Holding Company, the Holding Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Holding Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Holding Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on August 8, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in these consolidated financial statements.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Holding Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Holding Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Holding Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Holding Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in it's the Holding Company's favour, the Holding Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

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d) The Holding Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Holding Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Holding Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Holding Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Holding Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Holding Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI has filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 3, 2023 for arguments.

e) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Holding Company has replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Holding Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Holding Company has filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2023. Further, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these consolidated financial statements.

f) The Commissioner of Service Tax, New Delhi had issued Six Show Cause Notices (SCN) and one addendum to SCN on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax aggregating to Rs. 275.53 crores (excluding interest and penalty) on the collection of Development Fee ("DF") from passengers in airport for the period from March, 2009 to September, 2013. Out of total demand of service tax of Rs 275.53 crores, service tax amounting to Rs 130.17 crores has already been paid by the Holding Company under protest. The Holding Company replied to the show cause notice referred to above with appropriate authority and the issue was heard on merits on February 17, 2016. Subsequently, the Commissioner of Service Tax, has passed Order No. C.No.D III/ST/IV/16/Hqrs/Adjn/DIAL/153/2015/1862-ST dated July 12, 2016 confirming the demand of service tax of Rs. 262.06 crores (after giving cum duty effect) and out of the said demand has appropriated amount of Rs 130.17 crores already deposited by Company under protest towards service tax, and further imposed a penalty of Rs 131.89 crores in respect of this matter.

However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on DF, as the DF is a statutory levy and is meant to bridge financing gap funding for the airport project. The collection of DF from passengers is not in lieu of provision of any service to them. Further, there is no service provider and service recipient relationship between the Holding Company and the passengers paying DF. Service tax liability, if any arises on DF, shall be decided by AERA, keeping in view the final pronouncement of the matter.

The Holding Company had filed an appeal against the order before CESTAT, New Delhi on October 10, 2016. The matter was concluded in final hearing held on December 04, 2018 and the decision is pronounced on January 18, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the Commissioner levying service tax on ADF and penalty amounting to Rs. 262.06 crores. The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated January 18, 2019 passed by CESTAT in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has filed counter affidavit on August 14, 2020. The matter was heard on various dates and final order was pronounced on May 19, 2023 in favour of the Holding Company.

Accordingly, the amount of Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 131.89 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

g) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein Holding Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Holding Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Holding Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by the such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Holding Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Holding Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

h) The Holding Company issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI that consequent to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, the entire aviation industry, particularly the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport has been adversely affected. It was specifically communicated that the said crisis has materially and adversely affected the business of the Holding company which in turn has directly impacted the performance of the Holding company's obligations under the Operations Management and Development Agreement ("OMDA") (including obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee) while the Holding company is continuing to perform its obligation to operate, maintain and manage the IGI Airport. The Holding company thereby invoked Force Majeure post outbreak of COVID-19 "A Pandemic" as provided under Article 16 of OMDA and claimed that it would not be in a position to perform its obligation to prepare Business Plan and pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual fee to AAI. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to the Holding company. Consequently, the Holding company is entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligations to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee to as notified to AAI. However, AAI has not agreed to such entitlement of the Holding company under OMDA. This has resulted in dispute between the Holding company and AAI and for the settlement of which, the Holding company has invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, the Holding company again requested AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, the Holding company approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of the Holding company, against AAI and ICICI Bank. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and the Holding company can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by the Holding company and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were closed in February and March 2023 and final order of Arbitration Tribunal is awaited.

Before the Holding company's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI has preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which is listed for consideration and arguments.

In compliance with the ad-interim order dated January 5 2021, AAI had not issued any certificate or instructions to the Escrow Bank from December 09, 2020 onwards regarding the amount of AAI Fee payable by the Holding company to AAI, as contemplated under the Escrow Agreement and the OMDA. Resultantly both pursuant to the ad-interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and in the absence of any certificate or instruction from AAI, the Escrow Bank has not transferred any amount pertaining to AAI Fee from Proceeds Account to AAI Fee Account of the Escrow Account from December 09, 2020 onwards.

Basis the legal opinion obtained, the Holding company is entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it is not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Holding company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Holding company had also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of the Holding company had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the Holding company had already protested. Accordingly, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Holding company had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year 2020-21.

As an interim arrangement the Parties (the Holding company and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, have entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, the Holding company is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f. April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both the Holding company and AAI had filed copy of the agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement is entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

i) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Holding Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these consolidated financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the holding company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Holding Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though the Holding Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Holding Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Holding Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year-ended March 31, 2022.

**II. Financial guarantees-** The Holding Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Holding Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

**III. Capital and Other Commitments:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The Holding Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 1,575.75 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 475.49 crores (excluding GST)] March 31, 2023 and Rs. 3,183.21 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 519.10 crores (excluding GST)] at March 31, 2022.

**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. As per the terms of OMDA, the Holding Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Holding Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 36(I)(h) & (i)].

ii. In In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Limited, the Holding Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and equity shareholding of DIAL & SELCO shall not be less than 26% for 10 years thereafter. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017.

iii. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Holding Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

iv. During previous years, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2022) of USD 288.75 million, 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which have repayment due in February 2022, October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

| Option Value (in USD Mn) | Period | | Call spread range (INR/USD) | Total Premium Payable | Premium paid/adjusted till | Premium outstanding as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| 522.60 | December 6, 2016 | October 22, 2026 | 66.85 - 101.86 | 1,241.30 | 769.92 | 471.38 | 596.80 |
| 80.00* | February 8, 2017 | January 25, 2022 | 68.00 - 85.00 | 94.33 | 94.33 | - | - |
| 208.75* | January 25, 2018 | January 25, 2022 | 63.80 - 85.00 | 192.28 | 192.28 | - | - |
| 350.00 | June 24, 2019 | May 30, 2029 | 69.25-102.25 | 742.79 | 273.17 | 469.62 | 544.74 |
| 150.00 | February 27, 2020 | May 30, 2029 | 71.75-102.25 | 307.17 | 99.51 | 207.66 | 240.89 |

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings.

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Coupon only hedge" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.

*During the previous year, the Holding Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options of USD 288.75 million for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

**With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates:**

v. The Holding Company has committed to provide financial support to Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (100% Subsidiary Company) to meet the liabilities of Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (Subsidiary Company), as and when required.

The Holding Company has approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 have approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was struck-off and dissolved. Accordingly, the Holding Company had written off the investments made in DAPL amounting to Rs 0.10 crore in its books of accounts on March 31, 2022.

vi. The following investments have been pledged by the Holding Company towards borrowings by these companies:

| Company Name | As at March 31, 2023 | | As at March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 | 18,853,703 | 188,537,030 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1,680,000 | 16,800,000 | 1,680,000 | 16,800,000 |

vii. In respect of the Holding Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

viii. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Holding Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Holding Company and the Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Holding Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has created a provision for impairment on its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022- Rs. 51.60 crores.)

ix. The Holding Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Not for Profit Organization). Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially for incorporation AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with shareholding of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and the Holding Company has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220).

Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

**37. Segment Information**

The Holding 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 the financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 44 (m).

**Major customers:** Revenue from one customer of the Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 469.39 crores (March 31, 2022: Nil).

**38. 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 consolidated financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

| Particulars | Carrying value | | Fair value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
| **Financial Assets** | | | | |
| Other non-current investment | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Current investment | 914.25 | 775.65 | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| Trade receivables | 76.80 | 158.98 | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 279.09 | 1,282.93 | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 47.27 | 216.63 | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| Other financial assets (current and non-current) | 1,847.57 | 1,372.85 | 1,847.57 | 1,372.85 |
| **Total** | **3,164.99** | **3,807.05** | **3,164.99** | **3,807.05** |
| **Financial Liabilities** (carried at amortised cost) | | | | |
| Trade payables | 446.04 | 306.64 | 446.04 | 306.64 |
| Borrowings (current and non-current) | 12,614.18 | 10,982.76 | 12,614.18 | 10,982.76 |
| Lease liabilities (current and non-current) | 12.58 | 14.40 | 12.58 | 14.40 |
| Other financial liabilities (current and non-current) | 2,866.19 | 2,603.41 | 2,889.31 | 2,628.46 |
| **Total** | **15,938.99** | **13,907.22** | **15,962.11** | **13,932.27** |

The management of the Holding company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments

The Fair value of the other 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 liquidated state, the following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**Assumption used in estimating the fair values:**

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

The Holding 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, 2023, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

**39. Fair value hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Holding Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

| | **Fair value measurement using** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2023 | 408.39 | 408.39 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | March 31, 2023 | 1,065.92 | - | 1,065.92 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,474.31** | **408.39** | **1,065.92** | - |

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

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2022 | 357.90 | 357.90 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges- Call spread option | March 31, 2022 | 723.01 | - | 723.01 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,080.91** | **357.90** | **723.01** | - |

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

## 40. Risk Management

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Holding Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Holding Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Holding Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Holding Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Holding Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Holding Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2023.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions, and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 36 (I).

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

**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 Holding Company is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Holding Company are at fixed rate of interest.

**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 Holding Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings taken from banks. However, the Holding Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

**Cash flow hedges**

Foreign exchange call spread options 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 designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | 1,065.92 | - | 723.01 | - |

As at March 31, 2023 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 652.16 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2022 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 304.84 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Further, net loss of Rs 1.05 crores has been reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on settlement of USD 288.75 million call spread option.

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Holding Company's profit/ (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Holding Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. The Holding Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

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| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax | |
| **USD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/USD- Increase by 5% | (2.25) | (2.90) |
| INR/USD- decrease by 5% | 2.25 | 2.90 |
| | | |
| **EURO Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/EURO- Increase by 5% | (0.23) | (0.15) |
| INR/EURO- decrease by 5% | 0.23 | 0.15 |
| | | |
| **GBP Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/GBP Increase by 5% | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| INR/GBP- decrease by 5% | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| | | |
| **AED Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AED Increase by 5% | (0.04) | - |
| INR/AED- decrease by 5% | 0.04 | - |
| | | |
| **AUD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CHF Increase by 5% | (0.00) | - |
| INR/ CHF - decrease by 5% | 0.00 | - |
| | | |
| **CAD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CAD Increase by 5% | (0.01) | - |
| INR/ CAD - decrease by 5% | 0.01 | - |

## Liquidity risk

The Holding Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Holding Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 22.00 crores) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Holding Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Holding Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

| Particulars | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2023** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 8,551.30 | 4,108.50 | **12,659.80** |
| Trade payables | - | 446.04 | - | - | - | **446.04** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.31 | 3.74 | 9.76 | - | **14.81** |
| Other financial liabilities | 20.44 | 1,201.89 | 334.20 | 350.42 | 3,028.67 | **4,935.62** |
| **Total** | **20.44** | **1,649.24** | **337.94** | **8,911.48** | **7,137.17** | **18,056.27** |
| | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 7,218.02 | 3,789.62 | **11,007.64** |
| Current borrowings | - | 22.00 | - | - | - | **22.00** |
| Trade payables | - | 306.64 | - | - | - | **306.64** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.34 | 3.83 | 11.67 | - | **16.84** |
| Other financial liabilities | 31.15 | 1,164.74 | 250.66 | 328.12 | 3028.24 | **4,802.91** |
| **Total** | **31.15** | **1,494.72** | **254.49** | **7,557.81** | **6,817.86** | **16,156.03** |

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 16.

**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 Holding Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) 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 Holding Company subject to the Holding 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 and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Holding Company's treasury department in accordance with the Holding 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 Holding 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.

The Holding Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

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**Collateral**

As at March 31, 2023 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

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## 41. Capital management

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

The Holding 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 Holding Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Holding Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Holding Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year.

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Long term borrowings (including current maturities) | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 |
| Current borrowings | - | 22.00 |
| **Total borrowings (I)** | **12,614.18** | **10,982.76** |
| Less: | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| (ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| (iii) Current investments | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| **Total cash & investments (II)** | **1,240.61** | **2,275.21** |
| | | |
| **Net debt (A)= I-II** | **11,373.57** | **8,707.55** |
| | | |
| Share Capital | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other Equity | (674.48) | (77.89) |
| **Total equity (B)** | **1,775.52** | **2,372.11** |
| | | |
| **Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)** | **13,149.08** | **11,079.66** |
| | | |
| **Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)** | **86.50%** | **78.59%** |

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Holding Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**42. Investments in associates**

The Holding Company has investment in TIMDAA, CELEBI, TFS, DAPSPL and Digi Yatra Foundation as associates.

**1) Carrying Value of Investments in associates**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying value of investment in associates | 161.21 | 155.29 |
| Share of profit for the year in associates | 53.74 | 23.72 |
| Share of OCI for the year in associates | 0.01 | (0.15) |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TIMDAA**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 7.22 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1.48 crores) | 119.11 | 79.73 |
| Non-current assets | 54.78 | 59.98 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.06 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.72 crores) | (69.69) | (58.12) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.22 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil) | (1.72) | (1.70) |
| **Equity** | **102.48** | **79.89** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **51.14** | **39.86** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 1.96 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.96 crores) | 303.42 | 179.56 |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (6.26) | (7.64) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.58 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.52 crore) | (0.60) | (0.52) |
| Employee benefits expense | (17.19) | (17.41) |
| Other expenses | (249.31) | (150.76) |
| **Profit before tax** | **30.07** | **3.23** |
| Current tax | (7.94) | (1.60) |
| Earlier year tax adjustments (net) | (0.01) | - |
| Deferred tax credit | 0.38 | 0.64 |
| Profit for the year | 22.50 | 2.27 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **22.50** | **2.27** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.11** | **(0.41)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **11.23** | **1.13** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.05** | **(0.20)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **CELEBI**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 152.82 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 60.47 crores) | 319.90 | 234.00 |
| Non-current assets* | 307.60 | 314.89 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 13.17 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 12.02 crores) | (271.58) | (129.88) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 30.31 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 38.97 crores) | (145.58) | (125.28) |
| **Equity** | **210.33** | **293.73** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **54.69** | **76.37** |

* include adjustment of Rs 1.25 crores due to Holding Company accounting policy alignment

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 21.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 16.59 crores) | 597.39 | 593.33 |
| Operations and maintenance expenses | (67.92) | (63.77) |
| Amortisation expense | (19.26) | (17.96) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 3.49 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4.41 crore) | (9.09) | (9.08) |
| Employee benefits expense | (59.09) | (53.89) |
| Other expenses | (328.14) | (320.22) |
| **Profit before tax** | **113.89** | **128.41** |
| Current tax | (33.11) | (35.80) |
| Deferred Tax credit | 3.94 | 3.05 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **84.72** | **95.66** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.11)** | **0.17** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **22.03** | **24.87** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.03)** | **0.04** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TFS**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 3.89 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.12 crores) | 21.99 | 9.39 |
| Non-current assets | 30.80 | 31.79 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 3.46 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.86 crores) | (21.67) | (17.67) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.46 crores) | (3.91) | (7.22) |
| **Equity** | **27.21** | **16.29** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **10.88** | **6.52** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 0.61 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.55 crore) | 173.02 | 82.23 |
| Cost of material consumed | (33.31) | (14.71) |
| Purchase of stock-in-trade | (1.30) | (1.73) |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade | (0.01) | (0.00) |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (4.31) | (3.20) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.65 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.91 crore) | (0.80) | (1.07) |
| Employee benefits expense | (26.75) | (18.09) |
| Other expenses | (77.96) | (42.78) |
| **Profit before tax** | **28.57** | **0.65** |
| Current tax | (6.29) | 0.00 |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | (0.04) | 0.00 |
| Deferred tax expense | (0.79) | (0.16) |
| Profit for the year | 21.44 | 0.49 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **21.44** | **0.49** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.03)** | **(0.01)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **8.58** | **0.20** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.01)** | **(0.01)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DAPSPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 1.44 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1.64 crores) | 89.77 | 17.01 |
| Non-current assets | 246.23 | 146.05 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 13.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 15.92 crores) | (55.50) | (46.65) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 180.24 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 44.45 crores) | (191.06) | (50.86) |
| **Equity** | **89.44** | **65.55** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **44.63** | **32.71** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 9.14 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.08 crores) | 192.46 | 86.53 |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (15.29) | (15.44) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 13.15 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 5.15 crore) | (14.02) | (5.30) |
| Employee benefits expense | (13.54) | (9.30) |
| Other expenses | (115.75) | (61.67) |
| **Profit/(loss) before tax** | **33.86** | **(5.19)** |
| Current tax | (5.57) | - |
| Deferred tax (expense)/ credit | (4.97) | 0.39 |
| MAT credit entitlement | 0.56 | - |
| Tax for previous year | - | (0.10) |
| Profit/ (loss) for the year | 23.88 | (4.91) |
| **Profit/ (loss) for the year for consolidation** | **23.88** | **(4.91)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.01** | **0.06** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit/ (loss) for the year** | **11.92** | **(2.45)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **0.03** |

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **Digi Yatra Foundation**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Current liabilities | (0.88) | (0.77) |
| **Equity** | **(0.87)** | **(0.77)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 22.20% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **(0.13)** | **(0.17)** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other expenses | (0.10) | (0.12) |
| **Loss before tax** | **(0.10)** | **(0.12)** |
| Current tax | - | - |
| Loss for the year | (0.10) | (0.12) |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(0.10)** | **(0.12)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | - | - |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 22.20% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year** | **(0.02)** | **(0.03)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | - | - |

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**2) Commitments and Contingencies of Associates**

**I. Contingent Liabilities**

**TIMDAA:-**

**a) Claims made against the TIMDAA not acknowledged as debts**

TIMDAA had received demand notice dated February 5, 2021 from South Delhi Municipal Corporation ('SDMC') in relation to property tax for the period 2010-11 onwards in respect of hoardings erected on different locations in the SDMC Area, on the basis of the order passed by Delhi High Court in its judgement dated October 22, 2020 in WP(c) 8118 of 2012 titled Delhi International Airport Limited vs SDMC. TIMDAA had sought legal opinion on certainty of the claims with SDMC. Based on the legal opinion and internal assessment, TIMDAA considers that the claim is untenable and that the likelihood of any liability devolving on TIMDAA in the said matter is not probable. TIMDAA has also responded to the said notice of SDMC on February 16, 2021 and further, on October 18, 2021, which is currently pending disposal.

b) Claims against TIMDAA not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.35 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil)

c) Claims by customers (alongwith interest) in the normal course of business may be payable as and when the outcome of the related matters are finally determined. Management of TIMDAA based on the legal inputs and historic trends, believes that no material liability will devolve on TIMDAA, in respect of such matters.

d) Guarantees: - TIMDAA provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 0.61 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.61 crore) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 0.03 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.03 crore) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

**CELEBI: -**

**e) Claims made against the CELEBI not acknowledged as debts**

CELEBI has Rs 0.67 crore (as on March 31, 2022: Rs 0.87 crore) of claims not acknowledged as debts against penalty levied by tribunal and from third parties excluding certain claims from the employees of CELEBI where the amount is not ascertained.

**f) Income Tax cases**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| AY 2011-12 | 13.65 | 13.65 |
| AY 2012-13 | 2.12 | 2.12 |

Note: CELEBI received favorable judgement from ITAT relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, however Income tax department has challenged ITAT judgement and moved to Hon'ble High court for both the above cases. The uncertainties related to amount and timing of outflow is depended upon the judgement of Hon'ble High Court. Management of CELEBI believes that CELEBI has strong chances of success in the above-mentioned cases and hence no provision is considered necessary at this point in time with respect to above matters as the likelihood of liability devolving on CELEBI is less than probable. Further, in view of the matters relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA, etc. under litigation, on prudence pending final outcome of the litigation, CELEBI has been accounting refund of Income Tax including interest received pertaining to AY 2017-18, AY 2019-20 and AY 2021-22 (As at March 31, 2022: AY 2017-18 and AY 2019-20) as a liability and includes the same as current tax liabilities (net) in the balance sheet. Current tax liabilities (net) as at March 31, 2023 includes Rs. 49.90 crores (including interest of Rs. 4.62 crores) [as at March 31, 2022: Rs. 15.97 crores (including interest of Rs. 2.09 crores)].

g) **PF matter**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated February 28, 2019 and subsequent review petition has ruled in respect of compensation for the purpose of Provident Fund contribution under the Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952.

There is significant uncertainty as to how the liability, if any, should be calculated for the period up to February 28, 2019 as it is impacted by multiple variables, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether the interest and penalties may be assessed. The Management of CELEBI have determined that on account of the practicality of application of the judgement, CELEBI would not be in a position to determine the liability as of now, CELEBI is of the opinion that the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

CELEBI has started complying with the above judgement with effect from March 2019.

**TFS:-**

h) The claims of Rs 0.79 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.79 crore) have been made by a few capital vendors in relation to work carried out by them during the earlier years for construction of food outlets. TFS disputed these claims. TFS is either in legal proceedings or in arbitration proceedings with the vendors in respect of these claims. However, based on management of TFS assessment, TFS assessed the amount payable to these vendors and recorded liability Rs. 0.92 crore (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.92 crore) which is included under the head "Other current financial liabilities". For the balance amount of claims, TFS is confident that the extent of claims made by the vendor is not sustainable and therefore untenable.

i) TFS received a Sales tax/ VAT demand including interest thereon on account of disallowance of input tax credit of Rs 0.04 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.04 crore) from sales tax/VAT authorities.

j) TFS received an income tax notice for assessment year 2017-18 mainly on account of disallowances of royalty expenses by the Income Tax department of Rs 0.06 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.06 crore). The matter is pending in appeal with Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals).

k) TFS has provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 9.99 crores (March 31, 2022- Rs. 10.05 crores) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 1.42 crores (March 31, 2022- Rs. 1.44 crores) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

**DAPSPL:-**

l) In respect of DAPSPL, Penalty for compounding under section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been levied on DAPSPL amounting to Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.10 crore) by MCA.

m) In respect of DAPSPL, during the previous year's appeal is filed against order under section 143(1) of Income tax Act 1961, the amount involved in Rs. 0.49 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.49 crore).

n) In respect of DAPSPL, during the year appeal is filed against order under section 143(3) of Income tax Act 1961, the amount involved in Rs. 0.08 crore.

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o) In respect of DAPSPL, Central Excise and CGST- a matter of recovery of Service Tax against non payment of Service tax for recovery of notice period from employee, the amount involved is Rs. NIL. (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.01 crore).

**II. Capital and Other Commitments of Associates:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The capital commitments of associates are as below:

| Particulars | TFS | | DAPSPL | | TIMDAA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Capital Commitments | 1.59 | 1.47 | 4.13 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 0.29 |

**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. DAPSPL has entered into a Concessionaire Agreement with the Holding Company which gives DAPSPL an exclusive right to develop, operate, maintain, modernize and manage the vehicle parking and existing cargo terminal on revenue share model for a period of 25 years from the date of its operation. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the concessionaire agreement for the respective years.

ii. TIMDAA has entered into memorandum of understanding with South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) on February 23, 2018, wherein TIMDAA has agreed to pay charges equivalent to 25% of revenue to SDMC for each of the outdoor advertisement sites as approved by SDMC. Revenue for current year includes Rs. 70.94 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 69.37 crores) [March 31, 2022 - Rs. 44.67 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 43.56 crores)] from outdoor advertisement sites permitted by SDMC.

iii. TIMDAA has entered into tri-partite memorandum of settlement dated March 30, 2023, TIMDAA is under obligation to purchase certain plant and machinery/equipments for total amount of Rs. 0.73 crore.

**3) Dividend received from Associates**

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| Name of the entity | During the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| TFS | 4.20 | - |
| CELEBI | 43.68 | 23.30 |

**4) Leases**

**(I) In case of DAPSPL:**

On April 1, 2019, DAPSPL has adopted IND AS-116, Leases, using modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of Ind AS 116, did not have any material impact for the year ended March 31, 2023. Hence no adjustment has been done in the Financials related to the standard. However, the DAPSPL has taken some operating lease as a lessee for which disclosures are made below:

On September 1, 2019, the DAPSPL has taken guest house on monthly rental of Rs 0.05 crore for first 11 months with 7% escalation after every 11 months for recurring two lease renewals on non- cancellable period of 33 months which is further renewable for the same period at the option of lessor, to be exercised prior to three months before the expiry of the agreement. Below are the minimum lease payment as per agreement:

| Period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 0.78 | 0.11 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | - | - |

**(II) In case of TFS**

TFS has entered into cancellable operating lease arrangement for a warehouse. Lease payments recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2023 is Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.10 crore) being short term lease. Under the terms of the agreement, TFS has provided interest free security deposit.

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## 43. Investments in Joint Ventures

The Holding Company's investments in DAFFPL, DASPL, GBHHPL and DDFSPL are classified as joint ventures.

### 1) Carrying Value of Investments of joint ventures:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying Value of Investment in joint ventures | 383.13 | 377.36 |
| Share of profit for the year in joint ventures | 93.15 | 92.76 |
| Share of OCI for the year in joint ventures | (0.16) | - |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of **DAFFPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 19.40 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.04 crore) | 38.77 | 8.86 |
| Non-current assets | 603.09 | 661.37 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 31.23 crores) | (13.86) | (43.26) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 40.87 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 53.18 crores) | (368.63) | (383.73) |
| **Equity** | **259.36** | **243.24** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **67.43** | **63.24** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 2.70 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4.22 crores) | 106.01 | 76.80 |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (41.62) | (41.19) |
| Finance cost | (26.24) | (28.10) |
| Employee benefits expense | (1.82) | (1.74) |
| Other expenses | (5.18) | (12.43) |
| **Profit/ (loss) before tax** | **31.15** | **(6.65)** |
| Current tax | (11.93) | (7.18) |
| Deferred tax credit | 3.86 | 8.49 |
| Profit/ (loss) for the year | 23.09 | (5.33) |
| **Profit/ (loss) for the year for consolidation** | **23.09** | **(5.33)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of Profit/ (loss) for the year** | **6.00** | **(1.39)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DASPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 0.08 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 2.46 crores) | 31.28 | 50.08 |
| Non-current assets | - | - |
| Current liabilities | (2.32) | (6.63) |
| Non-current liabilities | - | - |
| **Equity** | **28.96** | **43.46** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **14.48** | **21.73** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.16 crores) | 1.39 | 54.99 |
| Cost of material consumed | 0.00 | (1.60) |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | 0.00 | (0.74) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.00 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore) | (0.00) | (0.34) |
| Employee benefits expense | (0.14) | (0.66) |
| Other expenses | (8.75) | (42.44) |
| **(Loss)/ profit before tax** | **(7.50)** | **9.21** |
| Current tax | - | (4.81) |
| Deferred tax expense | - | (0.48) |
| (Loss)/ profit for the year | (7.50) | 3.93 |
| **(Loss)/ profit for the year for consolidation** | **(7.50)** | **3.93** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.00** | **(0.01)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of (loss)/ profit for the year** | **(3.75)** | **1.96** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **(0.01)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **GBHHPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 12.58 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 13.82 crores) | 289.87 | 399.42 |
| Non-current assets | 3,052.56 | 3080.86 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 92.18 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 5.06 crores) | (587.76) | (391.48) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 2,673.14 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs.2,740.18 crores) and deferred tax liabilities of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.56.29 crores) | (2,677.54) | (2,801.70) |
| **Equity** | **77.13** | **287.09** |
| Less: Equity component of financial instruments | - | - |
| **Equity for Shareholders** | **77.13** | **287.09** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **15.53** | **57.81** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 275.64 | 0.32 |
| Cost of Raw Material and Components Consumed | (52.60) | - |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (75.95) | - |
| Finance Cost | (365.91) | - |
| Employee benefits expense | (15.53) | - |
| Other expenses | (31.52) | (5.62) |
| Exceptional item | 0.00 | 377.90 |
| **Loss before tax** | **(265.87)** | **(5.30)** |
| Deferred tax credit/ (expenses) | 56.29 | (0.01) |
| Loss for the year | (209.58) | (383.21) |
| Consolidation adjustments | 0.00 | 374.30* |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(209.58)** | **(8.91)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.01)** | **(0.17)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year** | **(42.21)** | **(1.79)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.00)** | **(0.03)** |

* Impairment adjustment considered as an exceptional item in Holding Company.

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DDFSPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 66.64 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 67.65 crores) | 479.98 | 302.59 |
| Non-current assets | 344.47 | 417.95 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 8.59 crores) | (193.78) | (188.87) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.0.42 crore) | (58.16) | (61.58) |
| **Equity** | **572.51** | **470.09** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **285.69** | **234.58** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,579.21 | 678.62 |
| Purchase of Stock-in-Trade | (687.61) | (228.85) |
| Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade | 131.30 | (9.37) |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (58.18) | (56.98) |
| Finance cost | (7.36) | (10.85) |
| Employee benefits expense | (42.78) | (33.44) |
| Other expenses | (625.09) | (272.80) |
| **Profit before tax and exceptional items** | **289.49** | **66.33** |
| **Exceptional items** | **78.97** | **180.43** |
| **Profit before tax** | **368.46** | **246.75** |
| Current tax | (93.67) | (56.93) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | 1.32 | - |
| Deferred tax expense | (9.35) | (1.49) |
| Profit for the year | 266.76 | 188.34 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **266.76** | **188.34** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.34)** | **0.08** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **133.11** | **93.98** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.16)** | **0.04** |

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**2) Commitments and Contingencies of joint ventures**

**I. Contingent Liabilities**

a) In GBHHPL, there are certain pending legal cases amounting to Rs. 1.78 crores (March 31, 2022 – Rs. 1.78 crores)

b) **Project Premium:**
GBHHPL had executed an implementation agreement with Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) for setting up of a power plant on March 29, 2011. In terms of the Implementation agreement total upfront premium of Rs. 164.12 crores was required to be deposited with the GOHP out of which Rs. 123.09 crores was deposited by GBHHPL and the balance is yet to be deposited.

GOHP has since demanded interest on delay against which GBHHPL has requested for the waiver in view of the significant delays arising as a result of COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant ban on supply of industrial oxygen, lockdowns etc. There were also no provisions for interest in terms of the implementation agreement and the matter is yet to attain finality.

Liability in respect of local area development authority in HP upon assessment- Amount not determinable. GBHHPL is carrying a provision of Rs. 12.5 crores in addition to the similar amount paid in this regard in GBHHPL financial statements

c) In GBHHPL, certain claims have been made against GBHHPL which were not acknowledged as debts which are as follows :

| Parties | Court | Litigation Details | Financial Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| State of Himachal Pradesh vs. GBHHPL | LAP No. 359 of 2012 Division bench of Himachal High Court | Appeal has been filed against GBHHPL challenging the order dated June 19,2012, passed by the single judge whereby the writ petition filed by GBHHPL challenging the legality of impugned notification had intended to impose 1% free power surcharge for creating the local area development fund under new hydro power policy, 2008 with the respective applicability to the projects already undertaken under Hydro power policy, 2006 as well | Matter was listed on January 5, 2023 for arguments but GoHP sought time. |
| Mr. Mangani Ram and Vinod Kumar Vs UOI & Ors. | Dairy No 6295/2014 Supreme court | Petitioners have challenged the grant of environmental clearance, approval for diversion of Forest Land, shifting of project site from right to the left bank of river Ravi. Petitioners have challenged order in W.P. No. 2083/2012, W.P. 9980/2012 as public interest litigation. Review petition No. 4009-10/2013 was filed by the petitioners which were dismissed. SLP is ground less and is labile to be dismissed. | The project has already been implemented with all due clearances and compliances and has also become operational |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gammon Arbitration | | The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Pvt. Ltd ("GECPL" or "Contractor" or "Gammon") for a Contract Value of Rs 781 crores subject to adjustment as agreed under the contract.<br>Gammon had raised a claim of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till May, 2019 and increase in cost due to implementation of GST till March, 2019. Out of which Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed as the settlement amount and all claims were closed. The same was to be adjusted from the advance amount already paid, subject to submission of supporting documents by Gammon.<br>Subsequently, Gammon has raised further claims for the period starting from June, 2019 till July, 2022. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events were found to be not tenable under the provisions of the Contracts as amended and thus appropriately denied by GBHHPL.<br>GBHHPL sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon calling upon it to refund the unadjusted advance paid to Gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the unadjusted advance payment.<br>Further, GBHHPL recovered Rs 128.88 crores through invocation of the bank guarantees provided by Gammon under the contracts. GBHHPL has since invoked arbitration proceedings in respect of its claims.<br>On August 28, 2022 - Procedural hearing was held. Further proceedings have been as follows:-<br><br>SoC stands filed on Novembere 12, 2022, SoD/CC filed on Junuary 18, 2023, Reply to SoD/CC filed on March 01, 2023, Admission denial made on February 28, 2023 & March 11, 2023. Issues have been framed on March 29, 2023 Evidence by way of affidavit, as per order dated March 29, 2023, to filed by both parties on May 15, 2023.<br>Next date of hearing is May 31, 2023 when the dates for examination of the witness will be decided. | |
| GBHHPL VS State of Himachal Pradesh & ORS | | Water cess on hydropower generation has been imposed through The Himachal Pradesh which has been enforced w.e.f 10.03.2013 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CWP NO 1520/ 2023 | | Accordingly to the notification issued under the said ordinance, the rates of prescribed levy are in range of Re. 0.10/m3- to Re. 0.50/m3 as per head of the project which in our case applies @ Re 0.50/m3.<br>The said ordinance being violated of fundamental rights of the GMR bajoli Holi project, being against the principals of promissory estoppels and also beyond the legislative power of the state Govt. since it has sought to impose cess virtually of electricity generation ( which falls in the domain of Union Govt), the writ petition has been filed before Hon'ble High court has issued notices to Govt. The reply is to be filed within three weeks. Rejoinder if any to be filed within one week thereafter.<br>In the meantime, "The Himachal Pradesh water cess on hydro power generation Act, 2023" has been notified and consequently the ordinance stands repealed. | |

**Project-Civil**

a) The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Pvt. Ltd ("GECPL" or "Contractor") vide the Contract executed in 2013 for a Contract Value based on the estimated BOQ was Rs. 769 crores, which was further amended to Rs 781 crores. This contract value was to be adjusted as per the price adjustment formula agreed under the contract.

Gammon had raised a claim of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till May, 2019 and increase in cost due to implementation of GST till March, 2019. Out of which Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed to be adjusted from the advance amount already paid, subject to submission of supporting documents by GECPL.

Subsequently the Contractor has raised counter claims for an amount Rs. 661 crores for the period starting from June, 2019 till December 31, 2022 on account of various events including covid pandemic,. Snowfall, floods, heavy rainfall, stoppage of work by labour etc. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events, it is found that many of these claims are not tenable under the Contract and hence appropriately denied by GBHHPL.

GBHHPL has sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon for paying Rs 666 crores which includes advance amount paid to gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the advance payment. An amount of Rs 129 crores have been received by way of encashment of bank guarantees furnished by the Contractor.

GBHHPL has filed a statement of claim for recovering Rs 590 crores appx. or in the alternate case Rs. 756 crores (net of already recovered amount of Rs.129 crores) to be recovered from Gammon. This amount may undergo revision post final assessment by quantum experts/delay experts to be deployed in arbitration proceedings.

GBHHPL had served arbitration notice to recover its further dues from the contractor. As at the date of the financial statements advances recoverable from Gammon Engineers and contractors have been considered recoverable.

**Project- Hydro- Mechanical works**

b) Claims of Vicky Engineering for face 6 steel liner of about Rs. 0.14 crore and around Rs. 0.08 crore against lot 4 Works have been received against HM Works.

**DDFSPL:-**

c) DDFSPL has a contingent liability amounting to Rs. 1.16 crores (March 31, 2022 -Rs 1.59 crores) representing income tax demand for assessment year 2017-18 & 2018-19 on account of certain disallowances. The management of DDFSPL do not expect any outflow on this account.

d) DDFSPL had filed three refund applications (for three quarters) dated January 31, 2018, under section 11(B) of Central Excise Act, 1944 seeking refund of Rs. 40.62 crores being the service tax and cess paid on license fees, marketing fees, airport services charges and utility charges during the period October, 2016 to June, 2017 for services rendered to DDFSPL at the duty free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. Such refund claims were filed in pursuance of the decision of the CESTAT Mumbai in Commissioner of Service Tax - VII, Mumbai vs. Flemingo Duty Free Pvt Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri. Mumbai) (Flemingo) wherein it was held that service tax on license fee was not payable since services were provided outside taxable territory of India.

In respect of the said refund applications, DDFSPL received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated August 24, 2018 that refund claims for the period October, 2016 to January, 2017 were barred by limitation and refund cannot be processed. Vide order dated September 06, 2018, the Assistant Commissioner, CGST held that only the period of October, 2016 to December, 2016 is barred by limitation and denied refund of Rs. 12.78 crores. The amount of Rs. 27.84 crores for the period January, 2017 to June, 2017 was allowed in favor of DDFSPL and subsequently, refunded to DDFSPL, which was recognized as income in Statement of Profit and Loss during the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2018 when this refund was received. The Department filed an appeal against the aforesaid Order dated September 06, 2018 before Commissioner (Appeals) to the extent of refund of Rs. 27.84 crores held to be payable to DDFSPL. The said appeal of the Department was rejected by the Commissioner (Appeals) vide Order dated May 18, 2020. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the order of Commissioner (Appeal) dated May 18, 2020.

As against denial of refund of Rs 12.78 crores, DDFSPL filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who rejected the appeal on May 10, 2019 and upheld the Order dated September 06, 2018. DDFSPL filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi who allowed DDFSPL appeal vide its Order dated August 14, 2019 and held that since service tax was not payable on license fees and other input services at the airport, the limitation prescribed under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 has no application. Accordingly, refund of Rs. 12.78 crores was allowed in favor of DDFSPL. The Department filed an appeal along with application for stay against the CESTAT Order dated August 14, 2019 before the Honorable High Court of Delhi in March, 2020. The Honorable High Court of Delhi in the hearing dated May 06, 2022 observed that service tax was not leviable in (duty free) area, this position has been settled at the Tribunal level in the matter concerning Commissioner of Service Tax-VII, Mumbai v/s M/s Flemingo Duty Free Shop Pvt. Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri-Mumbai) and mentioned that they would prefer to wait for the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Department's challenge to Flemingo's Order. Further, in the hearing dated April 17, 2023 the counsel of the Department mentioned that an Additional Solicitor General (ASG) will appear in this matter on behalf of the Department and the High court listed the matter for May 26, 2023.

DDFSPL had also filed application dated December 31, 2018 with the Department for the period April, 2010 to September, 2016 seeking refund of service tax and cess amounting to Rs.182.13 crores, paid on the input services (concession fee, marketing fee, airport service charges and utility charges) rendered to DDFSPL at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. The Assistant Commissioner issued the Order dated June 26, 2019 rejecting the refund claim filed by DDFSPL on the ground that the Duty-free shops are in non-taxable territory. Subsequently, DDFSPL filed an appeal on August 07, 2019 against the Assistant Commissioner's Order before Commissioner (Appeals) and received a favorable Order dated May 26, 2020 allowing the refund of Rs.182.13 crores. DDFSPL requested the Asst. Commissioner to process the refund based on the said Order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). The Assistant Commissioner issued a SCN dated August 04, 2020 asking DDFSPL to explain that the refund claim is not hit by the bar of unjust enrichment as incidence of duty appears to be passed by DDFSPL to their customers at the time of sale of goods. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the Order of Commissioner (Appeals) dated May 26, 2020. DDFSPL filed a reply before the CESTAT on December 24, 2020 against the department's appeal dated August 04, 2020.

In the meanwhile, the Assistant Commissioner issued two separate Orders dated December 10, 2020 on the respective SCNs and rejected the refund of service tax of Rs 182.13 crores and Rs 12.78 crores. DDFSPL filed a rectification / recall request under Section 74 of the Finance Act, 1994 dated December 23, 2020 against both the rejection Orders before the Principal Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently, on February 15, 2021, DDFSPL also filed an Appeal against both the rejection Orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner before the Commissioner (Appeals).

DDFSPL received Order-in-Appeal from the Commissioner Appeals dated September 24, 2021 for refund of Rs. 182.13 crores and Rs. 12.78 crores, upholding the Order-in-Original passed by the Assistant Commissioner, both dated December 10, 2020. DDFSPL had filed appeals against both the Orders of Commissioner Appeals before CESTAT on November 03, 2021.

At DDFSPL request, all the above matters before CESTAT were clubbed together. DDFSPL received favourable order for all the above four matters from CESTAT on February 28, 2023. DDFSPL basis inputs from its legal counsel has assessed that there are high chances that the aforesaid favorable order from CESTAT will be challenged by the Department before the Honorable High Court/Supreme Court, considering a similar appeal involving DDFSPL for Rs. 12.78 crores is already pending at High Court level. Accordingly, the management in line with previous periods, considering the status of matters as referred above, legal opinion and taking into consideration the inherent uncertainty in predicting the final outcome in the above litigations involving refunds, which is sub-judice, has assessed the refund of Rs. 27.84 crores (as at March 31, 2022 – Rs. 27.84 crores) received in the quarter ended September 30, 2018 as contingent liability, in accordance with Ind AS 37, ' Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as at March 31, 2023.

e) DDFSPL had filed GST refund applications aggregating to Rs.259.40 crores pertaining to the period July 01, 2017 to March 31, 2021. Till April 30, 2022, DDFSPL had been granted and received GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 180.43 crores which had been accounted for and presented as 'Exceptional Income' in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, pertaining to month of July, 2019 and period January, 2021 to March, 2021, have been received, that have been accounted for and presented as 'exceptional income' in these Financial Statements. While refund claims of similar nature pertaining to earlier periods were accepted and processed by the authorities during financial year ended March 31, 2022, the management of DDFSPL had assessed the pending claims aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, to be in the nature of contingent assets as at March 31, 2022, that should be accounted for as income, only on receipt of refund amount from the authorities.

For balance GST refund claims aggregating to Rs.62.15 crores pertaining to the period July, 2017 to October, 2018 and July, 2019, the department had previously denied the refund claims citing that there was no mechanism or provision to process the revised claims and procedural lapses for filing the refund claims. DDFSPL has received the favorable orders from the Special Commissioner (Trade & Taxes Department) and received the refunds aggregating to Rs. 62.15 crores which have been accounted for and presented as 'exceptional income' in Financial Statements of DDFSPL.

f) DDFSPL received a Demand cum Show Cause Notice dated April 21, 2022, based on special audit under Section 72A of Finance Act, 1994 for the second half of financial year 2016- 17 and period April 1, 2017 till June 30, 2017 conducted during quarter ended March 31, 2022, wherein the Commissioner of Central Tax and CGST, Delhi ("Department") had sought to recover service tax dues along with interest and penalty aggregating to Rs. 40.16 crores pertaining to the said period related to input tax credit and other matters. DDFSPL, through its legal counsel had filed a writ petition before the Honorable High Court of Delhi on April 26, 2022, challenging the initiation of special audit and consequential Demand cum Show Cause Notice mentioned above, citing that the due procedures had not been followed by the Department and no opportunity of being heard was given to DDFSPL.

The final hearing happened on March 03, 2023, Honorable High Court has quashed the SCN and the demand. As per the High Court's Order, the department is at liberty to issue a fresh notice and must consider the explanation of the petitioner in respect of the observations made in the special audit report before taking any further step. DDFSPL has received a letter from the Department asking to submit the replies to draft audit report dated April 05, 2022. DDFSPL submitted its reply on March 20, 2023. Based on inputs from its tax expert, the management believes that the likelihood of any liability (in relation to service tax dues, interest, and penalty) devolving on DDFSPL is not probable and thus, no adjustment is considered necessary in these financial statements at this stage.

### II. Guarantees other than financial guarantees by joint ventures: -

GBHHPL has provided bank guarantee amounting to Rs 33.09 crores. (March 31, 2022 is Rs. 33.09 crores)

### III. Financial guarantees by joint ventures

The Joint Ventures have not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

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**IV. Capital and Other Commitments of joint ventures: -**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS OF JOINT VENTURE:**

The capital commitment of joint ventures is as below:

| Particulars | DAFFPL | | DDFSPL | | GBHHPL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
| Capital Commitments (net of advances) | 46.17 | 88.12 | 0.76 | 0.67 | - | 65.00 |

**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS OF JOINT VENTURES:**

i. In accordance with the concession agreement, DAFFPL is required to pay annual license fees to the Holding Company, an amount of Rs. 26.46 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 24.62 crores) has been accounted for in respect of current year. The license fee is to be increased by 7.5% p.a. during the term of the lease.

Estimated amount of contract issued but not executed till March 31, 2023 is Rs. 0.03 crore.

**C) OTHER DISCLOSURES OF JOINT VENTURES:**

**Impairment Analysis**

i. In GBHHPL, based upon the calculation of recoverable value of CWIP carried out by an Independent Expert as at December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2023, the carrying value of CWIP is lower than the recoverable amount by Rs 110 crores Rs. 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores respectively. Such reduction is coming mainly due to delay in estimated COD to December 31, 2021, February 28, 2022 and March 28, 2022 respectively, considered for GBHHPL plant by Independent Expert. Accordingly, a reduction in CWIP value by 110 crores, 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores is recognized in the financial statements of the GBHHPL for the period ended June 30, 2021, January 31, 2022 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

**Insurance Claims**

ii. In GBHHPL, During September, 2018 & October, 2018 due to heavy rain & flood, few equipment & work done like roads & temporary structure have been washed out. GBHHPL intimated the event to the Insurance Company & requested for assessment of loss. The Insurer appointed a Professional loss evaluator for assess the loss and as an Adhoc measure, the insurer has paid amount of Rs 17.29 crores as advance compensation out of claim of Rs 30.57 crores recognized in GBHHPL financial statement. Out of the remaining Rs. 13.28 crores out of the claim made Rs. 9.69 crores of full & final settlement has been received by the insurance company and Rs. 3.60 crores of loss is recognised in the GBHHPL financial statement.

**Project Capitalisation**

iii. GBHHPL had completed the synchronization of eletromechanical units on March 28, 2022 and applied for a certificate to this effect to various agencies. The certificate confirming the COD (Commercial operation date) was obtained on April 12, 2022. Accordingly, power generated during the said period was sold to HPPTCL upto April 12, 2022 from when the assets have been capitalised in the books.

**Revenue Net- Off**

iv. In GBHHPL Income from sale of energy of Rs. 271.56 crores (March 31, 2022- 0.32 crore) is appearing in profit & Loss A/c for the year ending March 31, 2023 is net-off figure due to the trading of the same of sale of energy of Rs. 292.59 crores ( March 31, 2022- 90.32 crores) & purchase of energy including transmission Net off and Discounts, etc. of Rs. 21.03 crores (March 31, 2022- 90.00 crores)

v. DAFFPL's Capital Work in Progress as on March 31, 2023 includes Rs.197.26 crores on account of T1 Hydrant expansion project which is being executed through M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited (Contractor). As requested by the contractor & as approved by DAFFPL board of Directors earlier completion time was provisionally extended by 9 months (i.e. extended till March 31, 2023) which on the request of the contractor has been further extended upto August 31, 2023, due to its interdependency on construction of Terminal-1 by Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL) which is delayed due to Covid-19 pandemic & other reasons. Further, contractor has confirmed that no escalation amount is claimable on account of extension of timeline.

vi. In case of DAFFPL, Current tax assets includes tax credit of Rs. 0.17 crore relating to the AY 2020-21. During the assessment proceeding the assessing officer has disallowed certain items and after giving the tax effect on the disallowed items has issued refund order for the balance amount. DAFFPL has preferred the appeal against the above assessment and the amount adjusted representing the disallowed items has been treated as recoverable tax amount in the DAFFPL books of accounts. DAFFPL is of the view the outcomes of the appeal shall be in the favour of DAFFPL, therefore no provision is required against the same.

vii. In case of DAFFPL, modification gain amounting to Rs.16.17 crores has been recognised due to recalculation of the carrying amount of interest free security deposit, upon refund of the part of security deposit of Rs. 87.46 crores received during the year in terms of the Concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA), which was paid in tranches & was valued at fair value at the initial recognition and was measured at amortised cost with Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method as per Ind AS-109, considering the life of security deposit equivalent to the C&OA period.

viii. In case of DAFFPL, Tariff on account of Fuel Infrastructure Charges (FIC)/ revenue rate for the DAFFPL) is determined by the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) for a period of five years called control period.

AERA has determined Fuel Infrastructure Charges for the third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) vide their order dated October 7, 2021. During the rate determination process of third control period, AERA has factored True-up value (over recovery) of second control period amounting to Rs. 144.55 crores as per their prevailing guidelines. Hence, the new FIC rate for third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) fixed by AERA are as follows:

| Period | Apr-Oct'21 | Nov-Mar'22 | FY' 2022-23 | FY' 2023-24 | FY' 2024-25 | FY' 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIC Rate as determined by AERA (Rs/KL) | 609 | 548 | 469 | 402 | 344 | 293 |

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

### 3) Dividend received from Joint Ventures

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| Name of the entity | During the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| DASPL | 3.50 | 2.75 |
| DDFSPL | 81.84 | 23.95 |
| DAFFPL | 1.81 | - |

### 4) Leases

**Joint Ventures as lessee**

**In case of DAFFPL**

DAFFPL has acquired land from the Holding Company as per Concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA) for 25 years which was classified as operating lease. As per terms of concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA), DAFFPL is required to pay lease rent termed as License Fees for land taken on lease with an escalation clause of 7.5 % every year during the term of lease. As required by Ind As-116, DAFFPL has recognised Right to use assets & Lease liability as on April 01, 2019. The maximum obligation on the long term operating lease payable are as follows:

**Right to use assets**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 262.08 | 281.81 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Depreciation/amortisation during the year | (19.73) | (19.73) |
| Closing Balance | **242.35** | **262.08** |

**Lease Liability**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 330.46 | 328.91 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Interest for the year | 26.14 | 26.17 |
| Repayment made during the year | (26.46) | (24.62) |
| Closing Balance | **330.14** | **330.46** |

**Disclosed as:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Non-Current | 327.64 | 330.46 |
| Current | 2.50 | - |
| **Total** | **330.14** | **330.46** |

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Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

**Maturity profile of lease liability**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 28.45 | 26.46 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 136.78 | 165.23 |
| Later than five years | 378.17 | 378.17 |
| Total | **543.40** | **569.86** |

**Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortisation on right of use assets | 19.73 | 19.73 |
| Interest on lease liability | 26.14 | 26.17 |
| Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account | **45.87** | **45.90** |

*DAFFPL is lessee with respect to only one lease.

DAFFPL has total cash outflow of lease Rs 26.46 crores. No addition were made during the year pertaining to right of use assets and lease liability.

DAFFPL is lessee for one lease contract as disclosed above with no extension option available.

Therefore, there will be no future rental payment relating to extension period.

**Operating lease :- As a lessor**

DAFFPL has entered into cancellable lease agreement with the occupiers of its administrative building. The lease rental is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss as per the respective agreements.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Lease rentals recognised as income during the year | 0.42 | 0.39 |
| Category of Asset (Admin Building) | | |
| - Gross Carrying Amount | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| - Accumulated Depreciation | 0.64 | 0.56 |
| - Depreciation recognised in the Statement of profit and loss | 0.09 | 0.07 |

**Maturity profile of lease Receivable**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 0.45 | 0.42 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 2.18 | 2.63 |
| Later than five years | 5.71 | 5.71 |
| Total | **8.34** | **8.75** |

**In case of DDFSPL**

(i) The Holding company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives the Holding company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi ('Delhi Airport') on a revenue sharing model for the period mentioned in the said OMDA. In the year 2010, the Holding company has given license to DDFSPL for running the duty-free operations at Delhi Airport on payments of specified sum. The license fees for the duty-free outlets are based on higher of the revenue share amount and the Actual Monthly Guarantee (MMG) amount calculated in the manner set out in the License agreements entered by DDFSPL with the Holding Company.

DDFSPL has also entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and warehouses. DDFSPL has also entered into a non-cancellable agreement for a warehouse which is under construction in respect of which DDFSPL has given interest free security deposits of Rs. 11.04 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 11.04 crores).

(ii) With effect from April 1, 2019, DDFSPL has adopted Ind AS 116, 'Leases' and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Right-of-use (ROU) assets at April 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases were recognized and measured at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for any related prepayments). The DDFSPL has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases.

In respect of certain duty free outlets where MMG are not fixed throughout the term, the management has assessed that the payments do not fulfil the definition of lease payments (i.e. not fixed or in substance fixed and not variable payments linked to an index) and thus are not to be included in the lease payments for the purpose of computing lease liability under Ind AS 116 and presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Right of use assets**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 73.90 | 97.84 |
| Additions | 31.12 | 2.99 |
| Depreciation | (28.96) | (26.92) |
| **Closing Balance** | **76.06** | **73.91** |

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**Lease Liability**

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2023** | **As at March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 80.88 | 99.88 |
| Addition | 30.10 | 2.99 |
| Finance cost | 5.49 | 6.84 |
| Lease liability written off | (1.21) | (5.67) |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (32.55) | (23.62) |
| Foreign exchange gain /(loss) | 0.39 | 0.46 |
| **Closing Balance** | **83.10** | **80.88** |

In view of the Covid-19 outbreak, the Holding Company on March 30, 2020 decided to suspend the levy and payment of MMG amount for the period from March 1, 2020 till July 31, 2022 under the License Agreement, accordingly the DDFSPL has reassessed the lease liability and written back lease liability of Rs 1.21 crores (March 31, 2022, Rs 5.67 crores).

The following is the break-up of current & non-current lease liabilities :-

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2023** | **As at March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Non-current | 51.25 | 55.00 |
| Current | 31.85 | 25.88 |
| Total | **83.10** | **80.88** |

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

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | **For the year ended March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortization on right to use asset | 28.96 | 26.92 |
| Interest on lease liability | 5.49 | 6.84 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 0.39 | 0.46 |
| Lease liability written off | (1.21) | (5.67) |
| Total amount recognized in statement of profit and loss | **33.63** | **28.55** |

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **Less than 1 year** | **1 to 5 years** | **> 5 years** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31, 2023 | 36.77 | 53.61 | - | **90.38** |
| March 31, 2022 | 30.93 | 59.86 | - | **90.79** |

**In case of DASPL**

DASPL has entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements and an amount of Rs. 0.04 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.45 crore) paid during the period under such agreements.

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## 44. Other Disclosures

**a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Holding Company to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Holding Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

The Holding Company's appeal against the second control period ("CP2") is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, The Holding Company in respect of the Holding Company order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Holding Company has agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The matter is being sub judice at TDSAT.

**b)** The Holding Company had a receivable of Rs. 28.58 crores as at March 31, 2022 (including unbilled receivables) from Air India Limited and its subsidiaries namely Indian Airlines Limited, Airline Allied Services Limited and Air India Express Limited collectively referred as 'Air India'. The Air India was privatized w.e.f. January 27, 2022 and control is transferred to Tata Sons by Government of India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had received Rs. 148.16 crores (including GST) towards interest agreed to be paid by Air India Limited. Pursuant to the interest settlement with Air India during the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had reversed interest receivable of Rs 19.90 crores in statement of profit & loss and shown as part of exceptional item. In view of continuous reduction in the overdue quarter on quarter, the Holding Company considers its due from Air India as good and fully recoverable.

**c) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure of the Holding Company as at the reporting date are as under:**

| | March 31, 2023 | | | March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Amount (Rs. in crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crores** | **Amount (Rs. In crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crores** |
| **Trade Payables** | 4.64 | EUR | 0.05 | 2.92 | EUR | 0.03 |
| | 0.13 | GBP | 0.00 | 0.43 | GBP | 0.00 |
| | 12.10 | USD | 0.15 | 1.92 | USD | 0.03 |
| | 0.05 | AUD | 0.00 | 0.04 | AUD | 0.00 |
| | 0.79 | AED | 0.04 | 0.03 | AED | 0.00 |
| | 0.19 | CAD | 0.00 | - | CAD | - |
| **Other Current Financial Liabilities** | 32.96 | USD | 0.40 | 55.61 | USD | 0.73 |

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**Closing exchange rates in Rs:**

| Currency | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 89.443 | 84.220 |
| GBP | 101.648 | 99.455 |
| SGD | 61.793 | 55.970 |
| USD | 82.17 | 75.793 |
| AUD | 55.025 | 56.743 |
| AED | 22.373 | 20.635 |
| CAD | 60.668 | 60.490 |

**d) Additional information:**

i) Earnings in foreign currency for the Holding Company (On accrual basis, excluding GST).

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines) | 70.03 | 25.18 |

ii) CIF value of imports of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Import of capital goods | 38.28 | 0.94 |
| Import of stores and spares | 1.90 | 0.90 |
| **Total** | **40.18** | **1.84** |

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to Consolidated statement of profit & loss of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 259.70 | 330.97 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 16.52 | 15.87 |
| Finance costs | - | 0.89 |
| Other expenses | 1.91 | 0.88 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 1.26 | 2.73 |
| **Total** | **279.39** | **351.34** |

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड * Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. * Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 271.18 | 253.81 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 5.98 | 5.94 |
| Finance costs (Other borrowing cost including amount debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised) | - | 0.17 |
| **Total** | **277.16** | **259.92** |

v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | | For the year ended March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 6.92 | 2.05 | 4.22 | 1.02 |
| Indigenous | 93.08 | 27.55 | 95.78 | 23.16 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **29.60** | **100.00** | **24.18** |

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | | For the year ended March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 61.19 | 1.34 | 60.52 | 1.21 |
| Indigenous | 38.81 | 0.85 | 39.48 | 0.79 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **2.19** | **100.00** | **2.00** |

e) The Holding Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Holding Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, the Holding Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case the Holding Company towards development of any infrastructure facility does not utilize any portion of the advance development cost, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| ADC Funds Received * | 953.85 | 848.85 |
| Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC) | 689.80 | 637.39 |
| Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities" | **264.05** | **211.46** |

* During the year March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has received Rs 105 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 168.71 crores) for common infra development from Developers.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

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f) Based on the legal opinion taken, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. The Holding Company had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by the Holding Company from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 months from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on Feb 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

The Holding Company has partly concluded its arguments which will further continue on next date of hearing scheduled for May 26, 2023.

g) The Holding Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Holding Company. As at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has accounted for Rs. 229.23 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 196.30 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 183.48 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 155.66 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2023 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 45.74 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40.63 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy

h) The Holding Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under:

| Description | Incomes forming part of | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction income from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 32.84 | 9.11 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 44.01 | 36.40 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires | Sale of services – Non Aeronautical | 69.88 | 71.41 |
| Discounting on profit on relinquishment of assets rights | Other income | 40.43 | - |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | Other income | 1.09 | - |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | Other income | 6.50 | - |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given | Other income | 0.72 | 0.98 |

Other income of Rs. 59.57 crores (Rs. 100 crores as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

However, the Holding Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

| Description | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 259.52 | 419.00 |
| Annual fees to AAI | 119.36 | 192.70 |

Further, the Holding Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

i) As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, The Holding Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The Holding Company's management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2023.

j) 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 under Section.17(5) (c ) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was 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 paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. The Holding Company (the Holding company) is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refueling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, the Holding company in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited DIAL has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said the input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by the Holding company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the Holding company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates and upon mentioning the Court has directed to list the batch matters for hearing on merits in last week of July,2023 within first five matters, it may be listed accordingly. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 will be heard together.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and currently being recognised as CWIP, the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works needs to be capitalised during the period ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 997.13 crores accumulated till March 31, 2023 has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year 2022-23.

**k)** The Holding Company has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay DIAL for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised the Holding Company not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rate and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). DIAL has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT arbitrarily, which is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by DIAL and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

In view of the above, the Holding Company has decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and has disclosed the amount of Rs. 54.14 as an "Exceptional item" in these consolidated financial statements.

**l) Leases**

**Holding Company as lessee**

The Holding Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Holding Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 9.96 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 6.93 crores).

**Right of use assets:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore) | March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore) |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Right of use assets** | **12.26** | **18.04** |
| Additions during the year | 1.08 | - |
| Modifications during the year | 2.70 | - |
| Depreciation during the year | (5.24) | (5.78) |
| **Closing Right of use assets** | **10.80** | **12.26** |

**Lease liability:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore) | March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore) |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Lease liability** | **14.40** | **18.01** |
| Additions | 1.02 | - |
| Modifications during the year | 2.15 | - |
| Interest for the year | 1.34 | 1.68 |
| Repayment made during the year | (6.33) | (5.29) |
| **Closing Lease liability** | **12.58** | **14.40** |

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| Particulars | within 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | Above 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2023** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.99 | 5.91 | 2.68 | - | **12.58** |
| Interest payments | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.19 | - | **2.23** |
| **Year ended March 31, 2022** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.89 | 9.35 | 1.16 | - | **14.40** |
| Interest payments | 1.27 | 1.15 | 0.02 | - | **2.44** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on right of use asset | 5.24 | 5.78 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 1.34 | 1.68 |
| Expenses related to low value assets and short term lease (included under other expenses) | 0.27 | 0.59 |
| **Total amount recognized in consolidated statement of profit & loss account** | **6.55** | **8.05** |

**Operating lease: Holding Company as lessor**

The Holding Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 23) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Income Received during the year | 547.59 | 493.69 |
| **Receivables on non- cancellable leases** | | |
| Not later than one year | 564.96 | 577.68 |
| Later than one year but not later than five year | 2,523.92 | 2,558.78 |
| Later than five year | 23,351.69 | 24,559.90 |

**m) Revenue**

For the year ended March 31, 2023, revenue from operations includes Rs. 145.50 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 30.86 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 937.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,989.97** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

| | March 31, 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 627.40 | 1,657.98 | 628.69 | **2,914.07** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **627.40** | **1,657.98** | **628.69** | **2,914.07** |

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 906.00 | - | - | **906.00** |
| Services transferred over time | 31.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,083.97** |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |
| | **March 31, 2022** | | | |
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 581.37 | - | - | **581.37** |
| Services transferred over time | 46.03 | 1,657.99 | 628.69 | **2,332.70** |
| Total | **627.40** | **1,657.98** | **628.69** | **2,914.07** |

**Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue as per contracted price | 3,989.97 | 2,914.07 |
| Adjustments:<br>- Significant financing component | - | - |
| **Total** | **3,989.97** | **2,914.07** |

**n)** The Holding Company had entered into Development agreements with five developers collectively referred as Bharti Reality SPV's ("Developers") on March 28, 2019 ("Effective date") granting the Developers the right during the term for developing 4.89 million square feet commercial space from the Effective Date subject to the receipt of applicable permits. As per the terms of Development agreements, the Holding Company was entitled to receive interest free refundable security deposit ("RSD"), advance development cost ("ADC") and the annual lease rent ("ALR") in certain manner and at certain times as stated in the respective development agreements.

With respect to the receipt of applicable permits, the approval of Concept Master Plan ("CMP") was received from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) in March 2021. Thereafter, a sudden surge in Covid-19 cases emerged in India affecting the entire economy. Accordingly, the Holding Company was not in a position to effectuate the transaction and seek payment of ALR, balance amount of RSD and ADC from the Developers until August 2021.

On August 27, 2021, basis the CMP, the Holding Company had entered into certain modifications w.r.t. area and date of commencement of lease rental for the three Developers. As per amended agreements, lease rentals have started with effect from September 1, 2021 for modified area of 2.73 million square feet (approx.).

Accordingly, considering the above and the amendment with three Developers as Lease Modification, lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 678.04 crores accrued until August 2021 shall be carried forward to balance lease period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Consequently, the Holding Company has also carried forward the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 211.35 crores corresponding to straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 which will get adjusted in future in line with Lease receivables.

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In respect of Development agreements with two Developers for balance area of 2.16 million square feet (approx.), the asset area would be identified by DIAL not later than February 28, 2023, as per mutual understanding vide agreement dated August 27, 2021. Accordingly, all payments would be due basis the handover of asset area. Pending identification of asset area and effectiveness of lease, the Holding Company had reversed the lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 462.33 crores pertaining to these two developers recognized earlier until August 2021 in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Further, the Holding Company had also reversed the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 144.11 crores corresponding to the straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 recognized earlier until August 2021. Further, the Holding Company had also made the required adjustments of RSD as per Ind AS 109, reversing the discounting impact amounting to Rs. 6.94 crores in consolidated statement of profit & loss. The net amount of Rs. 325.16 crores is disclosed as an "Exceptional item" in consolidated statement of profit & loss in March 31, 2022.

**o)** During the year 2018-19, the Holding Company had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. The Holding Company has incurred the following costs towards construction of phase 3A works.

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred# | 8,113.02 | 5,343.97 |
| Capital advance outstanding | 337.03 | 451.29 |
| **Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)** | **8,450.06** | **5,795.26** |
| Interest cost during construction (IDC) | 1,678.43 | 1,121.75 |
| Less :- Income on surplus investments | (333.64) | (250.03) |
| Net IDC (B) | 1,344.78 | 871.72 |
| **Total Cost* (A+B)** | **9,794.84** | **6,666.98** |

* Out of above, Assets amounting to Rs. 1,691.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 846.88 crores) has been put to use for operations as on March 31, 2023.

#During the current year, the Holding Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2023 for Rs. 945.81 crores [refer note 44 (j) also].

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The Holding Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Holding Company.

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefit expenses | 54.83 | 41.48 |
| Manpower hire charges | 38.91 | 27.23 |
| Professional consultancy | 6.05 | 5.43 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 6.58 | 4.37 |
| Insurance | 4.55 | 2.91 |
| Others | 10.89 | 6.07 |
| **Total** | **121.81** | **87.49** |

**p)** The audited standalone financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 reflected excess of current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 560.89 crores and losses from continuing operations after tax amounting to Rs. 284.86 crores. The management of the Holding Company is of the view that this is situational in nature due to ongoing Phase 3A expansion project, since net worth of the Holding Company is positive and management has taken various initiative to further strengthen its liquidity position including raising finances from various financial institutions, strategic investors , business plans of the Holding Company and other strategic initiatives to meet its financial obligations including for Phase 3A expansion project, to improve net current assets and its cash flows in an orderly manner.

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(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

**45. Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.**

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2023 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 85.76 | 1,775.52 | 106.35 | (284.86) | 99.95 | (311.73) | 102.91 | (596.59) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 2.47 | 51.14 | (4.19) | 11.23 | (0.02) | 0.05 | (1.95) | 11.28 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 2.16 | 44.63 | (4.45) | 11.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (2.06) | 11.92 |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 0.53 | 10.88 | (3.20) | 8.58 | 0.00 | (0.01) | (1.48) | 8.57 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 2.64 | 54.69 | (8.23) | 22.03 | 0.01 | (0.03) | (3.79) | 22.00 |
| 5 | DIGI Yatra Foundation | 14.80 | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.01) | (0.02) | - | - | (0.00) | (0.02) |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 0.70 | 14.48 | 1.40 | (3.75) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.65 | (3.75) |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 3.26 | 67.43 | (2.24) | 6.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (1.03) | 6.00 |
| 3 | DDFS | 49.90 | 13.80 | 285.69 | (49.70) | 133.11 | 0.05 | (0.16) | (22.93) | 132.95 |
| 4 | GBHHPL | 20.14 | 0.75 | 15.53 | 15.76 | (42.21) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 7.28 | (42.21) |
| | **Total** | | | **2,319.86** | | **(137.97)** | | **(311.88)** | | **(449.85)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (12.05) | (249.44) | 48.49 | (129.87) | - | - | (22.40) | (129.87) |
| | **Net** | | **100.00** | **2,070.42** | **100.00** | **(267.84)** | **100.00** | **(311.88)** | **100.00** | **(579.72)** |

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**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 89.51 | 2,372.11 | 11.28 | 17.68 | 99.93 | (198.97) | 427.35 | (181.29) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 1.50 | 39.86 | 0.72 | 1.13 | 0.10 | (0.20) | (2.16) | 0.93 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 1.23 | 32.71 | (1.56) | (2.45) | (0.01) | 0.03 | 5.70 | (2.42) |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 0.25 | 6.52 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.00 | (0.01) | (0.45) | 0.19 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 2.88 | 76.37 | 15.86 | 24.87 | (0.02) | 0.04 | (58.74) | 24.91 |
| 5 | Digi Yatra Foundation | 22.20 | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.02) | (0.03) | 0.00 | - | 0.06 | (0.03) |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 0.82 | 21.73 | (1.25) | 1.96 | 0.00 | (0.01) | (4.62) | 1.95 |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 2.39 | 63.24 | (0.88) | (1.39) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.27 | (1.39) |
| 3 | DDFSPL | 49.90 | 8.85 | 234.58 | 59.98 | 93.98 | (0.02) | 0.04 | (221.63) | 94.02 |
| 4 | GBHHPL | 20.14 | 2.18 | 57.81 | (1.14) | (1.79) | 0.02 | (0.03) | 4.31 | (1.82) |
| | **Total** | | | **2,904.76** | | **134.16** | | **(199.11)** | | **(64.95)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (9.61) | (254.60) | 14.39 | 22.53 | - | - | (53.09) | 22.53 |
| | **Net** | | **100.00** | **2,650.16** | **100.00** | **156.69** | **100.00** | **(199.11)** | **100.00** | **(42.42)** |

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

46. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Holding Company.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place : New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S. Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686
Place : New Delhi

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239
Place: New Delhi

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

**Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
**Chartered Accountants**
**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
**Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,**
**Gurugram 122002, India**

**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001,India**

## Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited**

### Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

### Opinion

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

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the associates and joint ventures, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures, as at 31 March 2023, 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 Opinion

3. 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 Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 15 of the Other Matter section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

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

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| **Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments**<br><br>*Refer note 3(r) for the accounting policy and note 7, 39 and 40 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated financial statements<br><br>The Holding company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the long-term bonds issued in foreign currency.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.<br><br>We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view the aforesaid significant judgements, assumptions and complexity involved. | Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of Holding Company's key internal controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting;<br>• Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship;<br>• Considered the consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;<br>• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;<br>• 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;<br>• Involved our valuation specialist to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results;<br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **Capitalisation for airport expansion**<br><br>*Refer note 3(f) for the accounting policy and Note 44(o) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.*<br><br>The Holding Company is in the process of expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport') with a plan to incur an amount of INR 11,550.00 crores. Till 31 March 2023, the Holding Company has incurred ₹ 9,457.81 crores (excluding capital advances) as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion. | Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs.<br>• Reviewed management's capitalization policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment.<br>• Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors.<br>• Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs.<br>• Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Holding Company's accounting policy.<br><br>Further, the tariff determination by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') for control periods for 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 regulated asset base of the Holding Company, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy.<br><br>Such, the aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs.<br><br>Owing to the above factors, we have identified this as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure incurred during the year. | capitalization is as per Holding company's accounting policy.<br>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. |
| **Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)**<br><br>*Refer note 36(I)(h) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated financial statements.<br><br>The Holding Company has ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2022 for which the Holding Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of Ind AS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective. | Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:<br><br>• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.<br>• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, and held discussions with the management of the Holding Company to understand management's assessment of the matter;<br>• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing |

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| The outcome of such litigation /arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.<br><br>The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation. | litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.<br>• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS. |

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

6. 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. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

7. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Holding Company including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its associates and 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 Holding Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate

internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

9. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Holding Company and of its associates and joint ventures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Holding Company and its associates and 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 Holding Company and its associates and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern; and

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

- 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/ financial statements of the entities or business activities within the Holding Company, and its associates and 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 financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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**

15. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net loss after tax of Rs. (14.23) crores and other comprehensive income of Rs. (0.05) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 associate and 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These annual financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates and joint ventures is based solely on the audit reports of such other auditors.

    The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 8.18 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associate and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

    The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 152.94 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs (0.10) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associates and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

16. 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 15, on separate financial statements of the associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 5 associate companies and 4 joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

17. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 15 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 and covered under the Act we report that:

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

| S.No | Name | CIN | Holding Company / subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture | Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Delhi International Airport Limited | U63033DL2006PLC146936 | Holding Company | 3(vii)(a) |
| 2. | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | U40101HP2008PTC030971 | Joint Venture | 3(ix) |
| 3. | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | U63030DL2010PTC198985 | Associate | 3(iii)(c) |

18. 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 associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) We have sought and 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,

    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) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company its associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure 2' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

   i. the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures as detailed in note 36, 42(2) and 43(2) to the consolidated financial statements;

   ii. the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;

   iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its associate companies and joint venture companies during the year ended 31 March 2023;

   iv.

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

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

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

v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the associate companies and joint venture companies during the year ended 31 March 2023 and until the date of this audit report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act. Further, final dividend paid by the joint venture company during the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

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

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNC7934

**Place**: New Delhi
**Date**: 26 May 2023

For **K.S. Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQX3924

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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**21st Floor, DLF Square,**
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**K. S. Rao & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj**
**Mansion, Kasturba Road**
**Bengaluru – 560001, India**

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

**Annexure 2**

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company') and its associates and joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate companies and 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 associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to 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 associate 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 ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001,
India

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)**

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

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

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the associate companies and joint venture companies, the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**Other Matter**

1. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net loss after tax of Rs. (14.23) crores and other comprehensive income of Rs. (0.05) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 associate and 2 joint ventures, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have not been audited by us. These internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint ventures as aforesaid,

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
21st Floor, DLF Square,
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram 122002
India

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001,
India

**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)**

under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such associate companies and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies.

The consolidated financial statements includes the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 8.18 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associate and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 152.94 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs (0.10) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNC7934

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

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

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQX3924

**Place:** New Delhi
**Date:** 26 May 2023

K.S. RAO & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | Notes | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 6,453.31 | 6,142.50 |
| Capital work in progress | 44(o) | 8,082.88 | 5,537.69 |
| Intangible assets | 5 | 355.25 | 364.19 |
| Right-of-use asset | 44(l) | 10.80 | 12.26 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 42 and 43 | 544.34 | 532.65 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investment | 6.1 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 7 | 1,257.41 | 1,134.43 |
| Other non-current assets | 8 | 2,163.65 | 2,860.71 |
| Non-current tax assets | | 10.48 | 5.06 |
| | | **18,878.13** | **16,589.50** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 10 | 5.53 | 7.23 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | 6.2 | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| (ii) Trade receivables | 11 | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 12 | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| (iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| (v) Other financial assets | 7 | 590.16 | 238.42 |
| Other current assets | 8 | 177.06 | 220.23 |
| | | **2,090.15** | **2,900.07** |
| **Total Assets** | | **20,968.29** | **19,489.57** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 14 | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other equity | | | |
| (i) Retained earnings | 15 | 3.32 | 273.14 |
| (ii) Cash flow hedge reserve | 15 | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| | | **2,070.42** | **2,650.16** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 16 | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 44(l) | 8.59 | 10.51 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 17 | 1,305.09 | 1,168.65 |
| Deferred revenue | 18 | 2,130.44 | 2,210.41 |
| Provisions | 22 | 3.06 | 6.59 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 9 | - | - |
| Other non-current liabilities | 19 | 185.45 | 177.89 |
| | | **16,246.81** | **14,534.81** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 20 | - | 22.00 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 44(l) | 3.99 | 3.89 |
| (iii) Trade payables | 21 | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 410.02 | 269.21 |
| (iv) Other financial liabilities | 17 | 1,561.10 | 1,434.76 |
| Deferred revenue | 18 | 190.70 | 192.04 |
| Other current liabilities | 19 | 296.65 | 192.28 |
| Provisions | 22 | 152.58 | 152.99 |
| | | **2,651.06** | **2,304.60** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **18,897.87** | **16,839.41** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **20,968.29** | **19,489.57** |

Summary of significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

M.S.S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | | Notes | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Revenue** | | | |
| | Revenue from operations | 23 | 3,989.97 | 2,914.07 |
| | Other income | 24 | 129.27 | 93.27 |
| | **Total revenue** | | 4,119.24 | 3,007.34 |
| **II** | **Expenses** | | | |
| | Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI) | | 1,857.67 | 192.70 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 25 | 251.98 | 228.45 |
| | Depreciation and amortisation expense | 26 | 655.79 | 588.29 |
| | Finance costs | 27 | 810.32 | 862.48 |
| | Other expenses | 28 | 896.53 | 779.22 |
| | **Total expenses** | | 4,472.29 | 2,651.14 |
| **III** | **(Loss)/ profit before exceptional items and share of profit of associates and joint ventures [(I)-(II)]** | | (353.05) | 356.20 |
| **IV** | **Exceptional items** | 29 | 54.14 | 396.66 |
| **V** | **Loss before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax [(III)-(IV)]** | | **(407.19)** | **(40.46)** |
| **VI** | Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | 42 and 43 | 146.89 | 116.49 |
| **VII** | **(Loss)/ profit before tax expense [(V)+(VI)]** | | **(260.30)** | **76.03** |
| | **Tax expense** | 9 | | |
| | Current tax | | - | 10.46 |
| | Current tax - earlier years | | 7.55 | - |
| | Deferred tax credit | | - | (90.75) |
| | Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | | - | (0.37) |
| **VIII** | **Total tax expense** | | **7.55** | **(80.66)** |
| **IX** | **(Loss)/profit for the year [(VII)-(VIII)]** | | **(267.85)** | **156.69** |
| **X** | **Other comprehensive income** | | | |
| **A** | **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | 35(c) | (1.82) | (0.12) |
| | Income tax effect | | - | - |
| **B** | **Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures** | 42 and 43 | (0.15) | (0.14) |
| **C** | **Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| | Net movement of cash flow hedges | 30 | (309.91) | (198.85) |
| | Incomo tax effect | | - | - |
| | **Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B+C)** | | **(311.88)** | **(199.11)** |
| | **Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) [(IX)+(X)]** | | **(579.73)** | **(42.42)** |
| | **Earning per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 10)]** | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 31 | **(1.09)** | **0.64** |
| | (2) Diluted | 31 | **(1.09)** | **0.64** |

Summary of significant accounting policies — 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
**For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
**For K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

H.S.S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd * New Delhi *

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

**(1) As at March 31, 2023**

| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2022 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**(2) As at March 31, 2022**

| Balance as at April 1, 2021 | Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | Restated balance as at April 1, 2021 | Changes during the current period | Balance as at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 | - | 2,450.00 |

**B. Other Equity**

**(1) As at March 31, 2023**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 15) | Share of other comprehensive income (OCI) of associates and joint ventures | | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2022 | 273.50 | (0.36) | (72.98) | 200.16 |
| Loss for the year | (267.85) | - | - | (267.85) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (1.82) | (0.15) | (309.91) | (311.88) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2023** | **3.83** | **(0.51)** | **(382.89)** | **(379.57)** |

**(2) As at March 31, 2022**

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | | Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings (refer note 15) | Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures | | |
| Balance as at April 1, 2021 | 116.93 | (0.22) | 127.29 | 244.00 |
| Profit for the year | 156.69 | - | - | 156.69 |
| Reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | - | - | (1.05) | (1.05) |
| Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | - | - | (0.37) | (0.37) |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) | (0.12) | (0.14) | (198.85) | (199.11) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2022** | **273.50** | **(0.36)** | **(72.98)** | **200.16** |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| (Loss)/ profit before tax | (260.30) | 76.03 |
| Adjustment to reconcile (loss)/ profit before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 655.79 | 588.29 |
| Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off | 0.56 | 0.29 |
| Reversal of lease revenue (Refer note 44(k) and 44(n)) | 54.14 | 325.16 |
| Interest receivable written off (Refer note 44 (b)) | - | 19.90 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 36 III (viii)] | - | 51.60 |
| Non-current investment written off (Refer note 32(d)) | - | 0.10 |
| Interest income on deposits/current investment | (40.50) | (63.58) |
| Exchange differences unrealised (net) | 0.75 | 1.85 |
| Gain on sale of current investments - Mutual fund | (19.21) | (23.03) |
| Loss on discard of capital work in progress and property, plant and equipments | 12.50 | 1.60 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment | (0.36) | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | (59.57) | - |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures | (146.89) | (116.49) |
| Interest on borrowings | 575.17 | 557.48 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.31 | 181.99 |
| Other borrowing costs | 1.67 | 4.29 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | - | 1.94 |
| Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 0.62 | 0.90 |
| Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI) [refer note 36(I) (h) and (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 75.73 | 73.35 |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | (113.91) | (107.81) |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (1.09) | (0.98) |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | (6.50) | |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **880.91** | **1,616.09** |
| Working capital adjustment: | | |
| Change in non-current financial liabilities | 93.25 | 287.27 |
| Change in non-current deferred revenue | 33.95 | 452.78 |
| Change in other non-current liabilities | 7.56 | 130.18 |
| Change in non-current provisions | (3.52) | 3.06 |
| Change in trade payables | 137.71 | (16.44) |
| Change in current financial liabilities | 2.98 | (31.83) |
| Change in deferred revenue | (1.34) | 85.32 |
| Change in other current liabilities | 105.71 | (23.30) |
| Change in current provisions | (0.41) | 3.42 |
| Change in other non-current financial assets | 286.63 | 135.44 |
| Change in other non-current assets | (272.78) | (602.22) |
| Change in inventories | 1.70 | (0.96) |
| Change in trade receivables | 65.50 | (64.43) |
| Change in other current financial assets | (324.65) | (37.80) |
| Change in other current assets | 43.73 | (73.36) |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **1,056.93** | **1,863.22** |
| Direct taxes paid | (12.98) | (11.26) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities (A)** | **1,043.95** | **1,851.96** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipments, including capital work in progress and capital advances | (2,016.37) | (1,472.83) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress | 0.70 | 0.32 |
| Purchase of current investments | (8,139.35) | (7,781.29) |
| Sale/maturity of current investments | 8,021.05 | 8,240.21 |
| Dividend received from associates and joint ventures | 105.91 | 50.00 |
| Interest received | 124.25 | 149.29 |
| Investment of margin money deposit | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| Redemption of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (net) | 169.36 | 233.17 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | **(1,734.46)** | **(581.15)** |

*(The space has been intentionally left blank)*

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

K.S. RAO & CO. * Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited * New Delhi *

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Principal payment of lease liabilities | (4.99) | (3.61) |
| Interest payment of lease liabilities | (1.34) | (1.68) |
| Repayment of short term loan from banks | (22.00) | (242.75) |
| Proceeds from/ (repayment of) non-current borrowings | 1,000.00 | (2,142.77) |
| Redemption premium paid | - | (16.38) |
| Proceeds from hedge cancellation | - | 264.60 |
| Option premium paid | (260.25) | (298.87) |
| Borrowing cost paid | (15.03) | (28.14) |
| Interest paid | (1,009.72) | (852.48) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities (C)** | **(313.33)** | **(3,322.08)** |
| **Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)** | **(1,003.84)** | **(2,051.27)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,282.93 | 3,334.20 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **279.09** | **1,282.93** |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| Cheques/ drafts on hand | - | 0.58 |
| With banks | | |
| - on current account | 27.87 | 16.43 |
| - on deposit account | 251.14 | 1,265.87 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)** | **279.09** | **1,282.93** |

**Explanatory notes annexed**

1. The above consolidated cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023.

2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore), pertaining to Marketing Fund, to be used for sales promotional activities.

3.The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 001076N/N500013

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

As per our report of even date
For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

## 1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Holding Company'), is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. DIAL was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014) and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL' or 'Holding company of DIAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL' or 'Intermediate Holding Company'), holds majority shareholding in the Holding Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA entered between Holding Company and AAI. The consolidated financial statements have been taken on record by the audit committee and board of directors in their meetings held on May 25, 2023 and May 26, 2023 respectively.

## 2. A) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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, as applicable to the consolidated financial statements.

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 [refer note 3].

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

### B) Basis of Consolidation

#### (i) Subsidiary

Subsidiary includes the entity over which the Holding Company has control. The Holding Company 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 Holding Company 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 Holding Company, and they are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

**(ii) Joint ventures and associates**

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.

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

Joint ventures and associates are accounted for from the date on which Holding Company obtains joint control over the joint venture / starts exercising significant influence over the associate.

**(iii) Method of consolidation**

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture and associate are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the Holding Company under Ind AS.

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 Holding Company's investments in its joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the investments are carried at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Holding Company's share of the net assets of investees. Any excess of the cost over the Holding Company's share of net assets in its joint ventures / associates 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 and associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Holding Company'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 Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of investment and its carrying value.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The entities considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the year are listed below:

| S. No. | Name of the entity | Country of Incorporation | Relationship as at March 31, 2023 | Relationship as at March 31, 2022 | Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| 1 | Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (DAPL)* | India | Subsidiary | Subsidiary | - | - |
| 2 | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 50% | 50% |
| 3 | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 26% | 26% |
| 4 | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)** | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| 5 | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFSPL) | India | Joint Venture | Joint Venture | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 6 | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 7 | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSPL) | India | Associate | Associate | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| 8 | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS) | India | Associate | Associate | 40% | 40% |
| 9 | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (Celebi) | India | Associate | Associate | 26% | 26% |
| 10 | DIGI Yatra Foundation# | India | Associate | Associate | 14.40% | 22.20% |

*During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited has been struck off in Registrar of Companies and now stand dissolved.

** W.e.f. from September 11, 2017, the Holding Company has entered into a share subscription cum shareholder's agreement for acquisition of 17.33% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited. The Holding Company holds 20.85% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited as at March 31, 2019 which is subsequently changed to 20.14% as at March 31, 2020.

# The Holding Company has invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has transferred 74 equity shares (i.e. 7.4% equity in DYF) to Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) on June 14, 2022.

**C) Going concern**

The Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) had entered into Concession Agreement with Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) for a period of 10 years effective from 30th July 2010 and ending on 29th July 2020 for provisioning services vis-à-vis Ground Power Unit (GPU), Portable Air Conditioner (PCA) and supplying purified water. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and as per themutual discussion between DASPL and DIAL concession period was extended by 1 more year i.e from July 28, 2020 to July 27, 2021 vide DIAL's letter dated June 25, 2020, which is extended upto December 31, 2021. DIAL has further extend the concession period till March, 2022 vide DIAL's letter dated December 30, 2021. On the basis of the cash reserves available with the Company as on March 31, 2023, the Company has sufficient cash reserves to meet its oblications for next 12 months period. Accordingly, DASPL financials are prepared on Going Concern basis as on March 31, 2022.

## 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

**a. Use of estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated 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 the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements have been disclosed in note 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. 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 the consolidated financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**b. Current versus non-current classification**

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

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 Holding 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 Holding 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Holding Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Significant Accounting Judgements:**

In case of DAPSPL, it has executed Concession agreement with Holding Company for operating car parking facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for a period of 25 years.

Appendix A to Ind AS 115 ("Appendix A") contains provisions to cover arrangements between Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to make a careful evaluation with regard to applicability of Service concession arrangement ("SCA") guidance on every BOT arrangement. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantor controls 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.

Post the concession period, the DAPSPL shall handover all the assets to DIAL and the services are open to general public. However, the Management demonstrated that the rates at which services are required to be rendered are not controlled by Holding Company (Grantor) and accordingly concluded that provisions of "SCA" are not applicable.

**d. Investments**

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**e. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Holding Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Holding Company's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Holding Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Holding Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Holding Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

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

The aggregate of the Holding Company's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Holding Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Holding Company.

After application of the equity method, the Holding Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

**f. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs (net of Cenvat) directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)".Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 Holding 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.

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.

Development fee from any regulatory authority are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received / utilized and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000/-, which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition and certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Holding Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013.

The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these assets as adopted by the Holding Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

| Type of Assets | Useful life as estimated by the holding company based on technical evaluation | Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Roads – Other than RCC | 10 years | 5 years |
| Transformers/Power Sub-Stations (included in Plant and Machinery) | 15 years | 10 years |
| Electric Panels (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment) | 15 years | 10 years |

The useful life of the property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation. The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life; or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the DAPSPL will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") has issued a consultation paper viz.05/2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of major Airports wherein it, interalia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the Holding Company's management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Holding Company for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.

In order to align the useful life of passenger related Furniture and Fixtures as per AERA order, the Company has revised the useful life during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Holding Company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

Some of the joint ventures and asscoates have been following useful life for their Fixed Assets which are different from the lives published under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the estimation of useful lives done by the respective Management.

| Type of Assets | Useful life as adopted by the management of respective entities based on technical evaluation | Life of Asset As per Sch II of the Companies Act 2013 (in years) |
|---|---|---|
| Building | 25 or remaining life of the concession period whichever is earlier | 30 |
| Plant and machinery | 3- 15 or concession period whichever is earlier | 15 |
| Electrical Fittings | 3-15 | 10 |
| Office Equipments | 3-10 | 5 |
| Furniture and Fittings | 3 – 10 | 10 |
| Computers (including servers and network) | 3 – 6 | 3-6 |
| Vehicles | 5 – 10 | 8-10 |

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In case of GBHHPL, with respect to plant and machinery the life of the asset is considered as 40 years. Leasehold land is amortised from the date of commercial operation in case of power plants.

**g. Intangible assets**

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised:

a) when the Company controls the asset,
b) it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and
c) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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

In case of Holding Company, intangible assets include software, upfront fee paid as airport concessionaire rights and other costs (excluding operation support costs) paid to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the OMDA.

In DDFS, license represents right to run and operate duty free shops and represents time value of security deposit amount paid to the Holding Company in accordance with the terms of concession arrangement.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of other intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the other intangible asset and are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent costs is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on other intangible assets is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

**Amortisation 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed 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 with finite lives is recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives 1-6 years for software and 5-10 years for Franchise rights fee using the straight-line method. Amortisation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ disposed during the year.

The Holding Company amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of OMDA i.e. 60 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over the useful life of asset or six years, whichever is lower.

**Service concession arrangements:**

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

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to their relative fair values of the services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable.

CELEBI has entered into Concessionaire Agreement with Holding Company which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the existing Cargo Terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new Domestic Terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. The concession arrangement is a service concession arrangement under appendix C to Ind AS 115. The CELEBI has a right to charge the users for the services and therefore, the same has been classified under Intangible assets model.

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

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

**h. Government Grant and subsidies**

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that
(i) the Holding 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of receipts of such grant/ subsidy, at the amount expected to be realized.

**i. Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs, net of income on surplus investments directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one 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 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.

**j. Leases**

The Holding 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.

**Holding Company as a lessee:**

The Holding Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Holding 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.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:** 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.

**Holding Company as a lessor:**
Leases in which the Holding 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.

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**k. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and 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.

However, in respect of TFS , cost of inventories is determined on First in First out ('FIFO') basis. The value of inventories in respect of the entity is not significant and as such, has not been aligned with Holding Company accounting policy.

Provision is made for items which are expired/not likely to be consumed and other anticipated losses wherever considered necessary.

**l. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Holding 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 Holding Company 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 of disposal 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 fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. The Holding Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Holding 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 Holding 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, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated 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 Holding 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 and loss.

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**m. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments**

Provisions are recognised when the Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

**Provision for Decommissioning cost:** In Case of TFS, the company records a provision for decommissioning costs of outlets located at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and any short / excess is adjusted from Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- 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 Holding 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 Holding Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

**n. Contingent assets**

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 realisation 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**

**Defined benefit plan**

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

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 consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.
The Holding Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 separation at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The Holding Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The entire amount of the provision for leave encashment is presented as current in financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

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

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Holding Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated 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

**p. 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**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient, the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (v) 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.. The losses arising from impairment are

recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 11.

**Financial assets at FVTOCI**

A financial asset is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Holding Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Holding 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 Holding Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Holding Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Holding 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 Holding Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Holding Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding Company could be required to repay.

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**Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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.

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**II. Financial liabilities**

**i. Initial recognition and measurement**

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Holding Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

**ii. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. However, the Holding Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Holding Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

**iii. De-Recognition of Financial liability**

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 consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

**III. 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.

**q. Loans and borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Holding Company. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**r. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

**Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement**

The Holding Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

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 Holding Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Holding Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Holding 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 consolidated 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.

**s. 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 Holding Company's cash management.

**t. Foreign currencies**

**Functional Currency**

The Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Holding Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and Translations**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the intial transactions.

In case of DDFS, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or statement of profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

**u. Fair value measurement**

The Holding 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:

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- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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 Holding 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 Holding Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

**Level 1** — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
**Level 2** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
**Level 3** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Holding 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 Holding 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, unquoted financial assets and contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For impairment testing purposes and where significant assets (such as property) are valued by reference to'fair value less costs of disposal, an external valuation will normally be obtained using professional valuers who have appropriate market knowledge; reputation and independence

At each reporting date, the Holding Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Holding Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Holding 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 Holding 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 **(note 38)**
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy **(note 39)**
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

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### v. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Holding Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering 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 Holding Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Holding 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.

**Revenue from Operations**

**Significant financing component**

Generally, the Holding Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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 – subsequent measurement.

**Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Holding Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Holding 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 Holding 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. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into-plane charges. The main streams of non –aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

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.

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.

**Cargo revenue**

Revenue from cargo operations are recognized on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and applicable discounts, when services are rendered. In case of cargo handling revenue, revenue from outbound cargo is recognized at the time of acceptance of cargo with respect to non-airline customers and at the time of departure of aircraft with respect to airline customers and revenue from inbound cargo is recognized at the time of arrival of aircraft in case of airline customers and the point of delivery of cargo in case of non –airline customer. For non –airline customers, Holding Company follow the tariff approved by the airport economic regulatory authority. In other cases, mutually agreed contract price. The Holding Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Holding Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

In case of service concession agreements, revenue are recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of:
i) fair value of contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and
ii) payments actually received from the users.

**Revenues and cost of improvements to concession assets**

In conformity with appendix C of Ind AS 115, the CELEBI recognizes revenues and the associated costs of improvements to concession assets which it is obligated to perform at the cargo terminal as established by the concession agreement. Revenues represent the value of the exchange between the Celebi and the grantor of concession with respect to the improvements, given that the Celebi constructs or provides improvements to the cargo terminal as obligated under the concession agreement and in exchange, the grantor of concession grants the Celebi the right to obtain benefits for services provided using those assets. The Celebi has determined that its obligations per the concession agreement should be considered to be a revenue earning activity as all expenditures incurred to fulfil the concession provisions are included in the maximum tariff it charges its customers and therefore it recognizes the revenue and expense in statement of profit and loss when the expenditures are performed.

The cost for such additions and improvements to concession assets is based on actual costs incurred by the Celebi in the execution of the additions or improvements, considering the requirements in the concession agreement. The amount of revenues for these services is equal to the amount of costs incurred, as Celebi does not obtain any profit margin for these construction services. The amounts paid are set at market value.

**Food and Beverage Operations**

a) Sale of goods (food, beverages, liqour and others)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which coincides with the point of delivery of the goods to the customer from restaurant delivery outlets, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Holding Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods;
- The Holding Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Holding Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

b) Mangement Fee

Management fees are recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the food and beverage outlet operator.

c) Sales Incentive Fees

Sales Incentive fees is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period to which it pertains.

**Advertisement & Installation Services**

Revenue from developing, operating, maintaining and managing the sites at airport for display of advertisement are recognized on pro-rate basis over the period of display of advertisements.

TIMDAA provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of display services to the customer. Contracts for bundled sales of installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to provide display services and provide installation services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable. Accordingly, the TIMDAA allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the display and installation services.TIMDAA recognizes revenue from installation services at a point of time of billing to the customers, that generally coincides with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

**Bridge Mounted Equipments Operations**

Revenue from Operations i.e. Ground Power Unit (GPU), Pre Conditioned Air (PCA) and potable water are recognized on accrual basis when the services are rendered.

**Parking Operations**

The Holding Company's revenue is generated from parking services and revenue from these services is recognised as and when the amounts are received from users i.e. recognised as revenue on receipt.
Similarly revenue from airport entry ticket for visitors and from left luggage facilities are recognised as and when cash/money is collected.

**Power Plant Income**

In case of power generating and trading companies, revenue from energy units sold as per the terms of the PPA ('Power Purchase Agreement) and Letter Of Intent ('LOI') (collectively hereinafter referred to as 'the PPAs') is recognised on an accrual basis and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year. Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers.

Revenue is recognized after netting off purchase of power, transmission charges and E-tax paid and recovered from customers. The Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Holding Company is entitled to under the PPAs, are accounted for in the year of acceptance.

**Interest income**

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Holding Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

**Claims**

Claims on contractors / concessionaires are accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realization.

**Rental income**

In case of DAFFPL, rental income from operating leases is generally recognised as per the terms of the lease agreement. As the rentals are structured soley to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the period in which such benefits accrue.

**Income from Mutual Funds**

Mutual fund income are recognized based on the fair valuation as on each reporting date for the respective period. Profit/ loss on sale of mutual funds is recognized when the title to mutual funds ceases to exist. On disposal of above, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

**w. Taxes**

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

**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:

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 investments in subsidiary, 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:

i) 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.
ii) 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Holding Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Holding 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 Holding Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Holding Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Holding 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/goods and service tax 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.

## x. Operating segments

The Holding Company has only one reportable operating segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the consolidated financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single operating segment.

## y. Proposed dividend

As per Ind AS –10, 'Events after the Reporting period', the Holding Company discloses the dividend proposed by board of directors after the balance sheet date in the notes to these consolidated financial statements. The liability to pay dividend is recognised when the declaration of dividend is approved by the shareholders.

## aa. Earnings per share

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

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

**ab. 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 Holding Company are segregated.

**3.1 Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

**Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements**

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements.

**Amendment to Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

**Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड * नई दिल्ली * Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

## 4 Property, plant and equipment

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvements | Bridges, Culverts, Bunders,etc. | Electrical installations and equipments | Roads-Other than RCC | Runways, Taxiways & Apron etc. | Plant and Machinery | Office equipments | Computer and data processing units | Furniture and Fittings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 4,570.29 | 20.79 | 399.72 | 1,108.68 | 245.62 | 2,309.74 | 2,507.12 | 13.43 | 114.87 | 333.73 | 19.45 | 11,643.44 |
| Additions | 167.75 | - | 9.69 | 282.54 | 5.60 | 341.51 | 145.11 | 6.35 | 19.79 | 28.62 | 0.46 | 1,007.42 |
| Adjustments [refer note (a) below] | (3.84) | (0.02) | - | (0.77) | (0.16) | (0.04) | (0.35) | - | (0.89) | (2.71) | - | (8.78) |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **4,734.20** | **20.77** | **409.41** | **1,390.45** | **251.06** | **2,651.21** | **2,651.88** | **19.78** | **133.77** | **359.64** | **19.91** | **12,642.08** |
| Additions (refer note (b) below) | 169.51 | 4.90 | 1.36 | 17.14 | 9.39 | 413.58 | 286.98 | 1.78 | 46.02 | 36.64 | 11.24 | 998.54 |
| Disposals [refer note (c) below] | (0.02) | (0.02) | - | (27.15) | - | - | (80.71) | (5.23) | (21.14) | (26.86) | (3.93) | (165.06) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **4,903.69** | **25.65** | **410.77** | **1,380.44** | **260.45** | **3,064.79** | **2,858.15** | **16.33** | **158.65** | **369.43** | **27.22** | **13,475.56** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 1,584.15 | 16.50 | 153.96 | 910.82 | 218.39 | 1,041.09 | 1,691.13 | 11.48 | 76.94 | 214.24 | 9.78 | 5,928.48 |
| Charge for the year | 199.15 | 3.97 | 14.15 | 32.94 | 2.90 | 106.76 | 178.03 | 1.14 | 15.25 | 16.94 | 1.91 | 573.14 |
| Adjustment | (0.94) | (0.01) | - | (0.17) | (0.05) | (0.01) | (0.05) | - | (0.25) | (0.56) | - | (2.04) |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **1,782.36** | **20.46** | **168.11** | **943.59** | **221.24** | **1,147.84** | **1,869.11** | **12.62** | **91.94** | **230.62** | **11.69** | **6,499.58** |
| Charge for the year | 198.11 | 0.45 | 13.57 | 58.83 | 3.00 | 129.33 | 195.88 | 2.07 | 16.06 | 21.45 | 2.49 | 641.24 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (4.43) | - | - | (57.82) | (5.19) | (20.76) | (26.77) | (3.61) | (118.58) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **1,980.47** | **20.91** | **181.68** | **997.99** | **224.24** | **1,277.17** | **2,007.17** | **9.50** | **87.24** | **225.29** | **10.57** | **7,022.24** |
| **Net block** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **2,951.84** | **0.31** | **241.30** | **446.86** | **29.82** | **1,503.37** | **782.77** | **7.16** | **41.83** | **129.03** | **8.22** | **6,142.50** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **2,923.22** | **4.74** | **229.09** | **382.45** | **36.21** | **1,787.62** | **850.98** | **6.83** | **71.42** | **144.13** | **16.65** | **6,453.31** |

a. Includes reduction of cost due to reduction of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. Nil crore (March 31, 2022: 8.78 crores) pertaining to construction of various capital assets.

b. During the year Input tax credit pertaining to Goods and Service Tax on civil works has been capitalised amounting Rs. 176.87 crores (Refer note 44 (j))

c. Terminal arrival building were decapitalized during the year for Rs 33.60 crores
During the year certain high value assets written off due to physical verification amounting to Rs. 124.85 crores
Assests sold as scrap during the year of Rs. 6.61 crores

d. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 227.25 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 222.27 crores),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 9.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.38 crores),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 98.19 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 75.04 crores) and
Net book value Rs. 129.06 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 147.23 crores)

e. Refer note 36 (III) (A) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

f. As per the Development right given under OMDA (Operation, management and development agreement) entered with Airports Authority of India, the Holding Company has constructed all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment and accordingly, considering the said development right, title deed of all immovable properties included under the head Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of Holding Company.

g. The Holding Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड * Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

## 5 Intangible assets

| | Airport concessionaire rights* | Computer software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block (at cost)** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 490.52 | 46.90 | 537.42 |
| Additions | - | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **490.52** | **47.42** | **537.94** |
| Additions | - | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **490.52** | **47.61** | **538.13** |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| As at April 1, 2021 | 121.57 | 42.81 | 164.38 |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.16 | 9.37 |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **129.78** | **43.97** | **173.75** |
| Charge for the year | 8.21 | 1.10 | 9.31 |
| Disposals | - | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **137.98** | **44.90** | **182.89** |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **360.74** | **3.45** | **364.19** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **352.54** | **2.71** | **355.25** |

* Airport concessionaire rights are recognized and amortized over the initial period of 30 years and extended period of 30 years of OMDA i.e. 60 years.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**6.1 Other Non Current Investments**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Carried at fair value through profit and loss** | | |
| East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited | | |
| 7,839 shares of Rs. 10 each ( March 31, 2022 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each) | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | 0.01 | 0.01 |

**6.2 Current Investments**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss** | | |
| **Investment in mutual funds** | | |
| **Unquoted investments** | | |
| Invesco Mutual Fund [Nil units (March 31, 2022 . 209,347.97) of Rs. 1,000 each] | - | 22.49 |
| Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth [203,167.728 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | 24.20 | - |
| HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth [309,602.196 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each] | 36.32 | - |
| L&T Overnight Fund-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2022: 228,703.58) of Rs. 1,000 each] | - | 37.93 |
| ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth [414,042.233 units (March 31, 2022 : 5,161,423.23) of Rs. 100 each ] | 50.04 | 59.15 |
| SBI Overnight Fund-Growth [22,808.123 units (March 31, 2022 : 121,256.677) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 8.32 | 41.97 |
| Aditya Birla Overnight Fund-Growth [270,781.618 units (March 31, 2022 : 117,615.36) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 32.83 | 13.52 |
| UTI Overnight Fund-Growth [186,662.092 units (March 31, 2022 : 88,246.21) of Rs 1,000 each ] | 57.28 | 25.68 |
| Axis Overnight Fund- Growth [687,038.697 units (March 31, 2022 : 388,586.24) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 81.45 | 43.67 |
| Tata Overnight Fund- Growth [195,958.525 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,726.57) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 23.17 | 39.67 |
| Kotak Overnight fund [792,542.202 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,728.63) of Rs. 1,000 each ] | 94.77 | 40.11 |
| NIPPON Overnight Fund-Direct-Growth [NIL units (March 31, 2022 : 2,953,899.98) of Rs 100 each ] | - | 33.71 |
| **Investments carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Investment in Commercial Papers** | | |
| ECL Finance Limited [5,140 ( March 31, 2022: 2,300 ) of 500,000 each] | 146.82 | 106.62 |
| Edel Finance Company Limited [4,940 ( March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each] | 236.79 | - |
| Time Technoplast Limited [NIL ( March 31, 2022: 1,400 ) of 500,000 each] | - | 65.46 |
| Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited [2,500 ( March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each] | 122.26 | - |
| Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Limited [NIL ( March 31, 2022: 5,300) of 5,00,000 each] | - | 245.67 |
| | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| **Aggregate book value of unquoted investment** | 914.25 | 775.65 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**7. Other financial assets**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | | | |
| **Carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| **Security deposits** | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 107.11 | 411.12 | 305.47 | 3.23 |
| | 107.11 | 411.12 | 305.47 | 3.23 |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others | - | - | 20.22 | 21.07 |
| Non-trade receivable [refer note 44(b)] | 84.07 | - | 63.45 | 38.20 |
| [net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 0.81 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.76 crores)] | | | | |
| Unbilled receivables | - | - | 200.05 | 174.55 |
| Debentures for provident fund^ | | | 0.17 | |
| Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 34(b)] | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | - | - | 0.80 | 1.37 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| | - | - | 490.22 | 490.79 |
| Less: provision for doubtful advances | | | (489.42) | (489.42) |
| | - | - | 0.80 | 1.37 |
| Margin money deposit* (refer note 12) | 0.31 | 0.30 | - | - |
| **Total other financial assets** | 1,257.41 | 1,134.43 | 590.16 | 238.42 |

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs 8,402.70 Crore) [March 31, 2022: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs 7,750.54 Crore)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million ( March 31, 2022: 150 million).

* Rs 0.31 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

^Debentures were taken over by the company at the time of surrender of provident fund trust.

**8. Other assets**

| | | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Capital advances | | 471.35 | 612.27 | - | - |
| | (A) | 471.35 | 612.27 | - | - |
| **Advances other than capital advance** | | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | | - | - | 131.92 | 119.17 |
| | (B) | - | - | 131.92 | 119.17 |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 25.72 | 14.73 | 11.79 | 11.09 |
| Deposit with government authorities including paid under protest [refer note 36 (I) (a)] | | - | - | 10.12 | 10.12 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | | 5.25 | 6.74 | 1.53 | 1.48 |
| Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3(j)] | | 1,661.33 | 1,472.19 | - | - |
| Good and service tax refund receivable | | - | - | - | 0.08 |
| Balance with statutory / government authorities [refer note 44(j)] | | - | 754.78 | 21.70 | 78.29 |
| | (C) | 1,692.30 | 2,248.44 | 45.14 | 101.06 |
| **Total other assets (A+B+C)** | | 2,163.65 | 2,860.71 | 177.06 | 220.23 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(Amount in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)**

**9. Income tax/ deferred tax**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current income tax** | 7.55 | 10.46 |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | - | (0.37) |
| Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences | - | (90.75) |
| **Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss** | **7.55** | **(80.66)** |

**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | - | - |
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve | - | - |
| **Income tax charged to OCI** | - | - |

**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting (loss)/ profit before tax | (260.30) | 76.03 |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net) | 146.89 | 116.49 |
| **Loss before taxes and share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net)** | **(407.19)** | **(40.46)** |
| **Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2022: 34.94%)** | (142.29) | (14.14) |
| Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised | 64.34 | - |
| Permanent differences | 30.88 | (12.02) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | 7.55 | - |
| Undistributed profit/loss of equity accounted investments | 45.39 | (66.91) |
| Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961 | 1.68 | 1.56 |
| Other adjustments | - | 10.83 |
| **Total tax expense** | 7.55 | (80.66) |
| Total tax expense/(credit) reported in the conalidated statement of profit and loss | 7.55 | (80.66) |

**Deferred tax:**

| | Balance sheet | | Statement of profit or loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Deferred tax liability** | | | | |
| Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes | (746.50) | (783.39) | 36.89 | 68.20 |
| On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective intererst rate (EIR) method | (36.00) | (39.69) | 3.69 | 10.55 |
| Fair value of investment in mutual fund | (0.38) | (0.34) | (0.04) | 0.97 |
| Right-of-use assets | (3.77) | (4.28) | 0.51 | 2.02 |
| Rent Equalization reserve | (580.54) | (514.44) | (66.10) | (113.26) |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | (23.85) | (17.26) | (6.59) | 75.10 |
| Deferred tax on undistributed profits | (122.16) | (106.10) | (16.06) | (15.35) |
| | **(1,513.20)** | **(1,465.50)** | **(47.70)** | **28.23** |
| **Deferred tax asset** | | | | |
| Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss | 1,232.67 | 1,050.57 | 182.09 | 268.31 |
| Others disallowances/adjustments | 14.64 | 15.83 | (1.19) | (154.06) |
| Unrealised forex loss on borrowings | - | - | - | (78.40) |
| Intangibles (Airport Concession rights) | 47.09 | 51.01 | (3.92) | (3.93) |
| Lease liability | 4.40 | 3.67 | 0.73 | (2.62) |
| Interest income credited in capital work in progress | 117.09 | 93.10 | 23.99 | 23.37 |
| Non trade receivable deferment | - | - | - | (10.13) |
| Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share | 231.88 | 201.48 | 30.40 | 16.98 |
| Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised | 32.90 | 36.71 | (3.82) | (10.13) |
| Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment | 11.66 | 18.03 | (6.37) | 18.03 |
| | **1,692.33** | **1,470.40** | **221.91** | **67.42** |
| **Net deferred tax assets*** | - | - | - | 90.75 |

* The Holding Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Holding Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities** | | | |
| Opening balance as at beginning of the year | | - | 90.75 |
| Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | (A) | - | (0.37) |
| Deferred tax reclassified from consolidated cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement | (B) | - | 0.37 |
| Tax income during the period recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss | (C) | - | (90.75) |
| Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI | (D) | - | - |
| **Movement during the year** | (A+B+C+D) | - | (90.75) |
| **Closing balance** | | - | - |

The Holding 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.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**10. Inventories**

| (valued at lower of cost or net realizable value) | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares | 5.53 | 7.23 |
| | 5.53 | 7.23 |

**11. Trade receivables**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Trade receivables** | | |
| Related parties (refer note 34(b)) | 21.70 | 24.35 |
| Others | 55.10 | 134.63 |
| | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| **Break up for security details:** | | |
| **Trade receivables #^** | | |
| Secured, considered good** | 35.00 | 93.08 |
| Unsecured, considered good (refer note 44(b)) | 41.80 | 65.90 |
| Trade Receivables- credit impaired | 2.51 | 2.04 |
| | 79.31 | 161.02 |
| **Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)** | | |
| Less: Unsecured, considered good | (2.51) | (2.04) |
| | 76.80 | 158.98 |

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.
# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days
^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding company either severally or jointly with any other person.

**Trade receivables includes:-**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Dues from entities in which the Holding Company's non-executive director is a director** | | |
| GMR Power and urban infra limited | 2.77 | 2.44 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 4.38 | 4.32 |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 1.20 | 0.03 |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.09 |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.10 | 1.13 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.14 | 1.77 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.25 |

Refer note 32(a)(ii) for ageing of Trade receivables.

**12. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| | | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2021 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Balances with Banks | | | | | |
| -On current accounts# | | - | - | 27.87 | 16.43 |
| -Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | - | 251.14 | 1,265.87 |
| Cheques / drafts on hand | | - | - | - | 0.58 |
| Cash on hand | | - | - | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| | (A) | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| **Other bank balances** | | | | | |
| - Margin money deposit | | 0.31 | 0.30 | - | - |
| Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 7) | | (0.31) | (0.30) | - | - |
| | (B) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total (A+B)** | | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |

# Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has available Rs. 454.40 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 432.50 crore) of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**13. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

| | Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| - Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months# | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| | 47.27 | 216.63 |

# Deposits with bank includes Rs. 47.27 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 45.63 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

**Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI**

| | Non current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Investment in commercial papers (refer note 6.2) | - | - | 505.87 | 417.75 |
| Trade receivables (refer note 11) | - | - | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12) | - | - | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13) | - | - | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| Other financial assets (refer note 7) | 191.49 | 411.42 | 590.16 | 238.42 |
| **(A)** | **191.49** | **411.42** | **1,499.19** | **2,314.71** |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI** | | | | |
| Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 7) | 1,065.92 | 723.01 | - | - |
| **(B)** | **1,065.92** | **723.01** | **-** | **-** |
| **Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss** | | | | |
| Investment in mutual funds (refer note 6.2) | - | - | 408.38 | 357.90 |
| Investments in Equity Shares (refer note 6.1) | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | - |
| **(C)** | **0.01** | **0.01** | **408.38** | **357.90** |
| **Total financial assets (A+B+C)** | **1,257.42** | **1,134.44** | **1,907.57** | **2,672.61** |

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

## 14. Equity Share Capital

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised shares** | | |
| 300 crore (March 31, 2022: 300 crore) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares** | | |
| 245 crore (March 31, 2022: 245 crore) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| | 2,450 | 2,450 |

**a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year**

| Equity Shares | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. (in crores) | (Rs. in Crores) | No. (in crores) | (Rs. in Crores) |
| At the beginning of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | 245 | 2,450 | 245 | 2,450 |

**b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares**

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share 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 Holding Company the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Holding Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

**c. Shares held by holding/ intermediate holding company and its subsidiary**

Out of equity shares issued by the Holding Company, shares held by its holding company, intermediate holding company and its subsidiary are as below.

| Name of Shareholder | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited, the intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| **GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar** | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| **GMR Airports Limited, the holding company of DIAL** | | |
| 156.80 crore (March 31, 2022: 156.80 crore) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up | 1,568 | 1,568 |

**d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Holding Company**

| | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % holding in Class | Numbers | % Holding in Class |
| **Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 637,000,000 | 26% | 637,000,000 | 26% |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | 1,567,999,798 | 64% |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 245,000,000 | 10% | 245,000,000 | 10% |
| | 2,449,999,798 | 100% | 2,449,999,798 | 100% |

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

The Holding Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.

Refer note 32 (b) for Promoter's shareholding.

## 15. Other Equity

| | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings^** | | | |
| Opening balance | | 273.50 | 116.93 |
| (Loss)/ profit for the year | | (267.85) | 156.69 |
| Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans | | (1.82) | (0.12) |
| **Closing balance** | A | 3.83 | 273.50 |
| **Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures** | | | |
| Balance as per last financial statements | | (0.36) | (0.22) |
| Current year share OCI | | (0.15) | (0.14) |
| **Closing balance** | B | (0.51) | (0.36) |
| **Total retained earnings** | (A+B) | 3.32 | 273.14 |
| **Other items of Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| **Cash flow hedge reserve*** | | | |
| Opening balance | | (72.98) | 127.29 |
| Reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | | - | (1.05) |
| Less:- Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement | | - | (0.37) |
| Net movement during the year | | (309.91) | (198.85) |
| **Closing Balance** | C | (382.89) | (72.98) |
| **Total (A+B+C)** | | (379.57) | 200.16 |

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Group has earned/incurred till date less utilization for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.

* The Holding Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Holding Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

#During the previous year, the Holding Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options on principal of USD 288.75 million and Call spread Options on interest liability for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million

**16. Borrowings**

| | Non - Current | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| **Secured*** | | |
| **(i) Bonds** | | |
| 6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1) | 4,279.69 | 3,944.39 |
| 6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2) | 4,135.74 | 3,819.87 |
| **(ii) Debentures** | | |
| 10.964% (2025) Non Convertible Debentures (NCD) | 3,210.83 | 3,196.50 |
| (2027) Non Convertible Debentures | 987.92 | - |
| | **12,614.18** | **10,960.76** |

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 520.83 million (March 31, 2022: USD 520.42 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2022: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-1 are due for repayment in October 2026. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under
b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 503.39 million (March 31, 2022 USD 503.98 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2022: USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes shall be utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA.

c. (i) The Holding Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crore on March 30, 2021. NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33%. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 notes and for financing of Phase3A expansion project.

ii) 10.964% Non-Convertible Debentures of Rs. 3,210.83 crore (March 31, 2022: 3,196.50), principal outstanding of Rs. 3,257.10 crore (March 31, 2022: 3,257.10) issued to Clifton Limited (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD are due for repayment in October 2025. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the
d. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. NCDs were allotted on June 22, 2022 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due in June 22, 2027. Proceeds from NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).
e. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Holding Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Holding Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture.

f. Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030.
Proceeds from both NCDs ( listed in BSE) shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

g. During the previous year, in April 2021 and January 2022 the Holding Company had paid USD 105.42 million ( Rs. 770.74 crore) as per tender acceptance and USD 183.33 ( Rs. 1,369.87 Crore) respectively to existing USD 288.75 million bondholders out of proceeds of NCD.

h. The above mentioned borrowings have been utilised as per the purpose they have been taken.

i. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities -

| **Particulars** | **Liabilities arising from financing activities** | | | **Assets held to hedge long term borrowings** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Borrowings** | **Interest accrued on borrowings** | **Lease liabilities** | **Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge** |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **10,982.76** | **337.63** | **14.40** | **723.01** |
| Cash flows | 978.00 | (1,009.72) | (6.33) | (260.25) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | |
| Finance cost | 0.14 | 1,015.99 | 1.34 | 260.67 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 653.28 | - | - | - |
| Additions/modification in leases | - | - | 3.17 | - |
| Change in Fair values | - | - | - | 342.49 |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **12,614.18** | **343.90** | **12.58** | **1,065.92** |

**17. Other Financial Liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| **Other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Security Deposits from trade concessionaires- others | 448.50 | 405.12 | 256.65 | 249.14 |
| Security Deposits from commercial property developers | 185.87 | 182.44 | - | - |
| Earnest money deposits | - | - | 1.29 | 1.05 |
| Capital Creditors | - | - | 816.28 | 725.81 |
| Retention money | 7.15 | 4.51 | 140.38 | 116.62 |
| Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 34(h)] | 663.57 | 576.58 | - | - |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | - | 343.90 | 337.63 |
| Employee benefit expenses payable | - | - | 2.60 | 4.51 |
| **Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost** | **1,305.09** | **1,168.65** | **1,561.10** | **1,434.76** |

**18. Deferred Revenue**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
| Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below) | 2,126.31 | 2,206.31 | 99.74 | 100.93 |
| Unearned revenue (refer note b below) | 4.13 | 4.10 | 90.96 | 91.11 |
| | **2,130.44** | **2,210.41** | **190.70** | **192.04** |

**(a) Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening | 2,307.24 | 1,841.63 |
| Deferred during the year | 32.73 | 573.42 |
| Released to the statement of profit and loss | (113.92) | (107.81) |
| **Closing** | **2,226.05** | **2,307.24** |

**(b) Unearned revenue**

| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening | 95.21 | 9.14 |
| Deferred during the year | 580.27 | 909.56 |
| Released to the statement of profit and loss | (580.39) | (823.49) |
| **Closing** | **95.09** | **95.21** |

**Note:**
a. Interest free security deposit received from concessionaire and commercial property developers (that are refundable in cash on completion of its term) are carried at amortised cost. Difference between the amortised value and transaction value of the security deposits received has been recognised as deferred revenue.

b. Unearned revenue as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

## 19. Other Liabilities

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Advances from commercial property developers | 185.29 | 177.73 | 78.76 | 33.73 |
| Advance from customer | 0.16 | 0.16 | 49.64 | 31.99 |
| Marketing fund liability | - | - | 45.74 | 40.63 |
| Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable | - | - | 84.26 | 50.74 |
| Goods and Service tax payable | - | - | 1.88 | 2.18 |
| Other statutory dues | - | - | 3.49 | 2.22 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 32.88 | 30.79 |
| | **185.45** | **177.89** | **296.65** | **192.28** |

**Notes:**

1 Advances from commercial property developers and Advances from customers as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115

2 Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Holding Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis

3 Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 128.40 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs 65.72 crores) and after one year for Rs. 185.45 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs 177.89 crores)

## 20. Current Borrowings

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Short Term Loans | | |
| from banks (secured)* | - | 22.00 |
| | - | **22.00** |

* The Holding Company has availed Working capital facility from ICICI bank, which is payable between 120 to 180 days from the date of disbursement, in single installment and carried an interest rate of 7.5% per annum (March 31, 2022 Rs 22 crores). The current working capital facility is valid till May 20, 2023. The working capital facility is secured with:
(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement.
(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;
(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA

## 21. Trade payables

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | |
| - Related parties [refer note 34(b)] | 181.28 | 34.74 |
| -Others* | 228.74 | 234.47 |
| | **446.04** | **306.64** |

*Includes bills payable of Rs. 0.11 crore (March 31, 2022 Rs 8.56 crore) towards goods and services, which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Company

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

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier | | |
| - Principal amount | 36.02 | 37.43 |
| - Interest thereon | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor | - | - |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms
Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due
For explanations on the Holding Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40

Refer note 32(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables

## 22 Provisions

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Provision for employee benefits** | | | | |
| Provision for leave benefits [refer note 35(a)] | - | - | 32.52 | 32.92 |
| Provision for gratuity [refer note 35(c)] | 3.06 | 6.59 | - | - |
| Provision for superannuation | - | - | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| **Others** | - | - | 119.73 | 119.73 |
| | **3.06** | **6.59** | **152.58** | **152.99** |

**Break up of financial liabilities**

| | Non Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| **Financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 16) | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 | - | - |
| Current borrowings (refer note 20) | - | - | - | 22.00 |
| Trade payables (refer note 21) | - | - | 446.04 | 306.64 |
| Lease liabilities [refer note 44(I)] | 8.59 | 10.51 | 3.99 | 3.89 |
| Other financial liabilities (refer note 17) | 1,305.09 | 1,168.65 | 1,561.10 | 1,434.76 |
| | **13,927.86** | **12,139.92** | **2,011.13** | **1,767.29** |

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**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**23. Revenue From Operations**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers [refer note 44(m)]** | | |
| **Aeronautical (A)** | 937.63 | 627.40 |
| **Non - Aeronautical** | | |
| Duty free | 507.22 | 211.75 |
| Retail | 179.17 | 92.67 |
| Advertisement | 166.53 | 95.28 |
| Food and Beverages | 213.08 | 110.13 |
| Cargo | 336.10 | 331.43 |
| Ground Handling | 161.12 | 94.62 |
| Parking | 73.08 | 34.77 |
| Land and Space — Rentals | 537.20 | 497.03 |
| Others | 303.75 | 190.30 |
| **Total Non -Aeronautical (B)** | **2,477.25** | **1,657.98** |
| **Other operating revenue** | | |
| Revenue from commercial property development (C) | 575.09 | 628.69 |
| **TOTAL (A+B+C)** | **3,989.97** | **2,914.07** |

**24. Other income**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost** | | |
| Bank deposits and others | 39.78 | 63.58 |
| Security deposits given | 0.72 | 1.01 |
| **Other non-operating income** | | |
| Gain on sale of financial asset carried at fair value through profit and loss | | |
| Current investments-Mutual fund | 19.21 | 23.03 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | 1.09 | 0.98 |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | 6.50 | - |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | 0.36 | - |
| Profit on relinquishment of assets rights | 59.57 | - |
| Miscellaneous income | 2.04 | 4.67 |
| | **129.27** | **93.27** |

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds

**25. Employee Benefits Expense**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 222.20 | 203.43 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 16.00 | 13.58 |
| Gratuity expenses [refer note 35(c)] | 2.73 | 2.90 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 11.05 | 8.54 |
| | **251.98** | **228.45** |

**26. Depreciation and amortization expense**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4) | 641.24 | 573.14 |
| Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 5) | 9.31 | 9.37 |
| Depreciation on Right to use the Asset [refer note 44(l)] | 5.24 | 5.78 |
| | **655.79** | **588.29** |

**27. Finance Costs**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 575.17 | 557.48 |
| Call spread option premium | 152.31 | 181.99 |
| Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost | 75.73 | 73.35 |
| Other interest | 5.06 | 41.72 |
| Other borrowing costs | | |
| -Bank charges | 0.38 | 1.71 |
| -Other cost | 1.67 | 4.29 |
| Redemption premium on borrowings | - | 1.94 |
| | **810.32** | **862.48** |

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**28. Other expenses**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Utility expenses | 76.50 | 44.42 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 117.61 | 107.23 |
| Buildings | 41.10 | 30.57 |
| IT Systems | 34.26 | 39.95 |
| Others | 22.71 | 21.02 |
| Manpower hire charges | 145.51 | 139.55 |
| Airport Operator fees | 64.67 | 50.14 |
| Security related expenses | 20.88 | 23.42 |
| Insurance | 21.42 | 19.83 |
| Consumables | 24.90 | 27.99 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 104.45 | 67.96 |
| Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest [refer note 36(I)(h) and (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 45.53 | 35.93 |
| Rates and taxes | 19.57 | 14.41 |
| Rent (including lease rentals) | 5.60 | 2.59 |
| Advertising and sales promotion | 15.64 | 10.80 |
| Communication costs | 1.08 | 3.75 |
| Printing and stationery | 1.21 | 1.60 |
| Directors' sitting fees | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| Payment to auditors | 1.08 | 0.73 |
| Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off | 0.56 | 0.29 |
| Non current Investments written off | - | 0.10 |
| Exchange difference (net) | 0.75 | 1.85 |
| Corporate cost allocation | 68.33 | 66.32 |
| Collection charges (net) | 7.18 | 5.63 |
| Donations | 0.38 | 0.81 |
| CSR expenditure (refer note A below) | 4.42 | 3.67 |
| Property, plant and equipment written off | 12.50 | - |
| Loss on discard of Capital work in progress and Property, plant and equipment | - | 1.60 |
| Expenses of commercial property development | 32.84 | 9.11 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 5.61 | 4.54 |
| | **896.53** | **779.22** |

**A. Details of CSR expenditure:**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Holding Company during the** | - | - |

| **b) Amount spent during the year ended:** | March 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 4.42 | **4.42** |

| **c) Amount spent during the year ended:** | March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yet to be paid in cash | In cash | Total |
| i) Construction/acquisition of any asset | - | - | - |
| ii) On purposes other than (i) above* | - | 3.67 | **3.67** |

* Includes Rs 3.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.77 crores) contribution to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation for various CSR activities as approved by CSR committee [refer note 34(a) and

**29. Exceptional items**

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Reversal of lease revenue (net of MAF) (Refer note 44(k) and 44(n)) | 54.14 | 325.16 |
| Interest receivable written off (Refer note 44 (b)) | - | 19.90 |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 36 (III)(B)(viii)] | - | 51.60 |
| | **54.14** | **396.66** |

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**30. Components of OCI**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net) | (308.84) | 105.99 |
| Less: reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss | (1.07) | (304.84) |
| | **(309.91)** | **(198.85)** |

**31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

The following reflects the (loss)/ profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| (Loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders of the Holding Company | (267.85) | 156.69 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used for Computing Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) | 245.00 | 245.00 |
| Earning per share (Basic) (Rs) | (1.09) | 0.64 |
| Earning per share (Diluted) (Rs) | (1.09) | 0.64 |
| Face value per share (Rs) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 32. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

### (a) Ageing schedules

#### (i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

| As at March 31, 2023 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 2,541.73 | 2,542.07 | 1,479.21 | 1,519.87 | **8,082.88** |

| As at March 31, 2022 | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 2,570.12 | 1,416.95 | 1,491.19 | 59.43 | **5,537.69** |

# No project is temporarily suspended.

**Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue**

| As at March 31, 2023 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| Phase-3A Project ^ | 7,766.09 | - | - | - |

^ Due to COVID-19 pandemic overall project completion date shifted from June' 2022 to September' 2023 and project cost increased from Rs. 10,550 crores to Rs 11,550 crores on account of additional interest during construction / expenditure during construction [refer note 44(o)].

| As at March 31, 2022 | To be completed in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 3 years | More than 3 years |
| NIL | - | - | - | - |

#### (ii) Trade Receivables

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 17.80 | 29.93 | 18.74 | 4.75 | 5.58 | **76.80** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | 0.51 | 0.01 | - | - | 1.99 | **2.51** |
| Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less:- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | (0.51) | (0.01) | - | - | (1.99) | **(2.51)** |
| Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2023* | - | **17.80** | **29.93** | **18.74** | **4.75** | **5.58** | **76.80** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

**As at March 31, 2022**

| | | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months -1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed trade receivables – considered good | - | 124.10 | 13.29 | 8.57 | 8.49 | 4.53 | **158.98** |
| Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | 0.61 | - | 0.11 | 1.32 | **2.04** |
| Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - | (0.61) | - | (0.11) | (1.32) | **(2.04)** |
| Trade Receivables as at March 31, 2022* | - | **124.10** | **13.29** | **8.57** | **8.49** | **4.53** | **158.98** |

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

### (iii) Trade Payables

**As at March 31, 2023**

| | Provisions | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 27.50 | 7.58 | 0.85 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.00 | **36.02** |
| Others | 200.43 | 128.93 | 79.91 | 0.24 | 0.44 | 0.07 | **410.02** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**As at March 31, 2022**

| | Provisions | Not due | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Micro and small enterprises | 23.76 | 12.24 | 1.36 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | **37.43** |
| Others | 204.64 | 45.21 | 17.55 | 0.48 | 0.89 | 0.44 | **269.21** |
| Disputed dues — MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed dues — Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**(b)Promoter Shareholding in Holding Company: -**

| Name of promoter | As at March 31, 2023 | | | As at March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Energy Limited | 100 | 0.00% | Nil | 100 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil | 1,567,999,798 | 64% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |
| GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 1 | 0.00% | Nil | 1 | 0.00% | Nil |

**(c)** The Holding Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Holding Company for holding any Benami property.

**(d)** The Holding Company has no transactions/balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management except below:

| Name of the Struck off Company | Nature of Transaction | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | Relationship with Struck off Company |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited | Write off of Investment | - | 0.10 | Subsidiary |

**(e)** The Holding Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

**(f)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

**(g)** The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Holding Company shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

**(h)** The Holding Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

**(i)** The Holding Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

**(j)** The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

**(k)** The Holding Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

**33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Holding Company's 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.

**33.1 Judgements**

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

**Discounting rate**

The Holding 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. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for period starting from April 1, 2022 for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2022. The impact has, accordingly, been duly accounted for in these consolidated financial statements.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract**

The Holding Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Holding Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Holding Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

**Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

The Holding Company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives Holding Company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical Services. The management of the Holding Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to the Holding Company. Holding Company's concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from holding Company, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management of Holding Company has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Holding Company.

**Applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)**

Management of CELEBI has assessed applicability of Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – "Service concession arrangements" to Concessionaire agreement entered into by the CELEBI which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop modernise and manage the existing Cargo terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new domestic terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. In assessing the applicability, management of CELEBI has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of the arrangement entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management of CELEBI has determined that this arrangement meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

**Annual Fee to AAI**

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Holding Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of Holding Company with certain specified exclusions.

Management of the Holding Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss 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 MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits (refer note 36 (I) (h), (i) and 44 (h)).

**33.2 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 Holding Company based on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Holding Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Taxes**

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

**Defined benefit plans**

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

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The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, management of the Holding Company 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 35(c).

**Provision for periodic maintenance**

As part of the CELEBI's contractual obligation to maintain the cargo terminal to a specified level of serviceability, CELEBI has recognised a provision for planned maintenance in their financial statement. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to replace the assets, inflation percentage and the expected timing of those costs. CELEBI has calculated the provision using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method based on the following assumptions:

- Discount rate: 7.25- 8.44% p.a.

- Inflation percentage: 4 % p.a.

**Provision for Leave encashment**

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date.

**Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Holding 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. See Note 38, 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

**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 Holding 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.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**34. Related Party Transactions**

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

| Description of relationship | Name of the related parties |
|---|---|
| Ultimate Holding Company (Group) | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| Intermediate Holding Company | GMR Infrastructure Limited |
| Holding Company of DIAL | GMR Airports Limited |
| Subsidiary company | Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[1] |
| Associates | Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited |
| | Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited |
| | Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited |
| | TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited |
| | DIGI Yatra Foundation[2] |
| Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | GMR Consulting services Private Limited |
| | GMR Aviation Private Limited |
| | Raxa Security Services Limited |
| | Kakinada SEZ Limited |
| | GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited |
| | GMR Highways Limited[4] |
| | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[3] |
| | GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited |
| | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | GMR Green Energy Limited |
| Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company) | GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited |
| Joint ventures | Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited |
| | Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited |
| | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited[4] |
| Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture | Airports Authority of India |
| | Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide |
| Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member | GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation |
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |
| | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited |
| Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists | GMR Varalaksmi Foundation |
| Key Management Personnel | Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman |
| | Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director |
| | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director |
| | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director |
| | Mr.Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021) |
| | Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021) |
| | Ms. Denitza Weismantel- Non Executive Director |
| | Mr. Gunuputi Subba Rao- Non Executive Director (till May 24, 2021) |
| | Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel |
| | Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director ( wef. September 20, 2021) |
| | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director ( wef. September 20, 2021) |
| | Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director (wef. September 06, 2022) |
| | Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director (till September 05, 2022) |
| | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director |
| | Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu -Independent Director (till September 20, 2021) |
| | Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran-Independent Director (till September 20, 2021) |
| | Mr. Anuj Aggarwal-Non Executive Director (AAI nominee) (till April 22, 2021) |
| | Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022) |
| | Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) |
| | Mr. K. Vinayak Rao- Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. June 28,2021 to October 31,2022) |
| | Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer |
| | Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer |
| | Mr.Sushil Dudeja - Company Secretary (wef. May 24, 2021 to November 08, 2021) |
| | Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary (wef. November 09, 2021) |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

1.The Company had approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 had approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was now struk-off and dissolved.

2.The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,440 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

3.GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited"

4. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 51.60 crores in previous year.

5. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" from "GMR Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 15, 2022.

6. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL) and GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL) with GMR Highways Limited was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench vide its order dated August 03, 2022 with Appointed date of April 01, 2019. The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GTAEL and GTTEL on August 11, 2022 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU *

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures** | | |
| **Investments in Unquoted Equity Share** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 54.69 | 76.37 |
| Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 10.88 | 6.52 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 51.14 | 39.86 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 44.63 | 32.71 |
| Digi Yatra Foundation | (0.13) | (0.17) |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 14.48 | 21.73 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 285.69 | 234.58 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 67.43 | 63.24 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (viii)] | 67.13 | 109.41 |
| **Provision for dimunition in value of Non-Current Investments** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (viii)] | 51.60 | 51.60 |
| **Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 1.20 | 0.03 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.10 | 1.34 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.65 | 1.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.09 |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.25 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| GMR Highways Limited | 1.14 | 4.71 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.78 | 1.87 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 2.84 | 2.96 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.02 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.26 | 0.12 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 2.77 | 2.44 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.14 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 4.38 | 4.32 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.14 | 1.77 |
| GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation | 0.07 | 0.14 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Unbilled receivables** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 7.91 | 4.68 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 29.53 | 18.69 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 17.98 | 19.66 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.70 | (0.12) |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 12.92 | 32.12 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 1.82 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.60 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.86 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 14.01 | 0.01 |

S. RAO & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other recoverable from related parties** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.10 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.59 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.16 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India (including advance to AAI paid under protest) | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 0.17 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Goa International Airport Limited | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Advances recoverable in cash or kind** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 2.22 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 62.31 | 6.82 |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i)] | 489.42 | 489.42 |
| **Other Financial Assets - Current** | | |
| **Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.05 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 7.94 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | - | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 84.50 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.37 | 0.10 |
| GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 28.55 | 3.92 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.45 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13.23 | 7.94 |
| **Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 0.70 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 37.80 | 8.68 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.25 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.28 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation fuel facility Private Limited | - | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalakshmi Foundation | - | 0.01 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 2.09 | 7.70 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.59 | 0.04 |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GEOKNO India Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra limited | 0.02 | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 107.53 | 17.02 |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 35.35 | - |

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

**34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 663.57 | 576.58 |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.87 | 0.77 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.46 | 0.61 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.50 | 1.19 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 15.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 4.13 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.32 | 0.22 |
| **Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current** | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 19.28 | 43.69 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 204.32 | 180.30 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 55.97 | 45.05 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.73 | 0.64 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 14.71 | 13.11 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 5.40 | 4.83 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.08 | - |
| **Unearned Revenue** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.53 | 0.22 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.31 | 0.33 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Unearned Revenue** | | |
| **Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.68 | 7.59 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.56 | 1.59 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.57 | 0.58 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.98 | 6.31 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.69 | 13.48 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | 0.13 |

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:**

| Balances as at Date | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.24 | 0.44 |
| **Deferred Revenue** | | |
| **Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.29 | 1.40 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 93.97 | 89.85 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 10.02 | 11.58 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.11 | 1.67 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 9.23 | 65.72 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 5.16 | 18.43 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 2.92 | - |
| **Other Liabilites- Current** | | |
| **Advance From Customers- Current** | | |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.09 | - |
| **Other Current Liabilities** | | |
| **Capital creditors** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.06 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.21 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.25 | - |

Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

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Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Non-current investments** | | |
| **Write off of Investment** | | |
| **Subsidiary** | | |
| Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (v)] | - | 0.10 |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Received** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 19.00 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 1.55 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.07 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.08 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 2.79 | - |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | |
| **Security Deposits Refunded** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 87.46 | - |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 15.17 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.33 | 4.58 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 9.08 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.17 | - |
| **Marketing Fund Billed** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.99 | 0.93 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 15.74 | 5.97 |
| **Marketing Fund Utilised** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.55 | 0.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.14 |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.98 | 8.54 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.74 | 0.74 |
| **Non-aeronautical revenue** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.62 | 2.20 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1.54 | 1.43 |
| **Joint Venture** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.68 | 38.61 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.39 | 7.46 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 496.49 | 209.15 |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 166.40 | 96.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 269.70 | 270.90 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 48.82 | 23.69 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 73.13 | 34.84 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 2.42 | 2.26 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | 0.03 | - |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 1.22 | 1.08 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 1.25 | 1.16 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 2.35 | 0.58 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.45 | 0.28 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 8.36 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 2.43 | 2.26 |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | 0.01 | - |

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru
Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Limited
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Aeronautical Revenue** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Profit on relinquishment of assets rights** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 59.57 | - |
| **Discounting income** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 6.50 | - |
| **Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.65 | 1.64 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.72 | 7.98 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.85 | 6.40 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.87 | 13.73 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 1.56 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.42 | - |
| **Interest Income-Others** | | |
| **Interest Income-Others** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 0.06 |
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 20.61 | 20.08 |
| **Annual Fee** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i) & 44 (h)] | 1,857.67 | 192.70 |
| **Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i)] | - | 43.21 |
| **Bad Debts Written Off** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Expenditure write back** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.33 | - |
| **Consultancy Charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | - |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.69 | 1.51 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 5.85 | 5.20 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.64 | 0.61 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 3.07 | 4.79 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 22.36 | 19.84 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 1.58 |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.41 | - |
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.00 | 1.77 |
| **Finance Cost** | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 5.13 | - |
| **Rent** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.23 | - |
| **Employee benefit expenses** | | |
| **Training expenses** | | |
| **Holding company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.28 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.01 | - |
| **Manpower hire charges** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 63.68 | 55.58 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 1.59 | - |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.03 | - |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.76 | - |
| **Airport Operator fees** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 64.67 | 50.14 |

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Corporate Cost Allocation** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 20.65 | 26.49 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 47.68 | 39.84 |
| **Security related expenses** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 23.80 | 25.94 |
| **Hire Charges-Equipments** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.14 | - |
| **Utility Expenses** | | |
| **Electricity charges** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 118.61 | 88.65 |
| **Electricity charges recovered** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 9.56 | 9.28 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 1.56 | 12.44 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.80 | 3.05 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.45 | 9.21 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 4.19 | 3.76 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 12.29 | 8.96 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.17 | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 14.05 | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.02 | - |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 14.58 | 14.75 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.23 | 0.12 |
| **Water charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.10 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.95 | 0.64 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.36 | 0.73 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.01 | 3.80 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.36 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 4.96 | - |
| **Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.09 | - |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.78 | - |

**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Airport Entry Fees Recovered** | | |
| **Associates** | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.05 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.03 | - |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.02 | - |
| **BID Award Cost Recovered** | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.50 | - |
| **Directors' sitting fees** | | |
| **Key Management Personnel** | | |
| Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu | - | 0.02 |
| Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran | - | 0.02 |
| Mr. G. Subba Rao | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Mr. K Vinayaka Rao (AAI) | 0.01 | - |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.02 | - |
| Ms. Vidya | 0.01 | - |
| **Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties** | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.33 | 2.21 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.53 | 1.15 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 0.38 | 0.09 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.64 | 0.61 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.87 | 0.81 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.82 | 0.81 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.60 | 0.63 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.01 |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Megawide CEBU Airport Corporation | - | 0.14 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.34 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Highways Limited | 0.04 | - |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.08 | - |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.09 | - |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.01 | - |
| **Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member** | | |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | - | 0.02 |
| **Recovery of Collection Charges** | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 5.24 | 1.40 |

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इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली * दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**

**34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company** | | |
| **Holding Company** | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.70 | 0.32 |
| **Associates** | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.25 | 0.34 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 0.04 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.26 | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | - | 0.01 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | | - |
| Kakinada SEZ Limited | - | 0.10 |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | - | 0.06 |
| GMR League Games Private Limited | | - |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.01 | - |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.10 | - |
| **Exceptional items** | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | |
| Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 35 (III)(ii)(h)] | - | 51.60 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 32.37 | - |

Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**35. Retirement and other employee benefit: -**

**Employee benefit: -**

**a) Leave Obligation**

The leave obligation covers the Holding Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 32.52 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 32.92 crores) is presented as current in financial statements since the Holding Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has recognised Rs. 16.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 13.58 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Employer's contribution to** | | |
| Provident and other fund# | 12.15 | 9.71 |
| Superannuation fund* | 3.85 | 3.87 |
| **Total** | **16.00** | **13.58** |

# Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers CPD Rs. 0.51 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.56 Crore)

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.09 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.25 Crore).

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 1, 2022. The Holding Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

Till previous year, the Holding Company made contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Holding Company's provident fund administered by a trust, required that if the board of the trustees were unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency should be made good by the Holding Company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Holding Company had settled the trust liability and contributed towards the deficiency.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there was no cumulative shortfall which had been provided in the consolidated financial statements in previous year.

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Plan assets at the year end, at fair value | - | 181.43 |
| Present value of benefit obligation at year end | - | 171.63 |
| Net liability recognized in the balance sheet | - | - |

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the deterministic Approach:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | - | 7.10% |
| Fund rate | - | 8.00% |
| PFO rate | - | 8.10% |
| Withdrawal rate | - | 5.00% |
| Mortality | - | Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult * |

*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective April 1, 2013.

**(c) Gratuity expense**

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

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

Net employee benefit expense:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Service Cost | 2.55 | 2.66 |
| Past Service Cost | - | - |
| Net Interest Cost | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| **Total** | **2.73** | **2.90** |

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial loss due to DBO experience | 0.70 | 0.56 |
| Actuarial gain due to DBO financial assumptions changes | (0.42) | (0.61) |
| **Actuarial gain/ (loss) arising during period** | 0.28 | (0.05) |
| Return on plan assets less than discount rate | 1.54 | 0.17 |
| **Actuarial loss recognized in OCI** | **1.82** | **0.12** |

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K.S. RAO & CO. * Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU

**Balance Sheet**

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | (29.78) | (26.95) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 26.72 | 20.36 |
| **Benefit Liability** | **(3.06)** | **(6.59)** |

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

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 26.95 | 24.44 |
| Interest cost | 1.85 | 1.60 |
| Current service cost | 2.55 | 2.66 |
| Acquisition cost | (0.04) | 0.17 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (1.80) | (1.88) |
| Actuarial loss on obligation-experience | 0.70 | 0.57 |
| Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption | (0.42) | (0.61) |
| **Closing defined benefit obligation** | **29.78** | **26.95** |

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

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 20.34 | 20.91 |
| Acquisition Adjustment | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| Interest income on plan assets | 1.67 | 1.37 |
| Contributions by employer | 8.08 | 0.15 |
| Benefits paid (including transfer) | (1.80) | (1.88) |
| Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate | (1.54) | (0.17) |
| **Closing fair value of plan assets** | **26.72** | **20.34** |

The Holding Company expects to contribute Rs. 8.08 crores to gratuity fund during the year ended on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.17 crore).

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

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| | (%) | (%) |
| Investments with insurer managed funds | 100 | 100 |

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

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate (in %) | 7.30% | 7.10% |
| Salary escalation (in %) | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| Expected rate of return on assets | 7.00% | 7.30% |
| Attrition rate (in %) | 5.00% | 5.00% |

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| **Assumptions** | Discount rate | |
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | (1.95) | (1.86) |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | 2.23 | 2.13 |

| **Assumptions** | Future Salary Increase | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 1.85 | 1.82 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (1.70) | (1.66) |

| **Assumptions** | Attrition rate | |
|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% | 1% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase | 0.24 | 0.17 |
| Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease | (0.27) | (0.20) |

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

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2022:10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

| **Year Ending** | **Amount** |
|---|---|
| March 31, 2024 | 4.22 |
| March 31, 2025 | 2.73 |
| March 31, 2026 | 3.50 |
| March 31, 2027 | 3.24 |
| March 31, 2028 | 3.58 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

**36. Commitments and Contingencies**

**I. Contingent Liabilities: claims against the Holding Company not acknowledged as debts**

| | Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department)* | 64.29 | 64.29 |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (e), (f) and (g) below ] | 58.53 | 190.42 |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (a) below] | 38.41 | 38.41 |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (h) & (i) below] | | |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 54.02 crores.

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs.9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Holding Company has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores. Accordingly, the Holding Company has disclosed remaining amount of Rs. 38.41 crores in respect of financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2020 as contingent liability.

The Holding Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Holding Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to be keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Holding Company, upon the Holding Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Holding Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Holding Company and ignoring all contentions of the Holding Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Holding Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Holding Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Holding Company till next hearing. Pending writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 1733.32 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 after considering amount paid by the Holding Company , the Holding Company had filed its additional affidavit for consideration for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 in present writ petition. The matter was heard on February 27, 2023 and Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Civil Aviation along with AAI sought 4 weeks time for filing affidavits and the court approved the request for it. The matter was heard was on May 25, 2023 and Hon'ble Court has directed both party to come with amicable solution. The hearing is adjourned to next date of July 27, 2023.

Basis internal assessment done by the management of holding company and legal advice obtained from external legal experts, the management believes that the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Holding Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Holding Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Holding Company and the matter is now listed on September 19, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

c) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Holding Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Holding Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Holding Company, the Holding Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Holding Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Holding Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on August 8, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in these consolidated financial statements.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Holding Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Holding Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Holding Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Holding Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in it's the Holding Company's favour, the Holding Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

d) The Holding Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Holding Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Holding Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Holding Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Holding Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Holding Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI has filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 3, 2023 for arguments.

e) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Holding Company has replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Holding Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Holding Company has filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2023. Further, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these consolidated financial statements.

f) The Commissioner of Service Tax, New Delhi had issued Six Show Cause Notices (SCN) and one addendum to SCN on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax aggregating to Rs. 275.53 crores (excluding interest and penalty) on the collection of Development Fee ("DF") from passengers in airport for the period from March, 2009 to September, 2013. Out of total demand of service tax of Rs 275.53 crores, service tax amounting to Rs 130.17 crores has already been paid by the Holding Company under protest. The Holding Company replied to the show cause notice referred to above with appropriate authority and the issue was heard on merits on February 17, 2016. Subsequently, the Commissioner of Service Tax, has passed Order No. C.No.D III/ST/IV/16/Hqrs/Adjn/DIAL/153/2015/1862-ST dated July 12, 2016 confirming the demand of service tax of Rs. 262.06 crores (after giving cum duty effect) and out of the said demand has appropriated amount of Rs 130.17 crores already deposited by Company under protest towards service tax, and further imposed a penalty of Rs 131.89 crores in respect of this matter.

However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on DF, as the DF is a statutory levy and is meant to bridge financing gap funding for the airport project. The collection of DF from passengers is not in lieu of provision of any service to them. Further, there is no service provider and service recipient relationship between the Holding Company and the passengers paying DF. Service tax liability, if any arises on DF, shall be decided by AERA, keeping in view the final pronouncement of the matter.

The Holding Company had filed an appeal against the order before CESTAT, New Delhi on October 10, 2016. The matter was concluded in final hearing held on December 04, 2018 and the decision is pronounced on January 18, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the Commissioner levying service tax on ADF and penalty amounting to Rs. 262.06 crores. The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated January 18, 2019 passed by CESTAT in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has filed counter affidavit on August 14, 2020. The matter was heard on various dates and final order was pronounced on May 19, 2023 in favour of the Holding Company.

Accordingly, the amount of Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 131.89 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

g) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein Holding Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Holding Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Holding Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by the such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Holding Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Holding Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

h) The Holding Company issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI that consequent to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, the entire aviation industry, particularly the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport has been adversely affected. It was specifically communicated that the said crisis has materially and adversely affected the business of the Holding company which in turn has directly impacted the performance of the Holding company's obligations under the Operations Management and Development Agreement ("OMDA") (including obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee) while the Holding company is continuing to perform its obligation to operate, maintain and manage the IGI Airport. The Holding company thereby invoked Force Majeure post outbreak of COVID-19 "A Pandemic" as provided under Article 16 of OMDA and claimed that it would not be in a position to perform its obligation to prepare Business Plan and pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual fee to AAI. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to the Holding company. Consequently, the Holding company is entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligations to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee to as notified to AAI. However, AAI has not agreed to such entitlement of the Holding company under OMDA. This has resulted in dispute between the Holding company and AAI and for the settlement of which, the Holding company has invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, the Holding company again requested AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, the Holding company approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of the Holding company, against AAI and ICICI Bank. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and the Holding company can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by the Holding company and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were closed in February and March 2023 and final order of Arbitration Tribunal is awaited.

Before the Holding company's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI has preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which is listed for consideration and arguments.

In compliance with the ad-interim order dated January 5 2021, AAI had not issued any certificate or instructions to the Escrow Bank from December 09, 2020 onwards regarding the amount of AAI Fee payable by the Holding company to AAI, as contemplated under the Escrow Agreement and the OMDA. Resultantly both pursuant to the ad-interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and in the absence of any certificate or instruction from AAI, the Escrow Bank has not transferred any amount pertaining to AAI Fee from Proceeds Account to AAI Fee Account of the Escrow Account from December 09, 2020 onwards.

Basis the legal opinion obtained, the Holding company is entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it is not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Holding company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Holding company had also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

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In view of the above, the management of the Holding company had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the Holding company had already protested. Accordingly, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Holding company had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year 2020-21.

As an interim arrangement the Parties (the Holding company and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, have entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, the Holding company is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f. April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both the Holding company and AAI had filed copy of the agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement is entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

i) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Holding Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these consolidated financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the holding company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Holding Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though the Holding Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Holding Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Holding Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year-ended March 31, 2022.

**II. Financial guarantees-** The Holding Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Holding Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

**III. Capital and Other Commitments:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The Holding Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 1,575.75 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 475.49 crores (excluding GST)] March 31, 2023 and Rs. 3,183.21 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 519.10 crores (excluding GST)] at March 31, 2022.

**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. As per the terms of OMDA, the Holding Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Holding Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 36(I)(h) & (i)].

ii. In In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Limited, the Holding Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and equity shareholding of DIAL & SELCO shall not be less than 26% for 10 years thereafter. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017.

iii. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Holding Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

iv. During previous years, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2022) of USD 288.75 million, 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which have repayment due in February 2022, October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

| Option Value (in USD Mn) | Period | | Call spread range (INR/USD) | Total Premium Payable | Premium paid/adjusted till | Premium outstanding as at | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| 522.60 | December 6, 2016 | October 22, 2026 | 66.85 - 101.86 | 1,241.30 | 769.92 | 471.38 | 596.80 |
| 80.00* | February 8, 2017 | January 25, 2022 | 68.00 - 85.00 | 94.33 | 94.33 | - | - |
| 208.75* | January 25, 2018 | January 25, 2022 | 63.80 - 85.00 | 192.28 | 192.28 | - | - |
| 350.00 | June 24, 2019 | May 30, 2029 | 69.25-102.25 | 742.79 | 273.17 | 469.62 | 544.74 |
| 150.00 | February 27, 2020 | May 30, 2029 | 71.75-102.25 | 307.17 | 99.51 | 207.66 | 240.89 |

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings.

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Coupon only hedge" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.

*During the previous year, the Holding Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options of USD 288.75 million for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

**With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates:**

v. The Holding Company has committed to provide financial support to Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (100% Subsidiary Company) to meet the liabilities of Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (Subsidiary Company), as and when required.

The Holding Company has approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 have approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was struck-off and dissolved. Accordingly, the Holding Company had written off the investments made in DAPL amounting to Rs 0.10 crore in its books of accounts on March 31, 2022.

vi. The following investments have been pledged by the Holding Company towards borrowings by these companies:

| Company Name | As at March 31, 2023 | | As at March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) | No. of Shares | Amount (Rs.) |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 36,648,000 | 366,480,000 | 18,853,703 | 188,537,030 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1,680,000 | 16,800,000 | 1,680,000 | 16,800,000 |

vii. In respect of the Holding Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

viii. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Holding Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Holding Company and the Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Holding Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has created a provision for impairment on its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022- Rs. 51.60 crores.)

ix. The Holding Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Not for Profit Organization). Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially for incorporation AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with shareholding of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and the Holding Company has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220).

Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

**37. Segment Information**

The Holding 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 the financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 44 (m).

**Major customers:** Revenue from one customer of the Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 469.39 crores (March 31, 2022: Nil).

**38. 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 consolidated financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

| Particulars | Carrying value | | Fair value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
| **Financial Assets** | | | | |
| Other non-current investment | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Current investment | 914.25 | 775.65 | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| Trade receivables | 76.80 | 158.98 | 76.80 | 158.98 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 279.09 | 1,282.93 | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 47.27 | 216.63 | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| Other financial assets (current and non-current) | 1,847.57 | 1,372.85 | 1,847.57 | 1,372.85 |
| **Total** | **3,164.99** | **3,807.05** | **3,164.99** | **3,807.05** |
| **Financial Liabilities** (carried at amortised cost) | | | | |
| Trade payables | 446.04 | 306.64 | 446.04 | 306.64 |
| Borrowings (current and non-current) | 12,614.18 | 10,982.76 | 12,614.18 | 10,982.76 |
| Lease liabilities (current and non-current) | 12.58 | 14.40 | 12.58 | 14.40 |
| Other financial liabilities (current and non-current) | 2,866.19 | 2,603.41 | 2,889.31 | 2,628.46 |
| **Total** | **15,938.99** | **13,907.22** | **15,962.11** | **13,932.27** |

The management of the Holding company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments

The Fair value of the other 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 liquidated state, the following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**Assumption used in estimating the fair values:**

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

The Holding 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, 2023, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

**39. Fair value hierarchy**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Holding Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

| | **Fair value measurement using** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2023 | 408.39 | 408.39 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges- Call spread option | March 31, 2023 | 1,065.92 | - | 1,065.92 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,474.31** | **408.39** | **1,065.92** | - |

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

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

| | Fair value measurement using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Date of valuation** | **Total** | **Market prices in active markets (Level 1)** | **Significant observable inputs (Level 2)** | **Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)** |
| **Assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investment in mutual fund | March 31, 2022 | 357.90 | 357.90 | - | - |
| Cash flow hedges- Call spread option | March 31, 2022 | 723.01 | - | 723.01 | - |
| **Total** | | **1,080.91** | **357.90** | **723.01** | - |

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

## 40. Risk Management

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Holding Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Holding Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Holding Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Holding Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Holding Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Holding Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Holding 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 Holding 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 Holding 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, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2023.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions, and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 36 (I).

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

**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 Holding Company is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Holding Company are at fixed rate of interest.

**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 Holding Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings taken from banks. However, the Holding Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

**Cash flow hedges**

Foreign exchange call spread options 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 designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | | March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| Cash flow hedges-Call spread option | 1,065.92 | - | 723.01 | - |

As at March 31, 2023 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 652.16 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2022 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 304.84 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Further, net loss of Rs 1.05 crores has been reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on settlement of USD 288.75 million call spread option.

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Holding Company's profit/ (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Holding Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. The Holding Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax | |
| **USD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/USD- Increase by 5% | (2.25) | (2.90) |
| INR/USD- decrease by 5% | 2.25 | 2.90 |
| | | |
| **EURO Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/EURO- Increase by 5% | (0.23) | (0.15) |
| INR/EURO- decrease by 5% | 0.23 | 0.15 |
| | | |
| **GBP Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/GBP Increase by 5% | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| INR/GBP- decrease by 5% | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| | | |
| **AED Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/AED Increase by 5% | (0.04) | - |
| INR/AED- decrease by 5% | 0.04 | - |
| | | |
| **AUD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CHF Increase by 5% | (0.00) | - |
| INR/ CHF - decrease by 5% | 0.00 | - |
| | | |
| **CAD Sensitivity** | | |
| INR/CAD Increase by 5% | (0.01) | - |
| INR/ CAD - decrease by 5% | 0.01 | - |

**Liquidity risk**

The Holding Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Holding Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 22.00 crores) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Holding Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Holding Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

| Particulars | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2023** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 8,551.30 | 4,108.50 | **12,659.80** |
| Trade payables | - | 446.04 | - | - | - | **446.04** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.31 | 3.74 | 9.76 | - | **14.81** |
| Other financial liabilities | 20.44 | 1,201.89 | 334.20 | 350.42 | 3,028.67 | **4,935.62** |
| **Total** | **20.44** | **1,649.24** | **337.94** | **8,911.48** | **7,137.17** | **18,056.27** |
| | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | | | | | | |
| Borrowings* (including current maturities) | - | - | - | 7,218.02 | 3,789.62 | **11,007.64** |
| Current borrowings | - | 22.00 | - | - | - | **22.00** |
| Trade payables | - | 306.64 | - | - | - | **306.64** |
| Lease liability | - | 1.34 | 3.83 | 11.67 | - | **16.84** |
| Other financial liabilities | 31.15 | 1,164.74 | 250.66 | 328.12 | 3028.24 | **4,802.91** |
| **Total** | **31.15** | **1,494.72** | **254.49** | **7,557.81** | **6,817.86** | **16,156.03** |

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 16.

**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 Holding Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) 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 Holding Company subject to the Holding 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 and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Holding Company's treasury department in accordance with the Holding 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 Holding 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.

The Holding Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

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**Collateral**

As at March 31, 2023 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

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**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**41. Capital management**

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

The Holding 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 Holding Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Holding Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Holding Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year.

| | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Long term borrowings (including current maturities) | 12,614.18 | 10,960.76 |
| Current borrowings | - | 22.00 |
| **Total borrowings (I)** | **12,614.18** | **10,982.76** |
| Less: | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 279.09 | 1,282.93 |
| (ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 47.27 | 216.63 |
| (iii) Current investments | 914.25 | 775.65 |
| **Total cash & investments (II)** | **1,240.61** | **2,275.21** |
| | | |
| **Net debt (A)= I-II** | **11,373.57** | **8,707.55** |
| | | |
| Share Capital | 2,450.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Other Equity | (674.48) | (77.89) |
| **Total equity (B)** | **1,775.52** | **2,372.11** |
| | | |
| **Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)** | **13,149.08** | **11,079.66** |
| | | |
| **Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)** | **86.50%** | **78.59%** |

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Holding Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**42. Investments in associates**

The Holding Company has investment in TIMDAA, CELEBI, TFS, DAPSPL and Digi Yatra Foundation as associates.

**1) Carrying Value of Investments in associates**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying value of investment in associates | 161.21 | 155.29 |
| Share of profit for the year in associates | 53.74 | 23.72 |
| Share of OCI for the year in associates | 0.01 | (0.15) |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TIMDAA**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 7.22 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1.48 crores) | 119.11 | 79.73 |
| Non-current assets | 54.78 | 59.98 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.06 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.72 crores) | (69.69) | (58.12) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.22 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil) | (1.72) | (1.70) |
| **Equity** | **102.48** | **79.89** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **51.14** | **39.86** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 1.96 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.96 crores) | 303.42 | 179.56 |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (6.26) | (7.64) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.58 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.52 crore) | (0.60) | (0.52) |
| Employee benefits expense | (17.19) | (17.41) |
| Other expenses | (249.31) | (150.76) |
| **Profit before tax** | **30.07** | **3.23** |
| Current tax | (7.94) | (1.60) |
| Earlier year tax adjustments (net) | (0.01) | - |
| Deferred tax credit | 0.38 | 0.64 |
| Profit for the year | 22.50 | 2.27 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **22.50** | **2.27** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.11** | **(0.41)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **11.23** | **1.13** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.05** | **(0.20)** |

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K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **CELEBI**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 152.82 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 60.47 crores) | 319.90 | 234.00 |
| Non-current assets* | 307.60 | 314.89 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 13.17 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 12.02 crores) | (271.58) | (129.88) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 30.31 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 38.97 crores) | (145.58) | (125.28) |
| **Equity** | **210.33** | **293.73** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **54.69** | **76.37** |

* include adjustment of Rs 1.25 crores due to Holding Company accounting policy alignment

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 21.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 16.59 crores) | 597.39 | 593.33 |
| Operations and maintenance expenses | (67.92) | (63.77) |
| Amortisation expense | (19.26) | (17.96) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 3.49 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4.41 crore) | (9.09) | (9.08) |
| Employee benefits expense | (59.09) | (53.89) |
| Other expenses | (328.14) | (320.22) |
| **Profit before tax** | **113.89** | **128.41** |
| Current tax | (33.11) | (35.80) |
| Deferred Tax credit | 3.94 | 3.05 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **84.72** | **95.66** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.11)** | **0.17** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **22.03** | **24.87** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.03)** | **0.04** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TFS**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 3.89 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.12 crores) | 21.99 | 9.39 |
| Non-current assets | 30.80 | 31.79 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 3.46 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.86 crores) | (21.67) | (17.67) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.46 crores) | (3.91) | (7.22) |
| **Equity** | **27.21** | **16.29** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **10.88** | **6.52** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 0.61 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.55 crore) | 173.02 | 82.23 |
| Cost of material consumed | (33.31) | (14.71) |
| Purchase of stock-in-trade | (1.30) | (1.73) |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade | (0.01) | (0.00) |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (4.31) | (3.20) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.65 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.91 crore) | (0.80) | (1.07) |
| Employee benefits expense | (26.75) | (18.09) |
| Other expenses | (77.96) | (42.78) |
| **Profit before tax** | **28.57** | **0.65** |
| Current tax | (6.29) | 0.00 |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | (0.04) | 0.00 |
| Deferred tax expense | (0.79) | (0.16) |
| Profit for the year | 21.44 | 0.49 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **21.44** | **0.49** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.03)** | **(0.01)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **8.58** | **0.20** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.01)** | **(0.01)** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DAPSPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 1.44 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1.64 crores) | 89.77 | 17.01 |
| Non-current assets | 246.23 | 146.05 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 13.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 15.92 crores) | (55.50) | (46.65) |
| Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 180.24 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 44.45 crores) | (191.06) | (50.86) |
| **Equity** | **89.44** | **65.55** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **44.63** | **32.71** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 9.14 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.08 crores) | 192.46 | 86.53 |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (15.29) | (15.44) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 13.15 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 5.15 crore) | (14.02) | (5.30) |
| Employee benefits expense | (13.54) | (9.30) |
| Other expenses | (115.75) | (61.67) |
| **Profit/(loss) before tax** | **33.86** | **(5.19)** |
| Current tax | (5.57) | - |
| Deferred tax (expense)/ credit | (4.97) | 0.39 |
| MAT credit entitlement | 0.56 | - |
| Tax for previous year | - | (0.10) |
| Profit/ (loss) for the year | 23.88 | (4.91) |
| **Profit/ (loss) for the year for consolidation** | **23.88** | **(4.91)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.01** | **0.06** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit/ (loss) for the year** | **11.92** | **(2.45)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **0.03** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **Digi Yatra Foundation**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Current liabilities | (0.88) | (0.77) |
| **Equity** | **(0.87)** | **(0.77)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 22.20% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **(0.13)** | **(0.17)** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other expenses | (0.10) | (0.12) |
| **Loss before tax** | **(0.10)** | **(0.12)** |
| Current tax | - | - |
| Loss for the year | (0.10) | (0.12) |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(0.10)** | **(0.12)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | - | - |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 14.80% | 22.20% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year** | **(0.02)** | **(0.03)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | - | - |

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**2) Commitments and Contingencies of Associates**

**I. Contingent Liabilities**

**TIMDAA:-**

a) **Claims made against the TIMDAA not acknowledged as debts**
TIMDAA had received demand notice dated February 5, 2021 from South Delhi Municipal Corporation ('SDMC') in relation to property tax for the period 2010-11 onwards in respect of hoardings erected on different locations in the SDMC Area, on the basis of the order passed by Delhi High Court in its judgement dated October 22, 2020 in WP(c) 8118 of 2012 titled Delhi International Airport Limited vs SDMC. TIMDAA had sought legal opinion on certainty of the claims with SDMC. Based on the legal opinion and internal assessment, TIMDAA considers that the claim is untenable and that the likelihood of any liability devolving on TIMDAA in the said matter is not probable. TIMDAA has also responded to the said notice of SDMC on February 16, 2021 and further, on October 18, 2021, which is currently pending disposal.

b) Claims against TIMDAA not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.35 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil)

c) Claims by customers (alongwith interest) in the normal course of business may be payable as and when the outcome of the related matters are finally determined. Management of TIMDAA based on the legal inputs and historic trends, believes that no material liability will devolve on TIMDAA, in respect of such matters.

d) Guarantees: - TIMDAA provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 0.61 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.61 crore) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 0.03 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.03 crore) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

**CELEBI: -**

e) **Claims made against the CELEBI not acknowledged as debts**
CELEBI has Rs 0.67 crore (as on March 31, 2022: Rs 0.87 crore) of claims not acknowledged as debts against penalty levied by tribunal and from third parties excluding certain claims from the employees of CELEBI where the amount is not ascertained.

f) **Income Tax cases**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| AY 2011-12 | 13.65 | 13.65 |
| AY 2012-13 | 2.12 | 2.12 |

Note: CELEBI received favorable judgement from ITAT relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, however Income tax department has challenged ITAT judgement and moved to Hon'ble High court for both the above cases. The uncertainties related to amount and timing of outflow is depended upon the judgement of Hon'ble High Court. Management of CELEBI believes that CELEBI has strong chances of success in the above-mentioned cases and hence no provision is considered necessary at this point in time with respect to above matters as the likelihood of liability devolving on CELEBI is less than probable. Further, in view of the matters relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA, etc. under litigation, on prudence pending final outcome of the litigation, CELEBI has been accounting refund of Income Tax including interest received pertaining to AY 2017-18, AY 2019-20 and AY 2021-22 (As at March 31, 2022: AY 2017-18 and AY 2019-20) as a liability and includes the same as current tax liabilities (net) in the balance sheet. Current tax liabilities (net) as at March 31, 2023 includes Rs. 49.90 crores (including interest of Rs. 4.62 crores) [as at March 31, 2022: Rs. 15.97 crores (including interest of Rs. 2.09 crores)].

g) **PF matter**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated February 28, 2019 and subsequent review petition has ruled in respect of compensation for the purpose of Provident Fund contribution under the Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952.

There is significant uncertainty as to how the liability, if any, should be calculated for the period up to February 28, 2019 as it is impacted by multiple variables, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether the interest and penalties may be assessed. The Management of CELEBI have determined that on account of the practicality of application of the judgement, CELEBI would not be in a position to determine the liability as of now, CELEBI is of the opinion that the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

CELEBI has started complying with the above judgement with effect from March 2019.

**TFS:-**

h) The claims of Rs 0.79 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.79 crore) have been made by a few capital vendors in relation to work carried out by them during the earlier years for construction of food outlets. TFS disputed these claims. TFS is either in legal proceedings or in arbitration proceedings with the vendors in respect of these claims. However, based on management of TFS assessment, TFS assessed the amount payable to these vendors and recorded liability Rs. 0.92 crore (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.92 crore) which is included under the head "Other current financial liabilities". For the balance amount of claims, TFS is confident that the extent of claims made by the vendor is not sustainable and therefore untenable.

i) TFS received a Sales tax/ VAT demand including interest thereon on account of disallowance of input tax credit of Rs 0.04 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.04 crore) from sales tax/VAT authorities.

j) TFS received an income tax notice for assessment year 2017-18 mainly on account of disallowances of royalty expenses by the Income Tax department of Rs 0.06 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.06 crore). The matter is pending in appeal with Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals).

k) TFS has provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 9.99 crores (March 31, 2022- Rs. 10.05 crores) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 1.42 crores (March 31, 2022- Rs. 1.44 crores) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

**DAPSPL:-**

l) In respect of DAPSPL, Penalty for compounding under section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been levied on DAPSPL amounting to Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.10 crore) by MCA.

m) In respect of DAPSPL, during the previous year's appeal is filed against order under section 143(1) of Income tax Act 1961, the amount involved in Rs. 0.49 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.49 crore).

n) In respect of DAPSPL, during the year appeal is filed against order under section 143(3) of Income tax Act 1961, the amount involved in Rs. 0.08 crore.

o) In respect of DAPSPL, Central Excise and CGST- a matter of recovery of Service Tax against non payment of Service tax for recovery of notice period from employee, the amount involved is Rs. NIL. (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.01 crore).

**II. Capital and Other Commitments of Associates:**

**A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:**

The capital commitments of associates are as below:

| Particulars | TFS | | DAPSPL | | TIMDAA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| Capital Commitments | 1.59 | 1.47 | 4.13 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 0.29 |

**B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

i. DAPSPL has entered into a Concessionaire Agreement with the Holding Company which gives DAPSPL an exclusive right to develop, operate, maintain, modernize and manage the vehicle parking and existing cargo terminal on revenue share model for a period of 25 years from the date of its operation. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the concessionaire agreement for the respective years.

ii. TIMDAA has entered into memorandum of understanding with South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) on February 23, 2018, wherein TIMDAA has agreed to pay charges equivalent to 25% of revenue to SDMC for each of the outdoor advertisement sites as approved by SDMC. Revenue for current year includes Rs. 70.94 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 69.37 crores) [March 31, 2022 - Rs. 44.67 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 43.56 crores)] from outdoor advertisement sites permitted by SDMC.

iii. TIMDAA has entered into tri-partite memorandum of settlement dated March 30, 2023, TIMDAA is under obligation to purchase certain plant and machinery/equipments for total amount of Rs. 0.73 crore.

**3) Dividend received from Associates**

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| Name of the entity | During the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| TFS | 4.20 | - |
| CELEBI | 43.68 | 23.30 |

**4) Leases**

**(I) In case of DAPSPL:**

On April 1, 2019, DAPSPL has adopted IND AS-116, Leases, using modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of Ind AS 116, did not have any material impact for the year ended March 31, 2023. Hence no adjustment has been done in the Financials related to the standard. However, the DAPSPL has taken some operating lease as a lessee for which disclosures are made below:

On September 1, 2019, the DAPSPL has taken guest house on monthly rental of Rs 0.05 crore for first 11 months with 7% escalation after every 11 months for recurring two lease renewals on non- cancellable period of 33 months which is further renewable for the same period at the option of lessor, to be exercised prior to three months before the expiry of the agreement. Below are the minimum lease payment as per agreement:

| Period | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 0.78 | 0.11 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | - | - |

**(II) In case of TFS**

TFS has entered into cancellable operating lease arrangement for a warehouse. Lease payments recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2023 is Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.10 crore) being short term lease. Under the terms of the agreement, TFS has provided interest free security deposit.

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**43. Investments in Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company's investments in DAFFPL, DASPL, GBHHPL and DDFSPL are classified as joint ventures.

**1) Carrying Value of Investments of joint ventures:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying Value of Investment in joint ventures | 383.13 | 377.36 |
| Share of profit for the year in joint ventures | 93.15 | 92.76 |
| Share of OCI for the year in joint ventures | (0.16) | - |

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of **DAFFPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 19.40 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.04 crore) | 38.77 | 8.86 |
| Non-current assets | 603.09 | 661.37 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 31.23 crores) | (13.86) | (43.26) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 40.87 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 53.18 crores) | (368.63) | (383.73) |
| **Equity** | **259.36** | **243.24** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **67.43** | **63.24** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 2.70 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4.22 crores) | 106.01 | 76.80 |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (41.62) | (41.19) |
| Finance cost | (26.24) | (28.10) |
| Employee benefits expense | (1.82) | (1.74) |
| Other expenses | (5.18) | (12.43) |
| **Profit/ (loss) before tax** | **31.15** | **(6.65)** |
| Current tax | (11.93) | (7.18) |
| Deferred tax credit | 3.86 | 8.49 |
| Profit/ (loss) for the year | 23.09 | (5.33) |
| **Profit/ (loss) for the year for consolidation** | **23.09** | **(5.33)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of Profit/ (loss) for the year** | **6.00** | **(1.39)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **0.00** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DASPL**:

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 0.08 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 2.46 crores) | 31.28 | 50.08 |
| Non-current assets | - | - |
| Current liabilities | (2.32) | (6.63) |
| Non-current liabilities | - | - |
| **Equity** | **28.96** | **43.46** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **14.48** | **21.73** |

| **Particulars** | **March 31, 2023** | **March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, including interest income of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.16 crores) | 1.39 | 54.99 |
| Cost of material consumed | 0.00 | (1.60) |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | 0.00 | (0.74) |
| Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.00 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore) | (0.00) | (0.34) |
| Employee benefits expense | (0.14) | (0.66) |
| Other expenses | (8.75) | (42.44) |
| **(Loss)/ profit before tax** | **(7.50)** | **9.21** |
| Current tax | - | (4.81) |
| Deferred tax expense | - | (0.48) |
| (Loss)/ profit for the year | (7.50) | 3.93 |
| **(Loss)/ profit for the year for consolidation** | **(7.50)** | **3.93** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **0.00** | **(0.01)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 50.00% | 50.00% |
| **Holding Company's share of (loss)/ profit for the year** | **(3.75)** | **1.96** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **0.00** | **(0.01)** |

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **GBHHPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 12.58 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 13.82 crores) | 289.87 | 399.42 |
| Non-current assets | 3,052.56 | 3080.86 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 92.18 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 5.06 crores) | (587.76) | (391.48) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 2,673.14 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs.2,740.18 crores) and deferred tax liabilities of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.56.29 crores) | (2,677.54) | (2,801.70) |
| **Equity** | **77.13** | **287.09** |
| Less: Equity component of financial instruments | - | - |
| **Equity for Shareholders** | **77.13** | **287.09** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **15.53** | **57.81** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 275.64 | 0.32 |
| Cost of Raw Material and Components Consumed | (52.60) | - |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | (75.95) | - |
| Finance Cost | (365.91) | - |
| Employee benefits expense | (15.53) | - |
| Other expenses | (31.52) | (5.62) |
| Exceptional item | 0.00 | 377.90 |
| **Loss before tax** | **(265.87)** | **(5.30)** |
| Deferred tax credit/ (expenses) | 56.29 | (0.01) |
| Loss for the year | (209.58) | (383.21) |
| Consolidation adjustments | 0.00 | 374.30* |
| **Loss for the year for consolidation** | **(209.58)** | **(8.91)** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.01)** | **(0.17)** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 20.14% | 20.14% |
| **Holding Company's share of loss for the year** | **(42.21)** | **(1.79)** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.00)** | **(0.03)** |

* Impairment adjustment considered as an exceptional item in Holding Company.

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The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DDFSPL**:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 66.64 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 67.65 crores) | 479.98 | 302.59 |
| Non-current assets | 344.47 | 417.95 |
| Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 8.59 crores) | (193.78) | (188.87) |
| Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.0.42 crore) | (58.16) | (61.58) |
| **Equity** | **572.51** | **470.09** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **285.69** | **234.58** |

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,579.21 | 678.62 |
| Purchase of Stock-in-Trade | (687.61) | (228.85) |
| Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade | 131.30 | (9.37) |
| Depreciation & amortization expense | (58.18) | (56.98) |
| Finance cost | (7.36) | (10.85) |
| Employee benefits expense | (42.78) | (33.44) |
| Other expenses | (625.09) | (272.80) |
| **Profit before tax and exceptional items** | **289.49** | **66.33** |
| **Exceptional items** | **78.97** | **180.43** |
| **Profit before tax** | **368.46** | **246.75** |
| Current tax | (93.67) | (56.93) |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years | 1.32 | - |
| Deferred tax expense | (9.35) | (1.49) |
| Profit for the year | 266.76 | 188.34 |
| **Profit for the year for consolidation** | **266.76** | **188.34** |
| **Other comprehensive income of the year** | **(0.34)** | **0.08** |
| Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership | 49.90% | 49.90% |
| **Holding Company's share of profit for the year** | **133.11** | **93.98** |
| **Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year** | **(0.16)** | **0.04** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**2) Commitments and Contingencies of joint ventures**

**I. Contingent Liabilities**

a) In GBHHPL, there are certain pending legal cases amounting to Rs. 1.78 crores (March 31, 2022 – Rs. 1.78 crores)

b) **Project Premium:**
GBHHPL had executed an implementation agreement with Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) for setting up of a power plant on March 29, 2011. In terms of the Implementation agreement total upfront premium of Rs. 164.12 crores was required to be deposited with the GOHP out of which Rs. 123.09 crores was deposited by GBHHPL and the balance is yet to be deposited.

GOHP has since demanded interest on delay against which GBHHPL has requested for the waiver in view of the significant delays arising as a result of COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant ban on supply of industrial oxygen, lockdowns etc. There were also no provisions for interest in terms of the implementation agreement and the matter is yet to attain finality.

Liability in respect of local area development authority in HP upon assessment- Amount not determinable. GBHHPL is carrying a provision of Rs. 12.5 crores in addition to the similar amount paid in this regard in GBHHPL financial statements

c) In GBHHPL, certain claims have been made against GBHHPL which were not acknowledged as debts which are as follows :

| Parties | Court | Litigation Details | Financial Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| State of Himachal Pradesh vs. GBHHPL | LAP No. 359 of 2012 Division bench of Himachal High Court | Appeal has been filed against GBHHPL challenging the order dated June 19,2012, passed by the single judge whereby the writ petition filed by GBHHPL challenging the legality of impugned notification had intended to impose 1% free power surcharge for creating the local area development fund under new hydro power policy, 2008 with the respective applicability to the projects already undertaken under Hydro power policy, 2006 as well | Matter was listed on January 5, 2023 for arguments but GoHP sought time. |
| Mr. Mangani Ram and Vinod Kumar Vs UOI & Ors. | Dairy No 6295/2014 Supreme court | Petitioners have challenged the grant of environmental clearance, approval for diversion of Forest Land, shifting of project site from right to the left bank of river Ravi. Petitioners have challenged order in W.P. No. 2083/2012, W.P. 9980/2012 as public interest litigation. Review petition No. 4009-10/2013 was filed by the petitioners which were dismissed. SLP is ground less and is labile to be dismissed. | The project has already been implemented with all due clearances and compliances and has also become operational |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gammon Arbitration | | The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Pvt. Ltd ("GECPL" or "Contractor" or "Gammon") for a Contract Value of Rs 781 crores subject to adjustment as agreed under the contract.<br>Gammon had raised a claim of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till May, 2019 and increase in cost due to implementation of GST till March, 2019. Out of which Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed as the settlement amount and all claims were closed. The same was to be adjusted from the advance amount already paid, subject to submission of supporting documents by Gammon.<br>Subsequently, Gammon has raised further claims for the period starting from June, 2019 till July, 2022. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events were found to be not tenable under the provisions of the Contracts as amended and thus appropriately denied by GBHHPL.<br>GBHHPL sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon calling upon it to refund the unadjusted advance paid to Gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the unadjusted advance payment.<br>Further, GBHHPL recovered Rs 128.88 crores through invocation of the bank guarantees provided by Gammon under the contracts. GBHHPL has since invoked arbitration proceedings in respect of its claims.<br>On August 28, 2022 - Procedural hearing was held. Further proceedings have been as follows:-<br><br>SoC stands filed on Novembere 12, 2022, SoD/CC filed on Junuary 18, 2023, Reply to SoD/CC filed on March 01, 2023, Admission denial made on February 28, 2023 & March 11, 2023. Issues have been framed on March 29, 2023 Evidence by way of affidavit, as per order dated March 29, 2023, to filed by both parties on May 15, 2023.<br>Next date of hearing is May 31, 2023 when the dates for examination of the witness will be decided. | |
| GBHHPL VS State of Himachal Pradesh & ORS | | Water cess on hydropower generation has been imposed through The Himachal Pradesh which has been enforced w.e.f 10.03.2013 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CWP NO 1520/ 2023 | | Accordingly to the notification issued under the said ordinance, the rates of prescribed levy are in range of Re. 0.10/m3- to Re. 0.50/m3 as per head of the project which in our case applies @ Re 0.50/m3.<br>The said ordinance being violated of fundamental rights of the GMR bajoli Holi project, being against the principals of promissory estoppels and also beyond the legislative power of the state Govt. since it has sought to impose cess virtually of electricity generation ( which falls in the domain of Union Govt), the writ petition has been filed before Hon'ble High court has issued notices to Govt. The reply is to be filed within three weeks. Rejoinder if any to be filed within one week thereafter.<br>In the meantime, "The Himachal Pradesh water cess on hydro power generation Act, 2023" has been notified and consequently the ordinance stands repealed. | |

**Project-Civil**

a) The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Pvt. Ltd ("GECPL" or "Contractor") vide the Contract executed in 2013 for a Contract Value based on the estimated BOQ was Rs. 769 crores, which was further amended to Rs 781 crores. This contract value was to be adjusted as per the price adjustment formula agreed under the contract.

Gammon had raised a claim of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till May, 2019 and increase in cost due to implementation of GST till March, 2019. Out of which Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed to be adjusted from the advance amount already paid, subject to submission of supporting documents by GECPL.

Subsequently the Contractor has raised counter claims for an amount Rs. 661 crores for the period starting from June, 2019 till December 31, 2022 on account of various events including covid pandemic,. Snowfall, floods, heavy rainfall, stoppage of work by labour etc. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events, it is found that many of these claims are not tenable under the Contract and hence appropriately denied by GBHHPL.

GBHHPL has sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon for paying Rs 666 crores which includes advance amount paid to gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the advance payment. An amount of Rs 129 crores have been received by way of encashment of bank guarantees furnished by the Contractor.

GBHHPL has filed a statement of claim for recovering Rs 590 crores appx. or in the alternate case Rs. 756 crores (net of already recovered amount of Rs.129 crores) to be recovered from Gammon. This amount may undergo revision post final assessment by quantum experts/delay experts to be deployed in arbitration proceedings.

GBHHPL had served arbitration notice to recover its further dues from the contractor. As at the date of the financial statements advances recoverable from Gammon Engineers and contractors have been considered recoverable.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**Project- Hydro- Mechanical works**

b) Claims of Vicky Engineering for face 6 steel liner of about Rs. 0.14 crore and around Rs. 0.08 crore against lot 4 Works have been received against HM Works.

**DDFSPL:-**

c) DDFSPL has a contingent liability amounting to Rs. 1.16 crores (March 31, 2022 -Rs 1.59 crores) representing income tax demand for assessment year 2017-18 & 2018-19 on account of certain disallowances. The management of DDFSPL do not expect any outflow on this account.

d) DDFSPL had filed three refund applications (for three quarters) dated January 31, 2018, under section 11(B) of Central Excise Act, 1944 seeking refund of Rs. 40.62 crores being the service tax and cess paid on license fees, marketing fees, airport services charges and utility charges during the period October, 2016 to June, 2017 for services rendered to DDFSPL at the duty free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. Such refund claims were filed in pursuance of the decision of the CESTAT Mumbai in Commissioner of Service Tax - VII, Mumbai vs. Flemingo Duty Free Pvt Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri. Mumbai) (Flemingo) wherein it was held that service tax on license fee was not payable since services were provided outside taxable territory of India.

In respect of the said refund applications, DDFSPL received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated August 24, 2018 that refund claims for the period October, 2016 to January, 2017 were barred by limitation and refund cannot be processed. Vide order dated September 06, 2018, the Assistant Commissioner, CGST held that only the period of October, 2016 to December, 2016 is barred by limitation and denied refund of Rs. 12.78 crores. The amount of Rs. 27.84 crores for the period January, 2017 to June, 2017 was allowed in favor of DDFSPL and subsequently, refunded to DDFSPL, which was recognized as income in Statement of Profit and Loss during the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2018 when this refund was received. The Department filed an appeal against the aforesaid Order dated September 06, 2018 before Commissioner (Appeals) to the extent of refund of Rs. 27.84 crores held to be payable to DDFSPL. The said appeal of the Department was rejected by the Commissioner (Appeals) vide Order dated May 18, 2020. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the order of Commissioner (Appeal) dated May 18, 2020.

As against denial of refund of Rs 12.78 crores, DDFSPL filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who rejected the appeal on May 10, 2019 and upheld the Order dated September 06, 2018. DDFSPL filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi who allowed DDFSPL appeal vide its Order dated August 14, 2019 and held that since service tax was not payable on license fees and other input services at the airport, the limitation prescribed under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 has no application. Accordingly, refund of Rs. 12.78 crores was allowed in favor of DDFSPL. The Department filed an appeal along with application for stay against the CESTAT Order dated August 14, 2019 before the Honorable High Court of Delhi in March, 2020. The Honorable High Court of Delhi in the hearing dated May 06, 2022 observed that service tax was not leviable in (duty free) area, this position has been settled at the Tribunal level in the matter concerning Commissioner of Service Tax-VII, Mumbai v/s M/s Flemingo Duty Free Shop Pvt. Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri-Mumbai) and mentioned that they would prefer to wait for the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Department's challenge to Flemingo's Order. Further, in the hearing dated April 17, 2023 the counsel of the Department mentioned that an Additional Solicitor General (ASG) will appear in this matter on behalf of the Department and the High court listed the matter for May 26, 2023.

DDFSPL had also filed application dated December 31, 2018 with the Department for the period April, 2010 to September, 2016 seeking refund of service tax and cess amounting to Rs.182.13 crores, paid on the input services (concession fee, marketing fee, airport service charges and utility charges) rendered to DDFSPL at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. The Assistant Commissioner issued the Order dated June 26, 2019 rejecting the refund claim filed by DDFSPL on the ground that the Duty-free shops are in non-taxable territory. Subsequently, DDFSPL filed an appeal on August 07, 2019 against the Assistant Commissioner's Order before Commissioner (Appeals) and received a favorable Order dated May 26, 2020 allowing the refund of Rs.182.13 crores. DDFSPL requested the Asst. Commissioner to process the refund based on the said Order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). The Assistant Commissioner issued a SCN dated August 04, 2020 asking DDFSPL to explain that the refund claim is not hit by the bar of unjust enrichment as incidence of duty appears to be passed by DDFSPL to their customers at the time of sale of goods. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the Order of Commissioner (Appeals) dated May 26, 2020. DDFSPL filed a reply before the CESTAT on December 24, 2020 against the department's appeal dated August 04, 2020.

In the meanwhile, the Assistant Commissioner issued two separate Orders dated December 10, 2020 on the respective SCNs and rejected the refund of service tax of Rs 182.13 crores and Rs 12.78 crores. DDFSPL filed a rectification / recall request under Section 74 of the Finance Act, 1994 dated December 23, 2020 against both the rejection Orders before the Principal Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently, on February 15, 2021, DDFSPL also filed an Appeal against both the rejection Orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner before the Commissioner (Appeals).

DDFSPL received Order-in-Appeal from the Commissioner Appeals dated September 24, 2021 for refund of Rs. 182.13 crores and Rs. 12.78 crores, upholding the Order-in-Original passed by the Assistant Commissioner, both dated December 10, 2020. DDFSPL had filed appeals against both the Orders of Commissioner Appeals before CESTAT on November 03, 2021.

At DDFSPL request, all the above matters before CESTAT were clubbed together. DDFSPL received favourable order for all the above four matters from CESTAT on February 28, 2023. DDFSPL basis inputs from its legal counsel has assessed that there are high chances that the aforesaid favorable order from CESTAT will be challenged by the Department before the Honorable High Court/Supreme Court, considering a similar appeal involving DDFSPL for Rs. 12.78 crores is already pending at High Court level. Accordingly, the management in line with previous periods, considering the status of matters as referred above, legal opinion and taking into consideration the inherent uncertainty in predicting the final outcome in the above litigations involving refunds, which is sub-judice, has assessed the refund of Rs. 27.84 crores (as at March 31, 2022 – Rs. 27.84 crores) received in the quarter ended September 30, 2018 as contingent liability, in accordance with Ind AS 37, ' Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as at March 31, 2023.

e) DDFSPL had filed GST refund applications aggregating to Rs.259.40 crores pertaining to the period July 01, 2017 to March 31, 2021. Till April 30, 2022, DDFSPL had been granted and received GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 180.43 crores which had been accounted for and presented as 'Exceptional Income' in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, pertaining to month of July, 2019 and period January, 2021 to March, 2021, have been received, that have been accounted for and presented as 'exceptional income' in these Financial Statements. While refund claims of similar nature pertaining to earlier periods were accepted and processed by the authorities during financial year ended March 31, 2022, the management of DDFSPL had assessed the pending claims aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, to be in the nature of contingent assets as at March 31, 2022, that should be accounted for as income, only on receipt of refund amount from the authorities.
For balance GST refund claims aggregating to Rs.62.15 crores pertaining to the period July, 2017 to October, 2018 and July, 2019, the department had previously denied the refund claims citing that there was no mechanism or provision to process the revised claims and procedural lapses for filing the refund claims. DDFSPL has received the favorable orders from the Special Commissioner (Trade & Taxes Department) and received the refunds aggregating to Rs. 62.15 crores which have been accounted for and presented as 'exceptional income' in Financial Statements of DDFSPL.

f) DDFSPL received a Demand cum Show Cause Notice dated April 21, 2022, based on special audit under Section 72A of Finance Act, 1994 for the second half of financial year 2016- 17 and period April 1, 2017 till June 30, 2017 conducted during quarter ended March 31, 2022, wherein the Commissioner of Central Tax and CGST, Delhi ("Department") had sought to recover service tax dues along with interest and penalty aggregating to Rs. 40.16 crores pertaining to the said period related to input tax credit and other matters. DDFSPL, through its legal counsel had filed a writ petition before the Honorable High Court of Delhi on April 26, 2022, challenging the initiation of special audit and consequential Demand cum Show Cause Notice mentioned above, citing that the due procedures had not been followed by the Department and no opportunity of being heard was given to DDFSPL.

The final hearing happened on March 03, 2023, Honorable High Court has quashed the SCN and the demand. As per the High Court's Order, the department is at liberty to issue a fresh notice and must consider the explanation of the petitioner in respect of the observations made in the special audit report before taking any further step. DDFSPL has received a letter from the Department asking to submit the replies to draft audit report dated April 05, 2022. DDFSPL submitted its reply on March 20, 2023. Based on inputs from its tax expert, the management believes that the likelihood of any liability (in relation to service tax dues, interest, and penalty) devolving on DDFSPL is not probable and thus, no adjustment is considered necessary in these financial statements at this stage.

## II. Guarantees other than financial guarantees by joint ventures: -

GBHHPL has provided bank guarantee amounting to Rs 33.09 crores. (March 31, 2022 is Rs. 33.09 crores)

## III. Financial guarantees by joint ventures

The Joint Ventures have not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

### IV. Capital and Other Commitments of joint ventures: -

### A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS OF JOINT VENTURE:

The capital commitment of joint ventures is as below:

| Particulars | DAFFPL | | DDFSPL | | GBHHPL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
| Capital Commitments (net of advances) | 46.17 | 88.12 | 0.76 | 0.67 | - | 65.00 |

### B) OTHER COMMITMENTS OF JOINT VENTURES:

i. In accordance with the concession agreement, DAFFPL is required to pay annual license fees to the Holding Company, an amount of Rs. 26.46 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 24.62 crores) has been accounted for in respect of current year. The license fee is to be increased by 7.5% p.a. during the term of the lease.

Estimated amount of contract issued but not executed till March 31, 2023 is Rs. 0.03 crore.

### C) OTHER DISCLOSURES OF JOINT VENTURES:

**Impairment Analysis**

i. In GBHHPL, based upon the calculation of recoverable value of CWIP carried out by an Independent Expert as at December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2023, the carrying value of CWIP is lower than the recoverable amount by Rs 110 crores Rs. 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores respectively. Such reduction is coming mainly due to delay in estimated COD to December 31, 2021, February 28, 2022 and March 28, 2022 respectively, considered for GBHHPL plant by Independent Expert. Accordingly, a reduction in CWIP value by 110 crores, 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores is recognized in the financial statements of the GBHHPL for the period ended June 30, 2021, January 31, 2022 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

**Insurance Claims**

ii. In GBHHPL, During September, 2018 & October, 2018 due to heavy rain & flood, few equipment & work done like roads & temporary structure have been washed out. GBHHPL intimated the event to the Insurance Company & requested for assessment of loss. The Insurer appointed a Professional loss evaluator for assess the loss and as an Adhoc measure, the insurer has paid amount of Rs 17.29 crores as advance compensation out of claim of Rs 30.57 crores recognized in GBHHPL financial statement. Out of the remaining Rs. 13.28 crores out of the claim made Rs. 9.69 crores of full & final settlement has been received by the insurance company and Rs. 3.60 crores of loss is recognised in the GBHHPL financial statement.

**Project Capitalisation**

iii. GBHHPL had completed the synchronization of eletromechanical units on March 28, 2022 and applied for a certificate to this effect to various agencies. The certificate confirming the COD (Commercial operation date) was obtained on April 12, 2022. Accordingly, power generated during the said period was sold to HPPTCL upto April 12, 2022 from when the assets have been capitalised in the books.

**Revenue Net- Off**

iv. In GBHHPL Income from sale of energy of Rs. 271.56 crores (March 31, 2022- 0.32 crore) is appearing in profit & Loss A/c for the year ending March 31, 2023 is net-off figure due to the trading of the same of sale of energy of Rs. 292.59 crores ( March 31, 2022- 90.32 crores) & purchase of energy including transmission Net off and Discounts, etc. of Rs. 21.03 crores (March 31, 2022- 90.00 crores)

v. DAFFPL's Capital Work in Progress as on March 31, 2023 includes Rs.197.26 crores on account of T1 Hydrant expansion project which is being executed through M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited (Contractor). As requested by the contractor & as approved by DAFFPL board of Directors earlier completion time was provisionally extended by 9 months (i.e. extended till March 31, 2023) which on the request of the contractor has been further extended upto August 31, 2023, due to its interdependency on construction of Terminal-1 by Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL) which is delayed due to Covid-19 pandemic & other reasons. Further, contractor has confirmed that no escalation amount is claimable on account of extension of timeline.

vi. In case of DAFFPL, Current tax assets includes tax credit of Rs. 0.17 crore relating to the AY 2020-21. During the assessment proceeding the assessing officer has disallowed certain items and after giving the tax effect on the disallowed items has issued refund order for the balance amount. DAFFPL has preferred the appeal against the above assessment and the amount adjusted representing the disallowed items has been treated as recoverable tax amount in the DAFFPL books of accounts. DAFFPL is of the view the outcomes of the appeal shall be in the favour of DAFFPL, therefore no provision is required against the same.

vii. In case of DAFFPL, modification gain amounting to Rs.16.17 crores has been recognised due to recalculation of the carrying amount of interest free security deposit, upon refund of the part of security deposit of Rs. 87.46 crores received during the year in terms of the Concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA), which was paid in tranches & was valued at fair value at the initial recognition and was measured at amortised cost with Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method as per Ind AS-109, considering the life of security deposit equivalent to the C&OA period.

viii. In case of DAFFPL, Tariff on account of Fuel Infrastructure Charges (FIC)/ revenue rate for the DAFFPL) is determined by the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) for a period of five years called control period.

AERA has determined Fuel Infrastructure Charges for the third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) vide their order dated October 7, 2021. During the rate determination process of third control period, AERA has factored True-up value (over recovery) of second control period amounting to Rs. 144.55 crores as per their prevailing guidelines. Hence, the new FIC rate for third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) fixed by AERA are as follows:

| Period | Apr-Oct'21 | Nov-Mar'22 | FY' 2022-23 | FY' 2023-24 | FY' 2024-25 | FY' 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIC Rate as determined by AERA (Rs/KL) | 609 | 548 | 469 | 402 | 344 | 293 |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**3) Dividend received from Joint Ventures**

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

| Name of the entity | During the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| DASPL | 3.50 | 2.75 |
| DDFSPL | 81.84 | 23.95 |
| DAFFPL | 1.81 | - |

**4) Leases**

**Joint Ventures as lessee**

**In case of DAFFPL**

DAFFPL has acquired land from the Holding Company as per Concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA) for 25 years which was classified as operating lease. As per terms of concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA), DAFFPL is required to pay lease rent termed as License Fees for land taken on lease with an escalation clause of 7.5 % every year during the term of lease. As required by Ind As-116, DAFFPL has recognised Right to use assets & Lease liability as on April 01, 2019. The maximum obligation on the long term operating lease payable are as follows:

**Right to use assets**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 262.08 | 281.81 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Depreciation/amortisation during the year | (19.73) | (19.73) |
| Closing Balance | **242.35** | **262.08** |

**Lease Liability**

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 330.46 | 328.91 |
| Additions | - | - |
| Interest for the year | 26.14 | 26.17 |
| Repayment made during the year | (26.46) | (24.62) |
| Closing Balance | **330.14** | **330.46** |

**Disclosed as:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Non-Current | 327.64 | 330.46 |
| Current | 2.50 | - |
| **Total** | **330.14** | **330.46** |

**Maturity profile of lease liability**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 28.45 | 26.46 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 136.78 | 165.23 |
| Later than five years | 378.17 | 378.17 |
| Total | **543.40** | **569.86** |

**Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortisation on right of use assets | 19.73 | 19.73 |
| Interest on lease liability | 26.14 | 26.17 |
| Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)* | - | - |
| Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account | **45.87** | **45.90** |

*DAFFPL is lessee with respect to only one lease.

DAFFPL has total cash outflow of lease Rs 26.46 crores. No addition were made during the year pertaining to right of use assets and lease liability.

DAFFPL is lessee for one lease contract as disclosed above with no extension option available.

Therefore, there will be no future rental payment relating to extension period.

**Operating lease :- As a lessor**

DAFFPL has entered into cancellable lease agreement with the occupiers of its administrative building. The lease rental is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss as per the respective agreements.

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Lease rentals recognised as income during the year | 0.42 | 0.39 |
| Category of Asset (Admin Building) | | |
| - Gross Carrying Amount | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| - Accumulated Depreciation | 0.64 | 0.56 |
| - Depreciation recognised in the Statement of profit and loss | 0.09 | 0.07 |

**Maturity profile of lease Receivable**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 0.45 | 0.42 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 2.18 | 2.63 |
| Later than five years | 5.71 | 5.71 |
| Total | **8.34** | **8.75** |

**In case of DDFSPL**

(i) The Holding company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives the Holding company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi ('Delhi Airport') on a revenue sharing model for the period mentioned in the said OMDA. In the year 2010, the Holding company has given license to DDFSPL for running the duty-free operations at Delhi Airport on payments of specified sum. The license fees for the duty-free outlets are based on higher of the revenue share amount and the Actual Monthly Guarantee (MMG) amount calculated in the manner set out in the License agreements entered by DDFSPL with the Holding Company.

DDFSPL has also entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and warehouses. DDFSPL has also entered into a non-cancellable agreement for a warehouse which is under construction in respect of which DDFSPL has given interest free security deposits of Rs. 11.04 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 11.04 crores).

(ii) With effect from April 1, 2019, DDFSPL has adopted Ind AS 116, 'Leases' and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Right-of-use (ROU) assets at April 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases were recognized and measured at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for any related prepayments). The DDFSPL has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases.

In respect of certain duty free outlets where MMG are not fixed throughout the term, the management has assessed that the payments do not fulfil the definition of lease payments (i.e. not fixed or in substance fixed and not variable payments linked to an index) and thus are not to be included in the lease payments for the purpose of computing lease liability under Ind AS 116 and presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Right of use assets**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 73.90 | 97.84 |
| Additions | 31.12 | 2.99 |
| Depreciation | (28.96) | (26.92) |
| **Closing Balance** | **76.06** | **73.91** |

**Lease Liability**

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2023** | **As at March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 80.88 | 99.88 |
| Addition | 30.10 | 2.99 |
| Finance cost | 5.49 | 6.84 |
| Lease liability written off | (1.21) | (5.67) |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (32.55) | (23.62) |
| Foreign exchange gain /(loss) | 0.39 | 0.46 |
| **Closing Balance** | **83.10** | **80.88** |

In view of the Covid-19 outbreak, the Holding Company on March 30, 2020 decided to suspend the levy and payment of MMG amount for the period from March 1, 2020 till July 31, 2022 under the License Agreement, accordingly the DDFSPL has reassessed the lease liability and written back lease liability of Rs 1.21 crores (March 31, 2022, Rs 5.67 crores).

The following is the break-up of current & non-current lease liabilities :-

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2023** | **As at March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Non-current | 51.25 | 55.00 |
| Current | 31.85 | 25.88 |
| Total | **83.10** | **80.88** |

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

| **Particulars** | **For the year ended March 31, 2023** | **For the year ended March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation/amortization on right to use asset | 28.96 | 26.92 |
| Interest on lease liability | 5.49 | 6.84 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 0.39 | 0.46 |
| Lease liability written off | (1.21) | (5.67) |
| Total amount recognized in statement of profit and loss | **33.63** | **28.55** |

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| **Particulars** | **Less than 1 year** | **1 to 5 years** | **> 5 years** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31, 2023 | 36.77 | 53.61 | - | **90.38** |
| March 31, 2022 | 30.93 | 59.86 | - | **90.79** |

**In case of DASPL**

DASPL has entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements and an amount of Rs. 0.04 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.45 crore) paid during the period under such agreements.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 44. Other Disclosures

**a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Holding Company to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Holding Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

The Holding Company's appeal against the second control period ("CP2") is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, The Holding Company in respect of the Holding Company order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Holding Company has agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The matter is being sub judice at TDSAT.

**b)** The Holding Company had a receivable of Rs. 28.58 crores as at March 31, 2022 (including unbilled receivables) from Air India Limited and its subsidiaries namely Indian Airlines Limited, Airline Allied Services Limited and Air India Express Limited collectively referred as 'Air India'. The Air India was privatized w.e.f. January 27, 2022 and control is transferred to Tata Sons by Government of India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had received Rs. 148.16 crores (including GST) towards interest agreed to be paid by Air India Limited. Pursuant to the interest settlement with Air India during the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had reversed interest receivable of Rs 19.90 crores in statement of profit & loss and shown as part of exceptional item. In view of continuous reduction in the overdue quarter on quarter, the Holding Company considers its due from Air India as good and fully recoverable.

**c) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure of the Holding Company as at the reporting date are as under:**

| | March 31, 2023 | | | March 31, 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Amount (Rs. in crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crores** | **Amount (Rs. In crores)** | **Currency** | **Foreign Currency in crores** |
| **Trade Payables** | 4.64 | EUR | 0.05 | 2.92 | EUR | 0.03 |
| | 0.13 | GBP | 0.00 | 0.43 | GBP | 0.00 |
| | 12.10 | USD | 0.15 | 1.92 | USD | 0.03 |
| | 0.05 | AUD | 0.00 | 0.04 | AUD | 0.00 |
| | 0.79 | AED | 0.04 | 0.03 | AED | 0.00 |
| | 0.19 | CAD | 0.00 | - | CAD | - |
| **Other Current Financial Liabilities** | 32.96 | USD | 0.40 | 55.61 | USD | 0.73 |

**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

**Closing exchange rates in Rs:**

| Currency | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 89.443 | 84.220 |
| GBP | 101.648 | 99.455 |
| SGD | 61.793 | 55.970 |
| USD | 82.17 | 75.793 |
| AUD | 55.025 | 56.743 |
| AED | 22.373 | 20.635 |
| CAD | 60.668 | 60.490 |

**d) Additional information:**

i) Earnings in foreign currency for the Holding Company (On accrual basis, excluding GST).

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines) | 70.03 | 25.18 |

ii) CIF value of imports of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Import of capital goods | 38.28 | 0.94 |
| Import of stores and spares | 1.90 | 0.90 |
| **Total** | **40.18** | **1.84** |

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to Consolidated statement of profit & loss of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 259.70 | 330.97 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 16.52 | 15.87 |
| Finance costs | - | 0.89 |
| Other expenses | 1.91 | 0.88 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 1.26 | 2.73 |
| **Total** | **279.39** | **351.34** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (On accrual basis)

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | 271.18 | 253.81 |
| Professional and consultancy expenses | 5.98 | 5.94 |
| Finance costs (Other borrowing cost including amount debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised) | - | 0.17 |
| **Total** | **277.16** | **259.92** |

v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | | For the year ended March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 6.92 | 2.05 | 4.22 | 1.02 |
| Indigenous | 93.08 | 27.55 | 95.78 | 23.16 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **29.60** | **100.00** | **24.18** |

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

| Particulars | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | | For the year ended March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Amount | % | Amount |
| Imported | 61.19 | 1.34 | 60.52 | 1.21 |
| Indigenous | 38.81 | 0.85 | 39.48 | 0.79 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | **2.19** | **100.00** | **2.00** |

e) The Holding Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Holding Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, the Holding Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case the Holding Company towards development of any infrastructure facility does not utilize any portion of the advance development cost, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| ADC Funds Received * | 953.85 | 848.85 |
| Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC) | 689.80 | 637.39 |
| Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities" | **264.05** | **211.46** |

* During the year March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has received Rs 105 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 168.71 crores) for common infra development from Developers.

f) Based on the legal opinion taken, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. The Holding Company had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by the Holding Company from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 months from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on Feb 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

The Holding Company has partly concluded its arguments which will further continue on next date of hearing scheduled for May 26, 2023.

g) The Holding Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Holding Company. As at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has accounted for Rs. 229.23 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 196.30 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 183.48 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 155.66 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2023 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 45.74 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40.63 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy

h) The Holding Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under:

| Description | Incomes forming part of | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction income from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 32.84 | 9.11 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers | Other operating income | 44.01 | 36.40 |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires | Sale of services – Non Aeronautical | 69.88 | 71.41 |
| Discounting on profit on relinquishment of assets rights | Other income | 40.43 | - |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss* | Other income | 1.09 | - |
| Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost | Other income | 6.50 | - |
| Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given | Other income | 0.72 | 0.98 |

Other income of Rs. 59.57 crores (Rs. 100 crores as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

However, the Holding Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

| Description | For the year ended March 31, 2023 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 259.52 | 419.00 |
| Annual fees to AAI | 119.36 | 192.70 |

Further, the Holding Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

i) As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, The Holding Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The Holding Company's management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2023.

j) 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 under Section.17(5) (c ) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was 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 paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. The Holding Company (the Holding company) is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refueling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, the Holding company in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited DIAL has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said the input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by the Holding company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the Holding company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates and upon mentioning the Court has directed to list the batch matters for hearing on merits in last week of July,2023 within first five matters, it may be listed accordingly. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 will be heard together.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and currently being recognised as CWIP, the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works needs to be capitalised during the period ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 997.13 crores accumulated till March 31, 2023 has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year 2022-23.

**k)** The Holding Company has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay DIAL for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised the Holding Company not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rate and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). DIAL has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT arbitrarily, which is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by DIAL and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

In view of the above, the Holding Company has decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and has disclosed the amount of Rs. 54.14 as an "Exceptional item" in these consolidated financial statements.

**l) Leases**

**Holding Company as lessee**

The Holding Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Holding Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 9.96 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 6.93 crores).

**Right of use assets:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore) | March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore) |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Right of use assets** | **12.26** | **18.04** |
| Additions during the year | 1.08 | - |
| Modifications during the year | 2.70 | - |
| Depreciation during the year | (5.24) | (5.78) |
| **Closing Right of use assets** | **10.80** | **12.26** |

**Lease liability:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore) | March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore) |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Lease liability** | **14.40** | **18.01** |
| Additions | 1.02 | - |
| Modifications during the year | 2.15 | - |
| Interest for the year | 1.34 | 1.68 |
| Repayment made during the year | (6.33) | (5.29) |
| **Closing Lease liability** | **12.58** | **14.40** |

**Maturity profile of Lease liability:**

| Particulars | within 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | Above 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2023** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.99 | 5.91 | 2.68 | - | **12.58** |
| Interest payments | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.19 | - | **2.23** |
| **Year ended March 31, 2022** | | | | | |
| Lease payments | 3.89 | 9.35 | 1.16 | - | **14.40** |
| Interest payments | 1.27 | 1.15 | 0.02 | - | **2.44** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on right of use asset | 5.24 | 5.78 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 1.34 | 1.68 |
| Expenses related to low value assets and short term lease (included under other expenses) | 0.27 | 0.59 |
| **Total amount recognized in consolidated statement of profit & loss account** | **6.55** | **8.05** |

**Operating lease: Holding Company as lessor**

The Holding Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 23) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Income Received during the year | 547.59 | 493.69 |
| **Receivables on non- cancellable leases** | | |
| Not later than one year | 564.96 | 577.68 |
| Later than one year but not later than five year | 2,523.92 | 2,558.78 |
| Later than five year | 23,351.69 | 24,559.90 |

**m) Revenue**

For the year ended March 31, 2023, revenue from operations includes Rs. 145.50 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 30.86 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 937.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,989.97** |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |

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| | March 31, 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| India | 627.40 | 1,657.98 | 628.69 | 2,914.07 |
| Outside | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **627.40** | **1,657.98** | **628.69** | **2,914.07** |

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

| | March 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 906.00 | - | - | **906.00** |
| Services transferred over time | 31.63 | 2,477.25 | 575.09 | **3,083.97** |
| **Total** | **937.63** | **2,477.25** | **575.09** | **3,989.97** |
| | **March 31, 2022** | | | |
| **Particulars** | **Aeronautical** | **Non-aeronautical** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Services rendered at a point in time | 581.37 | - | - | **581.37** |
| Services transferred over time | 46.03 | 1,657.99 | 628.69 | **2,332.70** |
| Total | **627.40** | **1,657.98** | **628.69** | **2,914.07** |

**Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue as per contracted price | 3,989.97 | 2,914.07 |
| Adjustments:<br>- Significant financing component | - | - |
| **Total** | **3,989.97** | **2,914.07** |

**n)** The Holding Company had entered into Development agreements with five developers collectively referred as Bharti Reality SPV's ("Developers") on March 28, 2019 ("Effective date") granting the Developers the right during the term for developing 4.89 million square feet commercial space from the Effective Date subject to the receipt of applicable permits. As per the terms of Development agreements, the Holding Company was entitled to receive interest free refundable security deposit ("RSD"), advance development cost ("ADC") and the annual lease rent ("ALR") in certain manner and at certain times as stated in the respective development agreements.

With respect to the receipt of applicable permits, the approval of Concept Master Plan ("CMP") was received from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) in March 2021. Thereafter, a sudden surge in Covid-19 cases emerged in India affecting the entire economy. Accordingly, the Holding Company was not in a position to effectuate the transaction and seek payment of ALR, balance amount of RSD and ADC from the Developers until August 2021.

On August 27, 2021, basis the CMP, the Holding Company had entered into certain modifications w.r.t. area and date of commencement of lease rental for the three Developers. As per amended agreements, lease rentals have started with effect from September 1, 2021 for modified area of 2.73 million square feet (approx.).

Accordingly, considering the above and the amendment with three Developers as Lease Modification, lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 678.04 crores accrued until August 2021 shall be carried forward to balance lease period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Consequently, the Holding Company has also carried forward the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 211.35 crores corresponding to straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 which will get adjusted in future in line with Lease receivables.

In respect of Development agreements with two Developers for balance area of 2.16 million square feet (approx.), the asset area would be identified by DIAL not later than February 28, 2023, as per mutual understanding vide agreement dated August 27, 2021. Accordingly, all payments would be due basis the handover of asset area. Pending identification of asset area and effectiveness of lease, the Holding Company had reversed the lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 462.33 crores pertaining to these two developers recognized earlier until August 2021 in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Further, the Holding Company had also reversed the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 144.11 crores corresponding to the straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 recognized earlier until August 2021. Further, the Holding Company had also made the required adjustments of RSD as per Ind AS 109, reversing the discounting impact amounting to Rs. 6.94 crores in consolidated statement of profit & loss. The net amount of Rs. 325.16 crores is disclosed as an "Exceptional item" in consolidated statement of profit & loss in March 31, 2022.

**o)** During the year 2018-19, the Holding Company had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. The Holding Company has incurred the following costs towards construction of phase 3A works.

| **Particulars** | **As at March 31, 2023** | **As at March 31, 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Cost incurred# | 8,113.02 | 5,343.97 |
| Capital advance outstanding | 337.03 | 451.29 |
| **Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)** | **8,450.06** | **5,795.26** |
| Interest cost during construction (IDC) | 1,678.43 | 1,121.75 |
| Less :- Income on surplus investments | (333.64) | (250.03) |
| Net IDC (B) | 1,344.78 | 871.72 |
| **Total Cost* (A+B)** | **9,794.84** | **6,666.98** |

* Out of above, Assets amounting to Rs. 1,691.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 846.88 crores) has been put to use for operations as on March 31, 2023.

#During the current year, the Holding Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2023 for Rs. 945.81 crores [refer note 44 (j) also].

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The Holding Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Holding Company.

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | As at March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefit expenses | 54.83 | 41.48 |
| Manpower hire charges | 38.91 | 27.23 |
| Professional consultancy | 6.05 | 5.43 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 6.58 | 4.37 |
| Insurance | 4.55 | 2.91 |
| Others | 10.89 | 6.07 |
| **Total** | **121.81** | **87.49** |

**p)** The audited standalone financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 reflected excess of current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 560.89 crores and losses from continuing operations after tax amounting to Rs. 284.86 crores. The management of the Holding Company is of the view that this is situational in nature due to ongoing Phase 3A expansion project, since net worth of the Holding Company is positive and management has taken various initiative to further strengthen its liquidity position including raising finances from various financial institutions, strategic investors , business plans of the Holding Company and other strategic initiatives to meet its financial obligations including for Phase 3A expansion project, to improve net current assets and its cash flows in an orderly manner.

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दिल्ली इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO.

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

## 45. Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2023 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 85.76 | 1,775.52 | 106.35 | (284.86) | 99.95 | (311.73) | 102.91 | (596.59) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 2.47 | 51.14 | (4.19) | 11.23 | (0.02) | 0.05 | (1.95) | 11.28 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 2.16 | 44.63 | (4.45) | 11.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (2.06) | 11.92 |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 0.53 | 10.88 | (3.20) | 8.58 | 0.00 | (0.01) | (1.48) | 8.57 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 2.64 | 54.69 | (8.23) | 22.03 | 0.01 | (0.03) | (3.79) | 22.00 |
| 5 | DIGI Yatra Foundation | 14.80 | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.01) | (0.02) | - | - | (0.00) | (0.02) |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 0.70 | 14.48 | 1.40 | (3.75) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.65 | (3.75) |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 3.26 | 67.43 | (2.24) | 6.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (1.03) | 6.00 |
| 3 | DDFS | 49.90 | 13.80 | 285.69 | (49.70) | 133.11 | 0.05 | (0.16) | (22.93) | 132.95 |
| 4 | GBHHPL | 20.14 | 0.75 | 15.53 | 15.76 | (42.21) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 7.28 | (42.21) |
| | **Total** | | | **2,319.86** | | **(137.97)** | | **(311.88)** | | **(449.85)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (12.05) | (249.44) | 48.49 | (129.87) | - | - | (22.40) | (129.87) |
| | **Net** | | **100.00** | **2,070.42** | **100.00** | **(267.84)** | **100.00** | **(311.88)** | **100.00** | **(579.72)** |

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Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co Bengaluru

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

| S No. | Name of the entity | % of shareholding | March 31, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Assets | | Share in Profit and Loss | | Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | | Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) | |
| | | | As % consolidated net assets | Amount | As % consolidated Profit and Loss | Amount | As % of consolidated OCI | Amount | As % of consolidated TCI | Amount |
| | **Holding Company** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL | 100.00 | 89.51 | 2,372.11 | 11.28 | 17.68 | 99.93 | (198.97) | 427.35 | (181.29) |
| | **Associates (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TIMDAA | 49.90 | 1.50 | 39.86 | 0.72 | 1.13 | 0.10 | (0.20) | (2.16) | 0.93 |
| 2 | DAPSPL | 49.90 | 1.23 | 32.71 | (1.56) | (2.45) | (0.01) | 0.03 | 5.70 | (2.42) |
| 3 | TFS | 40.00 | 0.25 | 6.52 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.00 | (0.01) | (0.45) | 0.19 |
| 4 | CELEBI | 26.00 | 2.88 | 76.37 | 15.86 | 24.87 | (0.02) | 0.04 | (58.74) | 24.91 |
| 5 | Digi Yatra Foundation | 22.20 | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.02) | (0.03) | 0.00 | - | 0.06 | (0.03) |
| | **Joint Ventures (Indian)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DASPL | 50.00 | 0.82 | 21.73 | (1.25) | 1.96 | 0.00 | (0.01) | (4.62) | 1.95 |
| 2 | DAFFPL | 26.00 | 2.39 | 63.24 | (0.88) | (1.39) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.27 | (1.39) |
| 3 | DDFSPL | 49.90 | 8.85 | 234.58 | 59.98 | 93.98 | (0.02) | 0.04 | (221.63) | 94.02 |
| 4 | GBHHPL | 20.14 | 2.18 | 57.81 | (1.14) | (1.79) | 0.02 | (0.03) | 4.31 | (1.82) |
| | **Total** | | | **2,904.76** | | **134.16** | | **(199.11)** | | **(64.95)** |
| | Inter-company elimination/ adjustments | | (9.61) | (254.60) | 14.39 | 22.53 | - | - | (53.09) | 22.53 |
| | **Net** | | **100.00** | **2,650.16** | **100.00** | **156.69** | **100.00** | **(199.11)** | **100.00** | **(42.42)** |

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली *

K.S. RAO & CO. BENGALURU

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936**
**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**
**(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)**

46. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Holding Company.

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

**Danish Ahmed**
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

For **K.S. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 003109S

**Sudarshana Gupta M S**
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place : New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited**

**G.B.S. Raju**
Managing Director
DIN-00061686
Place : New Delhi

**Indana Prabhakara Rao**
Executive Director
DIN-03482239
Place: New Delhi

**Videh Kumar Jaipuriar**
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Hari Nagrani**
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

**Abhishek Chawla**
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

**ANNEXURE B**

**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

(*as enclosed separately*)

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**
**Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | | |
| **Security Deposits Received** | | | |
| **Intermediate holding company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | - | 0.36 | - |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | - | 19.00 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 3.00 | - | - |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | - | 0.58 | 0.07 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.08 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 1.61 | 0.12 | 0.33 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | 0.11 | 2.79 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.31 | - | - |
| | | | |
| **Security Deposits from trade concessionaires** | | | |
| **Security Deposits Refunded** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | - | 87.46 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 15.17 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1.61 | - | - |
| **Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | 0.01 | - |
| **Associates** | | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.97 | - | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.31 | 0.17 |
| **Intercompany loan given** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 1.00 | - |
| | | | |
| **Intercompany loan received** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 1.00 | - |
| | | | |
| **Marketing Fund Billed** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 2.69 | 2.43 | 1.99 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 21.67 | 19.44 | 15.74 |
| | | | |
| **Marketing Fund Utilised** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.29 | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | 0.05 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 3.12 | 11.21 | - |
| | | | |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 8.03 | 12.82 | 10.98 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.31 | 0.72 | 0.74 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 2.99 | - |
| **Associate Companies** | | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | - | - | 0.02 |
| | | | |
| **Non-aeronautical revenue** | | | |
| **Holding company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | - | 0.62 |
| **Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 3.63 | 2.19 | 1.54 |

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**
**Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Joint Venture** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 38.76 | 38.69 | 38.68 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 0.39 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 697.05 | 625.30 | 496.49 |
| **Associates** | | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 231.49 | 204.65 | 166.40 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 342.68 | 318.94 | 269.70 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 65.25 | 57.42 | 48.82 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 104.94 | 92.56 | 73.13 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.98 | 2.58 | 2.42 |
| GMR Green Energy Limited | - | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 4.99 | 1.82 | 1.22 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | 1.86 | 1.95 | 2.35 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | 0.13 | 0.45 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 10.94 | 10.06 | 8.36 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 4.90 | 2.61 | 2.43 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 3.92 | - | - |
| **Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | | |
| GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited | - | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 2.52 | - | - |
| | | | |
| **Aeronautical Revenue** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | - | 0.01 |
| | | | |
| **Other Income** | | | |
| **Dividend Income on Non-current Investments** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 131.34 | 124.75 | 81.84 |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | 4.78 | 1.81 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 3.50 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 29.12 | 29.12 | 43.68 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | - | 10.16 | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 14.00 | 5.60 | 4.20 |
| | | | |
| **Profit on relinqushment of assets rights** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | - | 59.57 |
| | | | |
| **Discounting income** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 7.99 | 7.21 | 6.50 |
| | | | |
| **Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 1.62 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 10.47 | 8.83 | 8.72 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.63 |

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**
**Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| **Transactions during the period** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.85 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 13.52 | 8.33 | 13.87 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 0.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.42 |
| **Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 0.03 | 0.02 | - |
| | | | |
| **Other Revenue** | | | |
| **Interest Income-Others** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 0.04 |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | 0.05 | - |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.01 | - | - |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.12 | - |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | - | 0.05 | - |
| | | | |
| **Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable** | | | |
| **Short-term employee benefits*** | | | |
| Managerial Remuneration | 24.71 | 23.38 | 20.61 |
| | | | |
| **Annual Fee** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 2,496.08 | 2,265.29 | 1,857.67 |
| | | | |
| **Bad Debts Written Off** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | - | - | 0.04 |
| | | | |
| **Expenditure write back** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | | |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | - | - | 0.01 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | - | 0.33 |
| | | | |
| **Consultancy Charges** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | - | - | 0.04 |
| | | | |
| **Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 2.08 | 1.94 | 1.69 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 8.34 | 6.61 | 5.85 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.74 | 0.69 | 0.64 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 3.13 | 2.76 | 3.07 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 25.90 | 10.47 | 22.36 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | | | 0.42 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.05 | - | 0.03 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.41 |
| **Holding company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.02 | - |

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**
**Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| **Transactions during the period** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Donations/ CSR Expenditure** | | | |
| **Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists** | | | |
| GMR Varalaksmi Foundation | 3.20 | 3.50 | 3.00 |
| **Finance Cost** | | | |
| **Interest on Revenue share** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 3.96 | 4.22 | 5.13 |
| **Rent** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.34 | 15.94 | 0.23 |
| **Legal & Professional fee** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.79 | - |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | - | 1.00 | - |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited | 0.04 | 0.04 | - |
| **Holding company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | - | 0.06 | - |
| **Employee benefit expenses** | | | |
| **Training expenses** | | | |
| **Holding company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | 1.77 | 2.48 | 0.28 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| **Joint Venture** | | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.01 | - | - |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)** | | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.02 | 0.05 | - |
| **Manpower hire charges** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 84.07 | 74.84 | 63.68 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 0.01 | 0.59 | 1.59 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 11.05 | 11.44 | 7.76 |
| **Airport Operator fees** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide | 139.54 | 113.39 | 64.67 |
| **Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Others** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.01 | - |

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**
**Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| **Transactions during the period** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Corporate Cost Allocation** | | | |
| **Holding company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 113.96 | 83.40 | 20.65 |
| **Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | - | 47.68 |
| | | | |
| **Services Received** | | | |
| **Security related expenses** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | 31.61 | 25.87 | 23.80 |
| | | | |
| **Hire Charges-Equipments** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | - | 0.14 |
| | | | |
| **Utility Expenses** | | | |
| **Electricity charges** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | 186.12 | 176.04 | 118.61 |
| | | | |
| **Electricity charges recovered** | | | |
| **Intermediate Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 10.61 | 10.04 | 9.56 |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 1.56 |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 5.04 | 3.84 | 3.80 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 13.27 | 11.66 | 8.45 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 5.62 | 4.63 | 4.19 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 15.01 | 13.81 | 12.29 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Aviation Private Limited | | | - |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.17 |
| GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited) | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 20.86 | 21.50 | 14.05 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | | | 0.02 |
| GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 13.35 | 13.33 | 14.58 |
| **Fellow joint ventures (including joint venture companies of the ultimate Holding Company / Holding Company)** | | | |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.07 | - | - |
| | | | |
| **Water charges recovered** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 0.02 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 1.25 | 1.39 | 0.95 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.36 | 1.56 | 1.36 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 3.45 | 3.48 | 3.01 |
| **Fellow Subsidiaries( including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.36 |
| GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited | 0.01 | - | - |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | - | - |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited | 0.03 | - | - |

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**
**Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| Transactions during the period | March 31, 2025 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | - | 4.96 |
| **Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.09 |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 1.25 | 1.13 | 0.78 |
| **Airport Entry Fees Recovered** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 0.01 | - | 0.02 |
| **BID Award Cost Recovered** | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | - | 0.50 |
| **Recovery of Collection Charges** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 3.20 | 0.38 | 5.24 |
| **SGA License** | | | |
| **Associates** | | | |
| DIGI Yatra Foundation | 3.45 | - | - |
| **Event Management Expenses** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | 0.09 | - | - |
| **Consultancy Charges recovered** | | | |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 0.83 | - |
| **Directors' sitting fees** | | | |
| **Key Management Personnel** | | | |
| Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa | - | - | 0.03 |
| Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak | - | - | 0.01 |
| Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Mr. M. Ramachandran | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Mr. K. Vinayak Rao | - | - | 0.01 |
| Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Ms. Vidya | - | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | 0.01 | 0.01 | - |
| Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | 0.01 | 0.01 | - |
| **Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties** | | | |
| **Holding company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited(Formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| **Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | - | 0.33 |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited | - | - | 0.53 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | - | 0.03 | 0.38 |
| Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 0.93 | 0.84 | 0.64 |

**Delhi International Airport Limited**
**(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)**
**Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

| **Transactions during the period** | **March 31, 2025** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Associates** | | | |
| Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited | 1.11 | 1.01 | 0.87 |
| TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.82 |
| Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.60 |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.84 | 0.75 | 0.63 |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| GMR Airport Developers Limited | - | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Highways Limited | - | - | 0.04 |
| GMR Consulting services Private Limited | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited | - | 0.01 | 0.08 |
| GMR Warora Energy Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Bird Delhi General Aviation Services Private Limited. | 0.34 | - | - |
| | | | |
| **Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company** | | | |
| **Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Airports Limited | - | - | 0.70 |
| **Associates** | | | |
| Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited | 0.62 | 0.36 | 0.25 |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | 0.01 | 0.02 | - |
| | | | |
| **Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)** | | | |
| GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | 0.01 | - | - |
| GMR Energy Trading Limited | - | - | 0.10 |
| GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited | - | - | 0.26 |
| Raxa Security Services Limited | - | - | 0.01 |
| | | | |
| **Exceptional items** | | | |
| **Joint Ventures** | | | |
| Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment | - | - | 5.16 |
| **Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture** | | | |
| Airports Authority of India | - | 164.84 | 32.37 |
| Airports Authority of India ( Reversal of provision against advance to AAI paid under protest) | - | 446.21 | - |

## ANNEXURE C

## REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS

| S. No. | Name of the Director | From April 1, 2025 until June 30, 2025 | 2024-2025 | 2023-2024 | 2022-2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ^Mr. G.M. Rao* | 1,53,39,564 | 5,37,32,377 | 5,06, 89, 857 | 5,56,63,660 |
| 2 | ^Mr. G.B.S Raju* | 1,56,93,688 | 5,72,32,437 | 5,18,82,464 | 4,74,13,659 |
| 3 | ^Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao | 80,13,069 | 3,26,49,508 | 4,36,21, 248 | 2,79,78,316 |
| 4 | ^Mr. Kada Narayana Rao | 71,41,001 | 3,31,04,505 | 2,87,04,811 | 2,12,20,295 |
| 5 | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | 20,000 | 60,000 | 80,000 | 1,20,000 |
| 6 | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | 20,000 | 1,20,000 | 1,00,000 | 60,000 |
| 7 | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak# | - | - | - | 1,00,000 |
| 8 | Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan# | - | - | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| 9 | Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao | 1,00,000 | 3,80,000 | 5,20,000 | 5,60,000 |
| 10 | Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran | 1,00,000 | 3,80,000 | 4,60,000 | 5,00,000 |
| 11 | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | 1,20,000 | 4,20,000 | 5,00,000 | 5,40,000 |
| 12 | Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | 1,00,000 | 2,40,000 | 4,60,000 | 2,00,000 |
| 13 | Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa# | - | - | - | 3,00,000 |
| 14 | Mr. K. Vinayak Rao# | - | - | - | 80,000 |
| 15 | Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | 20,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | - |
| 16 | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | 40,000 | 1,60,000 | 80,000 | - |

* Contribution to PF, superannuation fund or annuity fund to the extent not taxable under Income Tax Act, 1961, Gratuity and Encashment of Leave are exempted from the overall limit of remuneration.

^ The remuneration as mentioned is based on actual amount paid to Mr. G. M. Rao, Mr. G.B.S. Raju, Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao and Mr. Kada Narayana Rao.

# **Resignations**:

| S. No | Name of the Director | No longer a Director on Board from: |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu | September 20, 2021 |
| 2 | Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran | September 20, 2021 |
| 3 | Mr. Anuj Agarwal | April 22, 2021 |
| 4 | Mr. Gunuputi Subba Rao | May 24, 2021 |
| 5 | Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa | September 05, 2022 |
| 6 | Mr. K. Vinayak Rao | October 31, 2022 |
| 7. | Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak | September 30, 2023 |
| 8. | Mr. Philippe Pascal | October 26, 2023 |
| 9 | Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan | November 29, 2023 |
| 10. | Ms. Denitza Weismantel | May 22, 2025 |

**In Subsidiaries and Associate companies of Delhi International Airport Limited:**

**(Values in ₹)**

| S. No | Name of the Director and Company | From April 1, 2025 until June 30, 2025 | 2024-2025 | 2023-2024 | 2022-2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1,50,000 | 4,25,000 | 6,00,000 | 4,50,000 |
| 2. | Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao- Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | 1,50,000 | 3,50,000 | 5,50,000 | 2,00,000 |
| 3. | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala - Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Mr. Buchisanyasi Raju Gradhi - Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Pierre Etienne Mathely - Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited | - | - | - | - |

# ANNEXURE D

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

(*as enclosed separately*)

## ANNEXURE D

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

LITIGATION INVOLVING THE ISSUER: DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED

| Sl. No. | Case | Details | Case No | Court / Forum | Cases By / Against | Next Date MM/DD/YYYY | Financial liability against DIAL | Financial recovery by DIAL | Remarks / Proceedings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUPREME COURT** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | AERA vs DIAL | AERA has challenged the Judgment dated 13.01.2023 passed by TDSAT in AERA Appeal No. 7/2021 whereby TDSAT specifically held that Cargo and ground handling services are Non-Aeronautical Services in terms of Schedule 6 of the OMDA and Letter dated 17.03.2021 and 21.04.2.2021 issued by AERA to DIAL and other ISPs were quashed | C.A. No. 3098 - 3099/2023 | Supreme Court | Against DIAL | No date is being reflected | | Depend upon the out come of the matter | For Arguments |
| 2. | AERA vs DIAL | AERA has challenged the Judgment dated 21.07.2023 passed by TDSAT in AERA Appeals bearing Nos. 1/2016 and 1/2021 whereby TDSAT has decided the 7 issues out of 10 in the favour of DIAL concerning the Tariff Orders passed by AERA related to Control Period 2 and Control Period 3 | CA No. 7767/2023 | Supreme Court | Against DIAL | No date is being reflected | | Depend upon the out come of the matter | For Arguments |
| 3 | AERA vs DIAL | AERA has challenged the Judgment dated 21.07.2023 passed by TDSAT in AERA Appeals bearing Nos. 1/2016 and 1/2021 whereby TDSAT has decided the 7 issues out of 10 in the favour of DIAL concerning the Tariff Orders passed by AERA related to Control Period 2 and Control Period 3 | CA No. 8217/2023 | Supreme Court | Against DIAL | No date is being reflected | | Depend upon the out come of the matter | For Arguments |
| 4 | AERA vs DIAL | FIA has challenged the Judgment dated 21.07.2023 passed by TDSAT in AERA Appeals bearing Nos. 1/2016 and 1/2021 whereby TDSAT has decided the 7 issues out of 10 in the favour of DIAL concerning | Diary Number 43923/23 | Supreme Court | Against DIAL | No date is being reflected | | Depend upon the out come of the matter | For Arguments |

| Sl. No. | Case | Details | Case No | Court / Forum | Cases By / Against | Next Date MM/DD/YYYY | Financial liability against DIAL | Financial recovery by DIAL | Remarks / Proceedings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | the Tariff Orders passed by AERA related to Control Period 2 and Control Period 3 | | | | | | | |
| **HIGH COURT** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL v/s UOI & Ors. (PSF petition) | DIAL has filed a Writ petition at Delhi High Court challenging MOCA's Order directing DIAL for reversal of Rs. 24.8 Crores amount in PSF [SC] Account spend by DIAL from PSF for deploying private security personal in the Airport's city side. | WP(C) 8085/2012 | Delhi High Court | BY DIAL | 21-Aug-25 | 24.48 Cr. | NA | For final hearing |
| 2 | DIAL Vs. Union of India (PSF Capex Reversal Issue) | DIAL had filed a Writ Petition challenging the Order dated 18.02.2014 issued by MoCA, whereby DIAL was directed to reverse/ reimburse the amount incurred on account of capital costs/ expenditure towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/ equipment out of the Passenger Service Fee (SC) Escrow account. | Writ Petition (Civil) No. 1696 of 2014 | Delhi High Court | BY DIAL | 21-Aug-25 | 1,80,00,00,000 | NA | For final hearing |
| 3 | DIAL v/s UOI & ors. [Writ challenging the UOI Notification under CLRA act] and other connected petitions WP (C) 10267/15 AAI Vs. UOI & W.P. (C) 9505/2016 | DIAL has filed a Writ Challenging Notification issued by UOI dated 25.02.2015 of the Ministry of Labour and Employment prohibiting the employment of contract labour in the job of cargo handling namely loaders and packers in the establishment of the petitioner Airport Authority of India (AAI) of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. | WP( c) 3625/2015 | Delhi High Court | BY DIAL | 15-Sep-25 | NA | | For final arguments. |
| 4 | Airports Authority of India Versus Delhi International Airport Ltd | Petition filed U/s. 34 of Arbitration Act by AAI for setting aside the Award dated 27.12.2018 as passed by Arbitral Tribunal comprising of Justice S S Nijjar, K.S. Panicker Radhakrishnan and Anol N. Chatterji. | OMP (COMM.) 163/ 2019 | Delhi High Court | Against DIAL | 03-Sep-25 | 41.21 Cr. | | Preliminary arguments are to be heard on maintainability |

| Sl. No. | Case | Details | Case No | Court / Forum | Cases By / Against | Next Date MM/DD/YYYY | Financial liability against DIAL | Financial recovery by DIAL | Remarks / Proceedings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (SFIS matter) listed along with OMP No. 35 / 2019 (AAI Vs. MIAL) | {Dispute pertaining to the claim of the AAI that the Custom Duty Scrips under Served from India Scheme ('SFIS') is to be treated as "Revenue" in terms of the OMDA executed between the DIAL and AAI and liable for Annual Fee in accordance with Article 11.1.2 of the OMDA} | | | | | | | of the petition / notice. |
| 5 | DIAL vs DJB | Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has revised the infrastructure charges (IFC) payable by DIAL, by retrospectively applying notifications of revision of IFC and demanded an amount of Rs.16.38 crores towards IFC. Writ petition is filed challenging the letters dated 14.09.2017 and 09.09.2020 vide which such revised IFC have been demanded from DIAL. | WP 6548/2021 | Delhi High Court | By DIAL | 28-Nov-25 | NA | Approx. 36 crores | For final hearing |
| 6 | AAI vs. DUAC, DIAL & Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs | Writ petition filed by AAI seeking quashing of office memorandum dated 11 Feb., 21 {whereby DIAL was treated as 'local body in terms of section 2 (g) of DUAC Act} being ultra vires the provisions of DUAC Act, 1973 being arbitrary, illegal, unlawful, improper and invalid in law | WP (C) 9923/2021 | Delhi High Court | Against DIAL | 26-Sep-25 | NA | NA | Reply to be filed by DUAC and Ministry. |
| 7 | Hotel Corporation of India vs DIAL & others | LPA has been filed against final order and judgement dated 20.10.2022 pass by Hon'ble Justice Yashwant Verma in Writ petition civil no. 134/2022 | LPA No. 619/2022 | Delhi High Court | Against DIAL | 08-Sep-25 | NA | 103 Cr. | For final arguments. |
| 8 | AAI vs DIAL (Centaur Hotel) | AAI has filed LPA against judgement dated 20.10.2022 passed by Ld. Single judge whereby Hon'ble court had upheld the termination of the lease deed of HCI. | LPA 728/2022 | Delhi High Court | Against DIAL | 08-Sep-25 | NA | NA | Listed for final arguments. |

| Sl. No. | Case | Details | Case No | Court / Forum | Cases By / Against | Next Date MM/DD/YYYY | Financial liability against DIAL | Financial recovery by DIAL | Remarks / Proceedings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | AAI vs. DIAL (Vruddhi) | Appeal filed by AAI against the Judgment dt. 18.10.2024 passed by Hon'ble Single Judge Yashwant Verma in favour DIAL, upholding the award dated 17 July, 2022 passed by Arbitral tribunal Justice R V Reveendran, Justice B Sudarshan Reddy and Justice J Chemleshwar. Dispute regarding payment of excess annual fee to AAI on account of mistake in the calculation of revenue. | FAO (OS) (Comm) 275 of 2024 | Delhi High Court | Against DIAL | 29-Aug-25 | | Total claim - Rs. 10,537 Crores Principal claim amount- Rs. 6,663.26 Cr towards restitution/return of excess Annual Fee paid by DIAL to AAI from 03.05.2006 to 30.09.2018 Interest - Rs. 3, 873.94 Crores for the period 03.05.2006 to 30.09.2018 | For filing of the Written Submissions |
| 10. | DIAL vs AAI - Sec 9 Petition (Payment of Interest on excess revenue) | The Petition under Section 9 of Arbitration Act, is filed by DIAL against AAI seeking pre-arbitration interim measures against AAI's illegal and wrongful demands de hors the terms and conditions of OMDA. Dispute has arisen between the Petitioner and the Respondent in relation to certain rights and obligations of the Petitioner under Article 11.1.2.3 of OMDA, including the time for performance thereof. Briefly, the Dispute concerns the Petitioner's right to adjust excess Annual Fee ("AF") paid by it to AAI, and the calculation of interest payable by the Petitioner on the shortfall in AF paid by it to AAI, in the event the actual Revenue is more than 110% of the projected Revenue. The Dispute requires adjudication of the true and correct interpretation of the provisions | OMP.(Comm) (I) 223 / 2023 | High Court of Delhi | By DIAL | 10-Oct-25 | NA | NA | Settlements talks are undergoing |

| Sl. No. | Case | Details | Case No | Court / Forum | Cases By / Against | Next Date MM/DD/YYYY | Financial liability against DIAL | Financial recovery by DIAL | Remarks / Proceedings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of OMDA, in particular Article 11.1.2.3 thereof. | | | | | | | |
| 11 | AAI vs DIAL (MAF Force Majeure) - Section 37 | AAI has filed Appeal under Sec 37 of A&C Act, against the Judgment passed by Hon'ble Justice Mr. Dinesh Kumar Sharma in favour of DIAL on 07.03.2025 whereby the Hon'ble court dismissed the Petition of AAI filed u/s 34 for setting aside the award passed by AT on 06.01.2024 amended on 16.01.2024 whereby all the claims of DIAL not limited to refund of 465.77 crores, have been granted owing the force majeure occurrence due to COVID Pandemic. | FAO (OS) (Comm) No. 80/2025 | Delhi High Court | By DIAL | 28-Aug-25 | | 465.77 Cr + Interest | For Admission |
| 12 | DIAL vs UoI & Ors | This writ petition has been filed by Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) challenging two letters dated 31.10.2023:<br><br>1. The first letter issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MOCA) to Airports Authority of India (AAI) directing commencement of commercial operations at Hindon Air Force Station.<br>2. The second letter issued by AAI to various airlines, directing them to avail slots at Hindon Air Force Station. | WP(C) 3144/2025 | Delhi High Court | By DIAL | 04-Sep-25 | NA | NA | For Arguments |
| 13 | DIAL vs UoI & Ors | The Petitioner, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL), has **impugned** the belated response dated **10.03.2024** (issued and received on **11.03.2024**) from the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to its detailed representation dated **06.02.2025**. The said representation had urged the Respondents to, inter alia, reconsider and withdraw: | WP(C) 3279/2025 | Delhi High Court | By DIAL | 04-Sep-25 | NA | NA | For Arguments |

| Sl. No. | Case | Details | Case No | Court / Forum | Cases By / Against | Next Date MM/DD/YY YY | Financial liability against DIAL | Financial recovery by DIAL | Remarks / Proceedings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (i) the decision dated **31.10.2023** of Respondent No. 1 – the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MOCA) – permitting Respondent No. 2 to convert the Indian Air Force Station situated in Hindon, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for commercial operations; and<br>(ii) the **UO Note No. 808/3/18 dated 17.04.2023** issued by Respondent No. 2, proposing cancellation of the MoU so that AAI could commence operations at the Hindon Air Force Station. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | **TDSAT** | | | | | |
| 1 | DIAL v/s AERA & Ors. (CP4) | DIAL has challenged the Tariff Order dated 28.03.2025 passed by AERA concerning the Control Period No. 4 | Appeal no 1/25 | TDSAT | By DIAL | 16-Sep-25 | | Depend upon the final outcome of the matter | For the arguments. |
| | | | | **NCLT** | | | | | |
| 1. | SREI Equipment Finance Ltd. Vs. DIAL & Anr. | Administrator appointed by the RBI has filed an Application under Section 66 of the IBC, 2016 before NCLT, Kolkatta against the DIAL therein contending that corporate debtor has made a fraudulent transaction of Rs. 75 Crores through DIAL with a purpose of round tripping. | CP 294 (IB) NCLT/2021 | NCLT, Kolkatta | Against DIAL | Judgment Reserved | | | Judgment Reserved |

## Tax Proceedings of the Issuer- DIAL :

Nine tax proceedings have been initiated against us which relate to, among other things: (i) treating the security component of passenger service fees amounting to Rs. 77.07 Crore as our income under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the "I.T. Act"), treating disallowance as a deduction under the I.T. Act, of Rs. 195.50

Crore in relation to payment made to AAI with respect to treating them as capital in nature, disallowance of repairs and maintenance expenses of Rs. 24.00 Crore, treating the same as capital expenditure, disallowance of Rs. 0.85 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act for assessment year 2007-2008; (ii) treating the security component of passenger service fees amounting to Rs. 80.73 Crore as DIAL's income under the I.T. Act, disallowance of Rs. 7.59 Crore as a provision made on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act, disallowance of repairs and maintenance expenses of Rs. 11.14 Crore, treating the same as capital expenditure, disallowance of club expenses of Rs. 0.34 Crore and disallowance of Rs. 2.37 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act for assessment year 2008-2009; (iii) treating the security component of passenger service fees amounting to Rs. 40.92 Crore as DIAL's income under the I.T. Act, disallowance of Rs.0.11 Crore as a provision on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act, disallowance of repairs and maintenance expenses of Rs. 14.16 Crore, treating the same as capital expenditure, disallowance of club expenses of Rs. 0.03 Crore and disallowance of Rs. 2.33 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act for assessment year 2009-2010 on the ground that we earned exempt income; (iv) not allowing loss on the security component of passenger service fees amounting to Rs. 15.51 Crore under the I.T. Act, disallowance of repairs and maintenance expenses of Rs. 7.95 Crore, treating the same as capital expenditure, disallowance of club expenses of Rs. 0.02 Crore, disallowance of Rs. 0.14 Crore as a provision made on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act of Rs. 10.07 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act for assessment year 2010-2011; *(v) the imposition of service tax of approximately Rs. 54.31 Crore and penalty of approximately Rs. 54.31 Crore on the advance development costs collected by us; and (vi) the validity of the provisions of GST laws which disallow the claiming of input tax credit on GST paid on works contract. (vii) Disallowance of CENVAT credit of Rs. 9.86 cr. on the invoices raised by DIAL (CISF expense related) from April 2014 to June 2017 on Escrow PSF account on the allegation that the said invoices are not proper as per the Rules (viii) The imposition demand of Rs. 25.22 cr. of service tax on the supply of electricity and water for the period April 2009 to June 2012 and disallowance of CENVAT credit on the invoices raised by DIAL (CISF expense related) for FY 2009-10 till 2013-14 on Escrow PSF account on the allegation that the said invoices are not proper as per the Rules. (ix) Imposition of Demand of Rs. 1.09 cr. (including interest and penalty) for ITC claimed from cancelled dealers, return defaulters & tax non- payers for FY 2017-18.*

Our appeals relating to points (i) to (iv) above have been disposed of by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi. Further, we have filed appeals before Delhi High Court against the order of ITAT-Delhi in respect of assessment year 2008-2009 to assessment year 2010-2011 (points (ii) to (iv) above). Further, a Special Leave Petition has been filed by the Income Tax Department against the order of Hon'ble Karnataka High Court for imposition of penalty in respect of AY 2007-08.

In addition, our appeals relating to point (v) above has been decided by the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal in our favor, setting aside the relevant orders, although the relevant department has filed a Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court of India with respect to both such appeals. In respect of point (vi) above, our writ was heard by the High Court on July 29, 2020 and next hearing date is 17.07.2025. In respect of point (vii) above, matter has been decided by commissioner against company. DIAL has filed appeal in CESTAT on 28.02.2024. In respect of point (viii) above, matter has been decided by commissioner against company. DIAL has filed writ in Delhi High court on 3rd May 2024. The next hearing date is yet to be notified.

In addition to the above proceedings, pursuant to the search operation under Section 132 of the I.T. Act, our assessment has been completed under Section 143(3) and Section 153A of the I.T. Act for assessment year 2007-2008 to assessment year 2013-2014 and thereafter under Section 143(3) for the assessment year 2014-2015 to 2018-19 and for assessment year 2022-23 & 2023-24. The following disallowances have been made: (i) for assessment year 2007-2008, disallowance of Rs. 0.12 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act on director sitting fees, disallowance of Rs. 2.74 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax on charges collected by airlines, non-grant of credit for tax refund and self-assessment for Rs. 21.86 Crore and short grant of interest for an amount of Rs. 10.80 Crore; (ii) for assessment year 2008-2009, disallowance of Rs. 4.12 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax on charges collected by airlines and erroneous addition of Rs. 45.6 Crore by treating the duty credit entitlement under SFIS accrued as grant related to revenue; (iii) for assessment year 2009-2010, disallowance of Rs. 3.52 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax on charges collected by airlines, addition of Rs. 22.35 Crore by treating the duty credit entitlement under SFIS accrued as grant related to revenue and withdrawal of relief of Rs. 9.32 Crore, being the amount of depreciation and repair and maintenance expenditure allowed in the earlier assessment order of assessment year 2007- 2008 and assessment year 2008-2009; (iv) for assessment year 2010-2011, disallowance of Rs. 5.13 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax on charges collected by airlines, addition of Rs. 10.73 Crore by treating the duty credit entitlement under SFIS accrued as grant related to revenue, non-grant of credit for advance tax paid of Rs. 0.35 Crore and the tax refund of Rs. 0.54 Crore not actually received by DIAL, which was claimed by the tax authority as granted; (v) for assessment year 2011-2012, inclusion of loss of Rs. 8.54 Crore suffered in PSF (security component), disallowance of Rs. 21.52 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act, and disallowance of director sitting fees of Rs. 0.08 Crore under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act, disallowance of Rs. 5.22 Crore of collection charges retained by the airlines and addition of Rs. 13.21 Crore by treating the duty credit entitlement under SFIS accrued as grant related to revenue; (vi) for assessment year 2012-2013, inclusion of loss of Rs. 39.14 Crore suffered in PSF (security component), disallowance of Rs. 5.33 Crore of collection charges retained by the airlines, deduction of the amount of duty free entitlement under SFIS of Rs. 8.64 Crore considering the same as grant related to revenue, addition of revenue of Rs. 69.04 Crore from National Aviation Company Limited (Air India) on an accrual basis, disallowance of Rs. 20.45 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act, disallowance of director sitting fees of Rs. 0.106 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act; and (vii) for assessment year 2013-2014, inclusion of loss of Rs. 90.225 Crore suffered in PSF (security component), disallowance of Rs. 4.54 Crore of collection charges retained by the airlines and disallowance of Rs. 15.30 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act, deduction of the amount of duty free entitlement under SFIS of Rs. 7.7 Crore considering the same as grant related to revenue and allowance of Rs. 69.04 Crore from National Aviation Company Limited (Air India) (viii) for Assessment year 2014-2015, disallowance of Rs. 15.274 Crore under Section 14A of the I.T. Act and deduction of the amount of duty free entitlement under SFIS of Rs. 6.843 Crore considering the same as grant related to revenue and (ix) for Assessment year 2015-2016, disallowance of Rs. 9.569 Crore under section 14A of the I.T. Act, and deduction of the amount of duty free entitlement under SFIS of Rs. 6.086 Crore considering the same as grant related to revenue (x) for assessment year 2016-17 disallowance of Rs. 10.00 Crore under section 14A of the I.T. Act, and deduction of the amount of duty free entitlement under SFIS of Rs. 5.41 Crore considering the same as grant related to revenue and (xi) for assessment year 2017-18, and disallowance of Rs. 1.57 Crore under Section 14A of the Income Tax Act and deduction of the amount of duty free entitlement under SFIS of Rs. 4.82 Crore considering the same as grant related to revenue. (xii) In respect of assessment year 2018-19, the assessing officer has made an addition under Section 14A of Rs.2.37 Crore and depreciation on duty credit entitlement under SFIS of Rs. 4.29 Crore has been allowed by the Assessing Officer and (xiii) In respect of assessment year 2022-23, the assessing officer has made disallowance of notional and unrealized Foreign exchange Loss(net) on restatement of Principal Component of ECB amounting to Rs. 186.70 crores and an addition has also been made on account of erroneous ICDS adjustment of Rs.260.83 crores. We have filed an appeal against the assessment order for assessment year 2022-23 before CIT(A) and the said appeal is pending to be disposed off.(xiv) In respect of assessment year 2023-24, the assessing officer has made the disallowance of Expenditure of capital nature (Section 37(1)) of Rs. 17.66 crores towards Expenditure by way of penalty or fine for violation of any law for the time being in force reported in the Tax Audit Report disregarding the fact that the same has already been disallowed in the return of income filed and an addition on account of an erroneous ICDS adjustment / notional unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss (net) on restatement of Principal Component of ECB amounting to Rs. 309.25 crores has been made. We have filed an appeal against the assessment order for assessment year 2023-24 before CIT(A) and the said appeal is pending to be disposed off. The matters in respect of the appeals pertaining to assessment year 2007-2008 to 2013-2014 have been disposed of by the ITAT-Bangalore, restoring the file to the Assessing Officer. The Assessing Officer has passed the orders (i) for assessment year 2007-2008 allowing the relief of Rs. 1.09 Crore and upholding the disallowance of Rs. 1.65 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act on charges collected by airlines, (ii) for assessment year 2011-12 allowing the relief of Rs. 1.09 Crore and upholding the disallowance of Rs. 4.13 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act on charges collected by airlines, (iii) for assessment year 2012-13 allowing the relief of Rs. 1.44 Crore and upholding the disallowance of Rs. 3.90 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act on charges collected by airlines, (iv) for assessment year 2013-14 allowing the relief of Rs. 1.65 Crore and upholding the disallowance of Rs. 2.88 Crore on account of non-deduction of tax under Section 40(a)(ia) of the I.T. Act on charges collected by airlines. Appeals have been filed against the above orders passed by the Assessing Officer in respect of assessment years 2007-08, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and a decision is pending. Further, an appeal was filed by DIAL before Bangalore High Court in respect of orders pertaining to assessment year 2011-2012, assessment year 2012-2013 and assessment year 2013-2014. The appeal filed before the Karnataka High Court for the AY 2011-12, AY 2012-13 and 2013-14 has been disposed off by the Karnataka High Court vide order dated 14.12.2021. The Income Tax Department has filed a Special Leave Petition before the Hon’ble Supreme Court against the order passed by the Karnataka High Court in respect of no disallowance u/s 14A. Further, the Income Tax Department has filed Special Leave Petitions before the Hon’ble Supreme Court against the order passed by the Karnataka High Court in respect of validity of reopening of assessment U/s 153A for AY 2008-09, 2009-10 and AY 2010-11. The appeals were filed against the assessment orders passed in respect of assessment year 2014-2015 to 2016-2017 and the CIT(A) has decided the appeals and passed the orders. In respect of assessment year 2017-18 the appeal before CIT(A) has been filed and a decision is pending.

A survey under Section 133A of the I.T. Act was carried out at our premises by the income tax authorities. The income tax department has sought certain information pursuant to its letter dated July 18, 2016. The management has provided such information to the income tax department. The management believes that we are in compliance with all the applicable provisions of the I.T. Act and does not expect any additional tax liability on account of the survey operations.

In addition, we have initiated two cases which relate to, among other things, the eligibility of the consignments that we imported for development of the Airport for benefit under the Project Import Regulations, 1986, entitlement of bills of entries for assessment under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, and our entitlement to refunds of excess duty paid on such bill of entries involving an aggregate refund of Rs. 4.84 Crore for these cases, pending before the Commissioner (Appeals).

| **Law under which Litigation Initiated** | **Litigation Initiated By** | **Litigation Initiated Against** | **Case Number** | **Disputed Amount /Refund** | **Interest(Cr)** | **Penalty(Cr)** | **Total Amount of Claim Involved** | **Brief Summary** | **Forum** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goods & Service Tax | Delhi International Airport Limited | Sales Tax Officer, Class-II, AVATO | Appeal to Appellate Authority, (Period 01.07.2017-31.03.2018) | 5166866 | 5166866 | 516686 | 10850418 | Appeal has been filed against the order of Adjudicating Authoruty disallowing the ITC on the procuement from suppliers whsoe registration has been cancelled retrospectively. | Ist Appellate Authority |
| Service Tax | TIMDA | Union of India | W.P.(C) 2919/2014 | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | " TIMDAA has filed writ petition -2919/2014 for estopping DIAL from | Delhi High Court |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | recovering service tax on supply of electricity. | |
| Service Tax | Union of India | "Flemingo Duty Free shop AAI DIAL" | "SLP(C) No. 000870 - 000870 / 2014 (CA 860/2016)" | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | UOI filed SLP (C ) No. 870 of 2014 against the DHC order in the petition filed by Flemingo whereby it has been held that prior to June 2007 licence of space within an airport is not chargeable to service tax. DIAL was one of the respondent in the petition before DHC and in present petition. | Supreme Court |
| Service Tax | Commissioner, Service Tax | DIAL | Diary No 12577/2025 | 252,214,410 | Not Quantified | 252,214,410 | 504428820 | CGST Department has filed SLP against the order of the Delhi High Court wherein the Delhi High Court has issued favorable order holding that order has been passed beyond limitation | Supreme Court |
| Custom Cases | DIAL | Commissioner of Customs, New DelhI | Appeal No. C/69/2010 filed on 12.02.2010 against Order-in-Appeal No. CC (A) Cus./I&G/ 237- 238/2009 dated 10.11.2009" | 4,80,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 48000000 | "The benefit of project imports (Concessional rate of duty) was not extended by customs authorities to some of the items imported by DIAL for the purpose of setting up T-3 Airport Terminal. To complete the T-3 within time, DIAL paid customs duty at full rate and thereafter challenged assessment of Bill of Entry to seek refund of excess duty paid. | Commissioner ( Appeal) |
| Service Tax | JET AIRWAYS (INDIA) LIMITED | Union of India | SLP(C) No. 001458 - / 2019 | Not Quantiifed | Not Quantiifed | Not Quantiifed | Not Quantified | Jet Airways has filed SLP against the CESTAT order dated 02.01.2015 wherein it has been held that service tax is leviable on licence fee under the taxable entry "Airport Services". DIAL has been made respondent No.5. DIAL was not a party before the CESTAT. The period | Supreme Court |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | involved is prior to June, 2007.SLP has been admitted and tagged with AAI Vs C. Service tax (Diary No 32074/2017) Tagged with Flemingo & DDFS Matters. | |
| Service Tax | CENTRAL GST, DELHI III | DIAL | C.A. No. 000275 - / 2020 | 54,31,68,534 | Not Quantified | 54,31,68,534 | 1086337068 | CGST Department has filed an appeal against the decision of the CESTAT on the issue of levy of Advance Development Cost under service tax law for the period April 2009 to March 2014 | Supreme Court |
| Service Tax | DIAL | Commissioner, ST | "Appeal No. ST/50411/2024 | 9,85,98,026 | Not Quantified | 9,86,08,026 | 197206052 | DIAL has filed appeal in CESTAT against the adjudication order disllowing the cenvat and levying the service tax on reimbursement of Electricity and water charges | CESTAT |
| Goods & Service Tax | Delhi International Airport Limited | UOI | W.P. (C) 4683/2020 | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | "Writ filed with High Court challenging Section 17(5)(c) and 17(5)(d) being ultra vires Article 14, 19(1)(g). 246A, 265 and 300A of the Constitution. | Delhi High Court |
| Service Tax | AIRPORT RETAIL PVT LTD | Union of India | SLP(C) No. 034881 - 034881 / 2014 (CA No. 006809 / 2015) | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | Airport Retail has filed SLP (on the ground that running of duty free shops on a revenue sharing basis cannot be constituted as rendering of service) against Delhi High Court judgment dated 30 July, 2014 in the writ petition WP (C) 4274/2010 | Supreme Court |

## DETAILS OF PENDING LITIGATION INVOLVING THE ISSUER, PROMOTER, DIRECTOR, SUBSIDIARIES, GROUP COMPANIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON, WHOSE OUTCOME COULD HAVE MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ISSUER, WHICH MAY AFFECT THE ISSUE OR THE INVESTOR'S DECISION TO INVEST / CONTINUE TO INVEST IN THE DEBT SECURITIES AND/ OR NON-CONVERTIBLE REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES.

### Litigations involving our promoters

### 1. GMR Airports Limited- GAL

Civil Cases-GAL:

1. **PIL No. 31 of 2024 – Nagpur Airport Runway Recarpeting Issue**

   The Bombay High Court's Nagpur Bench took suo-moto cognizance of a media report highlighting the daily 8-hour closure of Nagpur Airport for runway recarpeting since March 2024. The court appointed Advocate Karthik N. Shukul as Amicus Curie, who filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in August 2024 against several parties, including the Government of Maharashtra, AAI, MoCA, and MIL.

   The PIL highlights that the prolonged runway closure has led to significant disruptions in flight operations, affecting passenger and cargo movement. The airport, which handles about 74 operations daily, is vital as a 24x7 hub. The case also addresses the ongoing litigation concerning the airport's management and transfer of operations from MIL to GMR Airports Limited, with the latter expected to take over the airport under specific conditions.

   The Amicus Curie has requested the court to expedite the runway recarpeting work, create alternative arrangements for affected flights, and initiate the modernization of the terminal building. The court has since directed GMR to be added as a party in the case, despite objections from MIL.

   **STATUS**: The matter was last scheduled for hearing on 12.03.2025 but was not taken up and directed to list on 26.03.2025 however the same was not listed. Next date of hearing is yet to be assigned.

2. **GOI Car vs. State of Goa & Ors.**

   The Petitioner is a permit holder under the Rent a cab scheme and has been allotted a space for business at Manohar International Airport by the concessionaire GMR Limited under the license agreement, and through its writ petition no__ dated 21/04/2025, contends that the Petitioner cannot be restrained from continuing business at MOPA. The five respondents in the petition are the state, the secretary of transport, the State Transport Authority, the Superintendent of police, and the company managing services at MOPA. The petitioner holds a license from GGIAL for service counter no.12 and is in an agreement to use parking bays and parking area at GGIAL airport, but only utilizes the stand for service, implying that this cannot be considered a business activity. The parking space cannot be considered as public space because parking fees for vehicles were paid to GAL. Furthermore, denying the petitioner's application for increasing the number of vehicles in his fleet is a violation of Article 19. The petitioner argues that the restraining order cannot be enforced as no statutory provision has been violated.

**STATUS:** The case is currently pending.

3. A writ petition No.7598 of 2010 has been filed by Kodali Jaya Lakshmi and Kolli Venkateswara Rao against Government of Telangana and five others challenging non allocation of exchange land against the acquired land. The petitioners' lands were acquired for the construction of the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. The petitioners have made an allegation against that the State Government had agreed to exchange 5.10 guntas of the petitioners' land with 5.10 guntas of State Government land located in survey no. 240 of Mamidipalli Village. GIL has been arrayed as Respondent No.6 in this writ, however no relief has been sought against GIL. The petitioners have sought that a writ of mandamus be issued against the Government of Andhra Pradesh (now State of Telangana) directing to convey the land in survey no. 240 of Mamidipalli Village in favour of the petitioners. The Writ Petition is still pending for admission and will be listed in the due course for hearing. No listing date assigned as on 19.08.2025

4. Writ Petition (W.P No. 36521/2012) filed by GIL and GHIAL against Image Broadcasting Private Limited (CVR News Channel) to restrain from telecasting any news, reports, etc., directly or indirectly in the matters concerning the GMR Group and to desist from defaming the GMR group through its news channel. The Hon'ble Court granted interim order as prayed for and restrained CVR channel not to re-telecast the news items pertaining to GMR Group before verifying the same from GMR. Matter will be listed further in due course.

5. A suit was filed before the Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board Tribunal by Nawab Mir Barkat Ali Khan Bahadur and Waqf Committee ("Plaintiff") against Union of India & Others wherein GIL is also one of the Defendants under section 26 read with Order VIII Rule 1 and Order I Rule VIII of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 read with Section 92 of the Wakf Act 1995, praying that the respondents be directed to vacate and to deliver the vacant, physical and legal and peaceful possession of the entire extent of the suit schedule property to the plaintiffs or in the alternative pay a sum of ?5 crores per acre towards compensation for having acquired portion of Wakf property and to direct all the respondents to pay plaintiffs a sum of Rs.42.62 crores towards mesne profits in respect of suit schedule property from three years preceding the date of institution of the suit. Thereafter, a writ petition has been filed before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh by the "Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited" (now TSIIC) requesting to quash the proceedings before the Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board Tribunal. The High Court stayed all the proceedings. The matter is now pending before High Court of Telangana, after bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh state. The stay still subsists. The matter is currently pending to be listed on 19.08.2025.

6. Due to prolongation of the extended stay of GMR-KALINDEE-TPL JV ("GKT JV") beyond approved timelines due to delay by RVNL in land hand over, LD, cable cutting etc. and other costs involved, the GKT JV has invoked arbitration raising a claim of ?136 crores and interest for the GKT JV (up to December 31, 2020) (out of which ?93.43 crores is GIL's claim) in contract package 3. Pleadings have been completed. Matter has been listed on April 24, 2023 for arguments. Under the Scheme of Demerger sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai this proceeding is transferred and vested with GPUIL and disclosed in good order.In view of the ongoing discussion for amicable settlement between the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal has directed both the parties to inform the Tribunal of the outcome of the settlement. If amicable settlement is not possible, then application for substitution of GIL to GPUIL will be filed before the Tribunal.

   Status: The matter is fixed for final arguments for 25.09.2025

7. Due to prolongation of the extended stay of the GKT JV beyond the approved timelines for the construction of railway infrastructure, as provided under the contracts forming part of 'contract package 2', due to delays by RVNL in land hand over, LD, cable cutting etc. and other costs involved, the GKT JV had invoked arbitration, raising a claim of ?69.63 crore, along with unpaid GST, interest and legal expenses for the GKT JV in contract package 2. The Arbitral Tribunal, on February 19,

2020, has pronounced the award, wherein which it rejected a substantial portion of the contentions laid out by the GKT JV. While the Arbitral Tribunal did regard the proceedings as having seen certain delays, its analysis of the extent, impact and contractual treatment of these delays differed from that provided as part of the claims of the GKT JV. However, the Tribunal has allowed reimbursement of claims relating to the extension of BG, CAR insurance policy and refund of penalty recovered from RA bills. RVNL, in compliance with the order of the arbitral tribunal, has released ?1.54 crore towards claims allowed in favour of the GKT JV. Under the Scheme of Demerger sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai this proceeding is transferred and vested with GPUIL and disclosed in good order.Aggrieved by the findings of the Tribunal, the GKT JV has filed an application under Section 34 of the Arbitration Act with the Delhi High Court. Proceedings in this matter are pending. Matter is now listed on April 10, 2023 for arguments.

Status: the matter is now fixed for 17.10.2025 for final arguments.

8. Due to prolongation of the extended stay of the GKT JV beyond the approved timelines for the construction of railway infrastructure, as provided under the contracts forming part of 'contract package 1', due to delays by RVNL in land hand over, LD, cable cutting etc. and other costs involved, the GKT JV had invoked arbitration raising a claim of of ?79.03 crore for JV (as on 31.12.2018) (out of which ?45.63 crore is GIL's share) , ?69.63 crore plus Interest for JV (up to 30.6.2018) (out of which GIL's claim is ?53.13 crore). for the GKT JV in contract package 1, along with unpaid GST, interest and legal expenses. The arbitral tribunal, vide its order dated May 20, 2020, issued the award, whereby the majority of the claims made by the GKT JV were rejected. Against the claims made by the GKT-JV, the arbitral tribunal has directed RVNL to pay an amount of ?2.9 crore within 90 days of the passing of the award. RVNL, in compliance with the order of the arbitral tribunal, has released ?2.9 crore towards claims allowed in favour of the GKT JV. Aggrieved by the findings of the Tribunal, on December 24, 2021, the GKT JV has filed an application under Section 34 of the Arbitration Act against the award before Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Matter us now listed on March 27, 2023 for arguments. Under the Scheme of Demerger sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai this proceeding is transferred and vested with GPUIL and disclosed in good order.

   Status: the matter is now fixed for 17.10.2025 for final arguments

9. Two demand notices, both dated December 5, 2017 were issued by the District Magistrate, Fatehpur alleging non-compliance by GIL of the relevant mining rules applicable to the state of Uttar Pradesh on the grounds that GIL had extracted ordinary soil from an impermissible area and consequently raised a demand of approximately ?0.40 crores and ?0.25 crores, respectively. GIL filed its representations denying the said allegations and seeking revocation of the demand notices, however the District Magistrate, Fatehpur upheld the demand notices and issued recovery certificates to GIL for recovering the above mentioned demand amounts as arrears of land revenue. GIL has filed two separate appeals before the Commissioner, Prayagraj Division, Prayagraj, against the recovery certificates and the said appellate authority has issued directions dated December 18, 2019 to stay any action for the recovery of the demand amounts while the matter remains pending. Both the appeals were listed on 24.09.2025 for further hearing.

**<u>TAX PROCEEDINGS OF GAL:</u>**

1. In the case of GMR Airports Limited (Earlier known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited), direct taxation proceedings for AY 2014-15 to AY 2021-22 except AY 2019-20 are relating to disallowance u/s 14A; Transfer pricing adjustment related to corporate guarantee. SBLC etc. and for AY 2022-23 relating to disallowance of forex loss on FCCBs, Company is pending at different appellate forums against such disallowances.
2. In the case of Erstwhile GMR Airports Limited (Erstwhile GAL), direct taxation proceedings for AY 2016-17, AY 2017-18, AY 2018-19, AY 2021-22 and AY 2022-23 are pending involving disallowance of Interest U/s 36(1)(iii), disallowance u/s 14A, disallowance of deduction claimed u/s 80G, disallowance of legal and professional charges, not allowing deduction towards deferred tax amount in book profit and not considering the addition towards interest on income in computation of book profit made upon completion of assessment/reassessment under Sections 143(3)/147of the IT Act against which Erstwhile GAL is in appeal before different forums.
3. In the case of GMR Infra Developers Ltd, Company is before CIT(A) against ICDS adjustment in the computation of total income for AY 2023-24.

| S N | Nature of litigation | Litigation Initiated by | Litigation Initiated against | Case Number | Date of Filing | Before | A.Y. | Amount Involved | Tax demand Amount / created | Tax demand paid / Adjusted | Balance Tax liability Amount | Matter | Current Status of the case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | DCIT, Circle 3(1)(2), Bangalore | '709689621091120 | 09-11-2020 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2014-15 | 62,56,420 | | | | 1) Disallowance u/s. 14A at Rs.43,37,985/-, 2) short grant of tax refund amount by Rs.16,96,525/-, 3) short grant of interest by Rs.2,21,910/- | Pending |
| 2 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | DCIT, CPC, Bangalore | 734814551090718 | 09-07-2018 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2016-17 | 18,67,010 | | | | Restored back matter of Bangalore ITAT with respect to Short grant of interest U/s 244A | Pending |
| 3 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 932466490110425 | 11-04-2025 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2017-18 | 1,00,51,602 | 8,30,74,711 | | 8,30,74,711 | 1) Disallowance of claim of deduction u/s. 80G of Rs.67,50,000/-<br>2) Excess charge of interest U/s 234B by Rs.6,68,780/- | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | 3) Excess charge of interest U/s 234D by Rs.26,32,822/- 4) To delete the tax demand of Rs. 8,30,74,711/-. | |
| 4 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 259015250090821 | 09-08-2021 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2018-19 | 66,74,48,805 | 25,89,45,541 | 4,97,00,000 | 20,92,45,541 | 1) Disallowance U/s 36(1)(iii) of the claim of interest expenses of Rs. 39,42,48,855/- 2) Disallowing U/s 14A of Rs. 22,66,18,596/- 3) Disallowing U/s 14A in the computation of Book Profit of Rs.22,66,18,596/- 4) Not allowing deduction / reduction towards deferred tax amount of Rs.1,10,26,517/- credited to the P/L A/c in the computation of Book Profit under section 115JB. 5) Not considering the addition towards interest on income tax of Rs.4,89,445/- debited to the P/L A/c in the computation of Book Profit under section 115JB. 6) Disallowance of the claim of | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | deduction under section 80G of Rs. 51,50,000/-.<br>7) Short grant of interest U/s 244B by Rs.14,52,542/-.<br>8) Short charge of interest U/s 234D by Rs.2,84,62,850/- | |
| 5 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | ADIT, CPC, Bangalore | 268707720180923 | 18-09-2023 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2019-20 | 12,18,650 | | | | 1) To allow further tax refund / interest U/s 244A of Rs.12,18,650/- | Pending |
| 6 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | ADIT, CPC, Bangalore | 701265370250622 | 25-06-2022 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2021-22 | | | | | 1) To delete the disallowance of interest on TDS of Rs. 98,07,762/- made again which is already considered in the return of income.<br>2) Mistake in option of New Tax Regime u/s 115BAA. | Pending |
| 7 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 895182160100124 | 10/01/2024 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2021-22 | 1,84,42,31,770 | | | | (1) Disallowance the claim of interest expenses to the tune of Rs. 110,13,00,000/- u/s 36(1)(iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961<br>(2) Disallowance the claim of foreign exchange | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | loss of Rs. 73,31,24,008/- treating it as notional, contingent and capital in nature (3) Double disallowance of interest on TDS of Rs.98,07,762/- | |
| 8 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | DDIT, CPC, Bangalore | 958002390160223 | 16-02-2023 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2022-23 | 13,93,573 | | | | 1) Short grant of interest u/s 244A by Rs.13,93,573/- upon processing of return | Pending |
| 9 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 142680420130625 | 13-06-2025 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2022-23 | 2,08,27,95,338 | | | | 1) Transfer Pricing adjustment of Rs. 6,65,33,800/- towards Corporate guarantee. 2) Disallowance under setion 36(1)(iii) of Rs. 116,19,03,816/- 3) Non exclusion of Forex Gain of Rs.83,83,04,362/- 4) Non adjustment of brought forward business loss and unabsorbed depreciation against the assessed income 5) Excess charge of Interest u/s 234B by Rs.1,60,53,360/- | Pending |
| 10 | Appeal before ITAT | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd | ITA 1302/Bang/2025 | 30-05-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2016-17 | 35,94,11,445 | | | | 1) Disallowance u/s 36(1)(iii) of Rs.33,96,09,067/- deleted 2) Disallowance u/s 37 of | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs.1,14,44,878/- deleted<br>3) Deduction u/s 80G of Rs.83,57,500/- allowed | |
| 11 | Appeal before ITAT | GMR Airports Ltd | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | ITA 1341/Bang/2025 | 10-06-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2016-17 | 16,00,000 | | | | 1) Disallowance of claim of expenses of Rs.16,00,000/- not claimed in the return | Pending |
| 12 | Appeal before ITAT | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd | ITA 1303/Bang/2025 | 30-05-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2017-18 | 38,48,96,274 | | | | 1) Disallowance u/s 36(1)(iii) of Rs.38,48,96,274/- deleted | Pending |
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**DETAILS OF DIRECT TAX CASES CONCERNING GMR INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED- (NOW MERGED WITH GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED)**

| S N | Nature of litigation | Litigation Initiated by | Litigation Initiated against | Case Number | Date of Filing | Before | A.Y. | Amount Involved | Tax demand Amount / created | Tax demand paid / Adjusted | Balance Tax liability Amount | Matter | Current Status of the case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 354381631291018 | 29-10-2018 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2008-09 | 13,11,632 | | | - | (1) Excess charge of interest U/s 234D by Rs.18,228/-<br>(2) short grant of interest U/s 244A(1A) by Rs.12,93,404/- in the order dated September 7, 2017 passed to give effect to the Order of CIT(A)-11, Bangalore<br>(3) Not disposing the application U/s 154 | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | filed on March 30, 2018 | |
| 2 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 354791301 291018 | 29-10-2018 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2011-12 | 15,42,0 60 | | | - | (1) short grant of interest U/s 244A(1A) by Rs.15,42,060/- in the order dated September 7, 2017 passed to give effect to the Order of CIT(A)-11, Bangalore<br>(2) Not disposing the application U/s 154 filed on March 30, 2018 | Pending |
| 3 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 356767891 301018 | 30-10-2018 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2012-13 | 50,00,1 40 | | | - | (1) short grant of interest U/s 244A(1A) by Rs.50,00,140/- in the order dated September 7, 2017 passed to give effect to the Order of CIT(A)-11, Bangalore<br>(2) Not disposing the application U/s 154 filed on March 30, 2018 | Pending |
| 4 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 357079841 301018 | 30-10-2018 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2013-14 | 79,02,5 10 | | | - | (1) short grant of interest U/s 244A(1A) by Rs.79,02,510/- in the order dated September 7, 2017 passed to give effect to the Order of CIT(A)-11, Bangalore<br>(2) Not disposing the | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | application U/s 154 filed on March 30, 2018 | |
| 5 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 588614510 270921 | 27-09-2021 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2018-19 | 1,68,73 ,98,331 | | | - | 1) Disallowance u/s 37 of Rs.9,67,751/-<br>2) Adjustment towards corporate guarantee given to the bank for the loan of Rs.49,60,27,300/- availed by the Associated Enterprise.<br>3) To delete additional disallowance of Rs.1,18,78,66,745/- U/s.14A read with Rule 8D.<br>4) Short grant of TDS credit of Rs.74,255/-<br>5) Short grant of interest U/s 244A by Rs.24,62,280/-<br>6) Short grant of tax refund by Rs.25,36,000/- | Pending |
| 6 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, CPC, Bangalore | 506562311 310820 | 31-08-2020 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2018-19 | | | | - | 1) Disallowance u/s 37 of Rs.9,67,751/- and 2) Short grant of interest by Rs.22,75,340/- | Pending |
| 7 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 599771270 280422 | 28-04-2022 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2008-09 | 1,28,59 ,007 | | | | 1) To allow the claim of deduction under section 80G of Rs.6,00,000/-<br>2) Excess charge of interest U/s 234B by Rs.56,829/-<br>3) 3xcess charge of interest U/s 234D by Rs.31,813/-<br>4) Excess tax refund | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | amount by Rs.73,870/-<br>5) Excess adjustment of tax refund by Rs.39,17,758/-<br>6) Short grant of tax refund amount of Rs.81,78,737/- | |
| 8 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 600219560 280422 | 28-04-2022 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2009-10 | 2,14,12,543 | | | | 1) Excess charge of interest U/s 234D by Rs.3,10,472/-<br>2) Excess levy of interest U/s 220(2) by Rs.2,37,917/-<br>3) Short grant of interest U/s 244A by Rs.1,35,46,427/-<br>4) Short grant of tax refund amount of Rs.2,14,12,543/- | Pending |
| 9 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 817050030 241122 | 24-11-2022 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2010-11 | 55,52,235 | | | | 1) Not to consider the effect of adjustment of tax refund amount of Rs. 3,57,63,132/- of AY 2019-20 towards AY 2010-11.<br>2) Short grant of interest U/s 244A by Rs.55,52,235/- | Pending |
| 10 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 817520290 241122 | 24-11-2022 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2011-12 | 1,53,86,696 | | | | 1) Short grant of interest U/s 244A by Rs.1,53,86,696/-. | Pending |
| 11 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 817937070 241122 | 24-11-2022 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2012-13 | 96,29,223 | | | | 1) Disallowance U/s 14A of Rs.35,40,000/- in computation of book profit<br>2) To consider the correct amount of tax refund granted at Rs. 25,00,07,214/- (excluding interest U/ 244A). | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | 3) Short grant of interest U/s 244A by Rs.60,89,223/- | |
| 12 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 817937070 241122 | 24-11-2022 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2013-14 | 2,74,78,263 | | | | 1) Disallowance U/s 14A of Rs.7,037/- in computation of book profit<br>2) Short grant of TCS Credit by Rs.1,01,643/-<br>3) Short grant of interest U/s 244A by Rs.2,73,69,583/- | Pending |
| 13 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 585700910 291223 | 29-12-2023 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2020-21 | 5,09,64,83,378 | 3,94,68,560 | | 3,94,68,560 | 1) Adjustment towards corporate guarantee given to the bank for the loan availed by the Associated Enterprise of Rs.47,26,36,383/-<br>2) Additional Disallowance u/s. 14A of Rs.1,15,22,45,668/-,<br>3) Disallowance of Bad Debts Written off including interest of Rs.320,00,00,000/-,<br>4) Disallowance of foreign exchange fluctuation loss on Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) of Rs. 180,08,00,000/-,<br>5) Disallowance of Net foreign exchange loss on restatement of capital account debited in books of account of Rs.9,01,41,420/-,<br>6) Subscription and | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | membership fees - Rs. 6,59,907/-, 7) Not adding back an amount of Rs.3,87,795/- towards Actuarial Gain on employee benefit expenses in the computation of income u/s 115JB, 8) Loss on Capital reduction of GMR Highway Ltd debited to OCI in the computation of income u/s 115JB, 9) Disallowance of Bad debts written off of Rs. 2,88,57,14,494/- debited through Exceptional item claimed in the computation of book profit in the computation of income u/s 115JB, 10) Short grant of TDS credit of Rs. 90,09,524/-, 11) Short grant of interest u/s 244A of Rs. 45,78,695/- | |
| 14 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 941816640220425 | 22-04-2025 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2022-23 | 13,41,25,000 | 2,21,00,779 | | 2,21,00,779 | 1) Disallowance of Notional Foreign Exchange Fluctuation loss of Rs. 6,70,62,500/- 2) Reduction of Foreign Exchange Gain of Rs.78,94,500/- arisen on restatement of loan 3) Short grant of set | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | off of brought forward long-term capital loss by Rs.5,91,68,000/- against the assessed income<br>4) Incorrect levy of Interest of Rs. 18,14,750/-<br>5) Excess grant of interest u/s 244A by Rs. 4,31,163/-<br>6) Creation of tax demand of Rs.2,21,00,779/- instead of allowing tax refund amount | |
| 15 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 250834060130923 | 13-09-2023 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2022-23 | | | | | 1) Not to make any adjustment U/s 143(1)(a) as proposed in the rectification order<br>2) Short grant of interest u/s 244A by Rs. 15,33,400/- | Pending |
| 16 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 44602850160324 | 16-03-2024 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2021-22 | (8,91,67,128) | | | | 1) Transfer Pricing adjustment of Rs.35,43,98,532/- towards Corporate guarantee, 2) Transfer Pricing adjustment of Rs.46,42,915/- towards SBLC charges incurred on behalf of AE and not recovered, 3) Allowance of Notional Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gains of Rs.76,65,00,000/-, 4) Disallowance of notional and unrealized foreign | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | exchange fluctuation loss on loan given to M/s GMR Infra Overseas Ltd of Rs.31,29,29,245/-, 5) Disallowance of Subscription and membership fees of Rs.5,24,060/-, 6) Provision for Gratuity U/s 40A(7) not reduced / excluded of Rs.48,38,120/-, 7) Short grant of TDS credit of Rs.5,66,67,574/-, 8) Short grant of TCS credit of Rs.31,59,994/-, 9) Short grant of interest u/s 244A by Rs.49,75,180/- and 10) To delete the tax demand of Rs.5,96,65,970/-. | |
| 17 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DDIT, CPC, Bengaluru | 902149600 160124 | 16-01-2024 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2023-24 | | | | | 1) Disallowance of foreign exchange loss of Rs.13,56,57,587/- 2) Not allowing the set off of brought forward long term capital loss against the income assessed of Rs.13,59,57,590/- 3) Excess charge of interest U/s 234B by Rs.16,20,918/- 4) excess charge of interest U/s 234C by Rs.9,09,516/- 5) short grant of interest U/s 244A by Rs.5,98,360/- 6) To delete the tax | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | demand of Rs.2,05,40,650/- | |
| 18 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | 410992230300824 | 30-08-2024 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2023-24 | 1,96,460 | | | | 1) Short grant of interest u/s 244A by Rs.1,96,460/- | Pending |
| 19 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DDIT, CPC, Bengaluru | 959427090090525 | 09-05-2025 | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2024-25 | 14,64,252 | 43,80,760 | | 43,80,760 | 1)Short grant of TDS Credit of Rs.14,64,252/-<br>2) Withdrawal of interest U/s 244A granted and Short grant of interest u/s 244A<br>3) Creation of tax demand of Rs. 43,80,760/- as against allowing tax refund amount: | Pending |
| 20 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | ITAT referred back matter | Referred back by ITAT | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2008-09 | 13,16,173 | | | - | Order passed under section 153A is liable to be quashed | Pending |
| 21 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | ITAT referred back matter | ITAT referred back Matter | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2009-10 | 1,10,13,046 | | | | Disallowance u/s 14A at Rs. 27,10,53,782/- as against the amount of disallowance of Rs. 26,00,40,736/- resulting in enhanced disallowance of Rs. 1,10,13,046/-. | Pending |
| 22 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | ITAT referred back matter | Referred back by ITAT | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2009-10 | 26,00,40,736 | | | | (i) Order passed under section 143(3) r.w.s.153A is liable to be quashed.<br>(ii) No disallowance u/s.14A to be made considering the latest | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | legal position as against the amount of disallowance of Rs.26,00,40,736/-. | |
| 23 | Appeal before CIT(A) | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | ITAT referred back matter | Referred back by ITAT | CIT(A)-15, Bangalore | 2009-10 | 5,35,95,438 | | | | 1) Adjustment towards Stand by Letter of Credit issued for the benefit of Associate Enterprises, and 2) Interest u/s 234B | Pending |
| 24 | Appeal before ITAT | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | IT(TA)A775/ BANG/2025 | 30-03-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2014-15 | 43,02,27,711 | | | | 1) Amortisation of upfront fees and legal paid.<br>2) Adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee<br>3) Adjustment towards Stand by Letter of Credit issued for the benefit of Associate Enterprises | Pending |
| 25 | Appeal before ITAT | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | CO 12/BANG/2025 | 16-05-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2014-15 | | | | | | Pending |
| 26 | Appeal before ITAT | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | IT(TA)A776/ BANG/2025 | 30-03-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2015-16 | 56,73,42,050 | | | | 1) Adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee<br>2) Adjustment towards Stand by Letter of Credit issued for the benefit of Associate Enterprises | Pending |
| 27 | Appeal before ITAT | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | CO 13/BANG/2025 | 16-05-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2015-16 | | | | | | Pending |

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| 28 | Appeal before ITAT | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | IT(TA)A777/ BANG/2025 | 30-03-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2016-17 | 67,28,43,717 | | | | 1) Adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee<br>2) Adjustment towards Stand by Letter of Credit issued for the benefit of Associate Enterprises | Pending |
| 29 | Appeal before ITAT | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | CO 14/BANG/ 2025 | 16-05-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2016-17 | | | | | | Pending |
| 30 | Appeal before ITAT | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | IT(TA)A778/ BANG/2025 | 30-03-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2017-18 | 10,76,58,952 | | | | 1) Adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee | Pending |
| 31 | Appeal before ITAT | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | CO 15/BANG/ 2025 | 16-05-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2017-18 | | | | | | Pending |
| 32 | Appeal before ITAT | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | IT(TP)A 1137/BANG/2025 | 16-05-2025 | ITAT, Bengaluru | 2020-21 | 63,42,384 | | | | 1) Order passed u/s 263 is arbitrary, contrary to the provisions of law and the settled legal position.<br>2) Transfer Pricing adjustment of the commission amount of Rs.63,42,384/- which was charged by Bank and not reimbursed by its AE to the appellant company with respect to Stand By Letter of Credit (SBLC). | Pending |
| 33 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 337/2022 | 13-07-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2008-09 | 29,70,81,132 | 10,09,77,877 | | 10,09,77,877 | Against ITAT Order in ITA No.1704/Bang/2017 - | Pending |

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| | | Circle 2(2), Bangalore | | | | | | | | | | Disallowance U/s 14A | |
| 34 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 338/2022 | 13-07-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2008-09 | | | | | Against ITAT Order in ITA No.1740/Bang/2017 - Disallowance U/s 14A | Pending |
| 35 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 339/2022 | 13-07-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2008-09 | | | | | Against ITAT Order in CO No.110/BANG/2017 - Disallowance U/s 14A | Pending |
| 36 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 607/2022 | 13-12-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2010-11 | 54,15,61,177 | 27,38,75,240 | | 27,38,75,240 | Against ITAT Order in ITA No. 1705/Bang/2017 - Disallowance U/s 14A, TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee and charge of Interest U/s 234B | Pending |
| 37 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 308/2023 | 19-04-2023 | Karnataka High Court | 2010-11 | 39,44,165 | 13,40,622 | | 13,40,622 | Against MP No.105/Bang/2022 - For allowing MP and to recompute the rate of commission attributable to the corporate guarantee by providing appropriate adjustment for the corporate guarantee received by the assessee. | Pending |
| 38 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | RP 615/2024 (ITA 300/2023) | | Karnataka High Court | 2010-11 | | | | | Review Petition filed against the HC order dated 27/09/2024 for the appeal dismissed for below threshold tax effect in respect to appeal Against CO. No.111/Bang/2017 (in ITA No.1741/Bang/2017) | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | - TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee for relief allowed in MP order | |
| 39 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 609/2022 | 13-12-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2011-12 | 1,35,62,78,886 | 47,04,09,520 | | 47,04,09,520 | Against ITAT Order in ITA No.1622/Bang/2017 - Disallowance U/s 14A, TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee and charge of Interest U/s 234B | Pending |
| 40 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 295/2023 | 19-04-2023 | Karnataka High Court | 2011-12 | | | | | Against CO. No.112/Bang/2017 (in ITA No.1742/Bang/2017) - TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee | Pending |
| 41 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 297/2023 | 19-04-2023 | Karnataka High Court | 2011-12 | 91,69,556 | 31,16,732 | | 31,16,732 | Against MP No.106/Bang/2022 - For allowing MP and to recompute the rate of commission attributable to the corporate guarantee by providing appropriate adjustment for the corporate guarantee received by the assessee. | Pending |
| 42 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 605/2022 | 13-12-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2012-13 | 1,36,90,32,838 | 44,04,10,177 | | 44,04,10,177 | Against ITAT Order in ITA No.1599/Bang/2017 - Disallowance U/s 14A, TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee and charge of Interest U/s 234B | Pending |
| 43 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 611/2022 | 13-12-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2012-13 | | | | | Against ITAT Order in CO No.113/BANG/2017 in ITA | Pending |

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| | | Circle 2(2), Bangalore | | | | | | | | | | No.1743/BANG/2017 - Disallowance U/s 14A, TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee and charge of Interest U/s 234B | |
| 44 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 305/2023 | 19-04-2023 | Karnataka High Court | 2012-13 | | | | | Against CO. No.113/Bang/2017 (in ITA No.1743/Bang/2017) - TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee | Pending |
| 45 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 319/2023 | 19-04-2023 | Karnataka High Court | 2012-13 | 6,32,36,769 | 2,14,94,177 | | 2,14,94,177 | Against MP No.107/Bang/2022 - For allowing MP and to recompute the rate of commission attributable to the corporate guarantee by providing appropriate adjustment for the corporate guarantee received by the assessee. | Pending |
| 46 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 606/2022 | 13-12-2022 | Karnataka High Court | 2013-14 | 1,71,49,04,992 | 52,58,98,495 | | 52,58,98,495 | Against ITAT Order in ITA No.1600/Bang/2017 - Disallowance U/s 14A, TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee and charge of Interest U/s 234B | Pending |
| 47 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 299/2023 | 19-04-2023 | Karnataka High Court | 2013-14 | | | | | Against MP No.108/Bang/2022 - For allowing MP and to recompute the rate of commission attributable to the corporate guarantee by providing appropriate adjustment for the | Pending |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | corporate guarantee received by the assessee. | |
| 48 | Appeal before KHC | PCIT / DCIT, Central Circle 2(2), Bangalore | GMR Airports Ltd (GIL) | ITA 307/2023 | 19-04-2023 | Karnataka High Court | 2013-14 | 13,61,28,151 | 4,62,69,958 | | 4,62,69,958 | Against CO. No.114/Bang/2017 (in ITA No.1744/Bang/2017) - TP adjustment towards Corporate Guarantee for relief allowed in MP order | Pending |
| | | **Total** | | | | | | **14,54,02,92,475** | **1,94,97,42,896** | **-** | **1,94,97,42,896** | | |

- **The tax demand amount mentioned in S No.13, 14 and 19 in relation to appeal pending before CIT(A) and at S No. 33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45 and 48 above with respect to appeal filed by Revenue in High Court, is the potential tax effect to the matters appealed by Revenue. Thus the same does not represent actual tax demand and hence is not payable by the company**

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**Indirect Tax Cases:**

1. GAL (earlier GIL) has received a SCN from Delhi State GST officer for FY 2021-22 for an amount of INR 12,52,46,945 on account of mismatch of liability declared in GSTR 1 and GSTR 9, alleged claim of excess of ITC, ITC reversal mismatch between GSTR 3B and GSTR 9, non-reversal of ITC on account of non-business transactions. Due date to reply the notice is 21-08-2025.

2. GAL has received a notice from Delhi State GST Officer for FY 2021-22 for an amount of INR 1,33,31,118 on account of mismatch of liability declared in GSTR 1 and GSTR 9, ITC reversal mismatch between GSTR 3B and GSTR 9 and alleged ITC claim on cancelled dealers. Due date to reply to the notice is 10-8-2025.
3. Assistant Commissioner of Service Tax(Audit-II) issued Show Cause Notice proposing to deny Cenvat Credit and demand Service Tax on non - payment of ST on CG – 41858900. Total claim amount is INR 4.18 crores. Reply to notice has been submitted. Order awaited

| LAW UNDER WHICH LITIGATION INITIATED | LITIGATION INITIATED BY | LITIGATION INITIATED AGAINST | CASE NUMBER | DISPUTED AMOUNT /REFUND | INTEREST(CR) | PENALTY(CR) | TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM INVOLVED | BRIEF SUMMARY | FORUM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goods & Service Tax | GMR Airports Limited Goa Duty Free | Asssistant Commissioner | To be filed | 54673 | 0 | 0 | 54673 | Adjudicating Authority has rejected the Refund against the Supply made by Duty Free Shop | Appeal to be filed before Ist Appellate Authority |
| Goods & Service Tax | GMR Airport Limited ( Earlier ) GMR Infra Developers Limited | Adjudicating Authority | Ist Appeal in Form No. APL-01 | 2439874 | 1778110 | 243986 | 4461970 | GAL( earlier GIDL) has filed Ist appeal against adjudication order which has disallowed the ITC and | Ist Appellate Authority |

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| | | | | | | | | levy GST under reverse charge | |
| Service Tax | UOI | GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited | SLP(C). 5392/2025 | 314612864 | Not Quantfied | 314612864 | 629225728 | CGST Deparetment has filed SLP against the judgement of Delhi High Court on the ground that adjudication order has been passed beyond limtiaiton period | Supreme Court |
| Goods & Service Tax | GAL (Earlier Gmr Infrastructure Limited) | Deputy Commissioner, SGST | AD290423012604C dated15-04-2023 | 4156199 | 3249744 | 415620 | 7821563 | Ist appellate Authority has rejected the appeal on the issue of availment of ITC . Iind Appeal to be filed on formation of GST Tribunal | Next Appeal to be filed on formation of GST Tribunal |

## 2. <u>GMR ENERGY LIMITED</u> (GEL):

***Matters filed against GEL***

***Civil Proceedings***

1. Special Leave Petition bearing No. 30392/2011 has been filed by Welspun Maxsteel Limited and another against the Union of India, GEL and others before the Supreme Court of India. The petitioners had challenged the order of the High Court of Bombay and the High Court of Delhi, in the writ petition bearing No. 3748/2011 whereby the High Court of Bombay and the High Court of Delhi had upheld the decisions of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas dated March 30, 2011, April 21, 2011 and May 4, 2011, restricting the supply of natural gas to iron and steel plants, owing to the short supply of natural gas. The matter is currently pending before the Court and the next date is yet to be notified.

2. Civil Appeals bearing numbers 8439-8440/2014 and C.A. Nos.10413-10414/2014 have been filed by the Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited and others & Government of Karnataka respectively against GEL, GETL and others under Section 125 of the Electricity Act, 2003 before the Supreme Court of India. The appeal has been filed against the judgement and order dated May 23, 2014 of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity passed in appeals no. 37 of 2013 and 303 of 2013 in relation to the tariff payable to GEL by the Government of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka had fixed the tariff at Rs 5.50 per unit. The tariff was revised to Rs 6.90 per unit by the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission by its order dated November 30, 2012. Aggrieved by this order, the Discoms had filed an appeal no 303/2013. GEL had also challenged the quantification of the tariff and claimed a higher tariff in appeal no. 37/2013. The tribunal by its said order had dismissed the appeal filed by the Discoms and partly allowed the appeal filed by GEL allowing interest on the amounts to be paid by the appellants to GEL on the increased tariff. Meanwhile on 15.05.2015 Supreme Court passed an interim order giving directions to Discoms to pay the principal amount (Rs. 67.60 Cr.) against GMR furnishing security of immovable property of equivalent amount. On 07.07.2015, GEL has filed an application before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, seeking a relief to modify its order dated 15.05.2015 to permit it to furnish either an immovable property security or a bank guarantee equivalent to the principal amount. The said application was allowed by SC on 24.07.2015. GEL has given the bank guarantee of the principal amount on 16.11.2015 for 2 years or till disposal of the matter, whichever is earlier. Registrar has accepted the bank guarantee after verification of same by bank officials and has asked the appellants to pay the principal amount in terms of the SC order dated 24.07.2015. Accordingly, Discoms have paid Rs.67.15cr. GEL filed an application for modification of order dated 24.07.2015 to replace BG with corporate guarantee of parent company, GIL. The SC modified the said order vide order dated 14.09.2021 and directed GEL to furnish a corporate guarantee of its parent company i.e. GIL instead of extending the aforementioned bank guarantee. Further, GEL also filed an application claiming outstanding interest claim of Rs. 116.93 Crs and reimbursement of bank charges of Rs. 12.64 Crs paid towards BG from Disocms. The Civil Appeals were listed for hearing on 30.03.2022, wherein after hearing arguments for Discoms, Government of Karnataka and GEL, Supreme Court held that Supreme Court do not find any substantial question of law in aforesaid and accordingly appeals were dismissed. In view of the Supreme Court Order dated 30.03.2022, GEL is entitled to interest amount due from Discoms. GEL has filed the Application before Supreme Court seeking consequential directions for payment of outstanding amounts pursuant to the Supreme Court Order dated 30.03.2022 which remain unpaid despite the dismissal order GEL Filed application for remaining amount (claim 1 - Rs. 35.39 Cr and claim 2 of Rs. 77.02 Cr. Supreme Court issued notice in the matter on 22.10.2022.

Replies and rejoinders are filed in the matter and the SC vide its order 28.11.2023 directed the GEL to approach the concerned authority for claiming the interest amount. Accordingly, GEL has filed execution petition no. 5 of 2024 before APTEL which was allowed and APTEL directed KERC to compute the amount. GEL has filed petition before KERC and BESCOM has admitted the amount to the tune of Rs. 44.23 Cr which KERC has directed vide order dated 03.06.2025 to pay the admitted amount to GEL on or before 17.06.2025. BESCOM has already paid Rs. 37.4 Cr. and BESCOM will pay the balance amount of Rs. 6.7 Cr. in 3 instalments.

3. BPCL had raised an alleged arbitral dispute against GEL by invoking liquidated damages clause given in FSA, if GEL fails to off take minimum quantity of fuel (AGQ). Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted on directions of Karnataka High Court. BPCL filed its statement of claim for Rs.272.63crs with interest@15%p.a. before the Tribunal and GEL also filed a statement of defence and its counter claim against BPCL for Rs. 35.96 crs with interest @18%p.a. Cross examination & re-examination of GEL's and BPCL's witnesses was completed in full and both the parties argued the matter before the tribunal. On 21.08.2016, Tribunal passed the award directing BPCL to pay Rs. 32.21 crores to GEL towards its Counter Claim and rejected BPCL's claim of Rs. 272 crores. BPCL had filed an appeal under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 bearing no. MFA 1736 of 2018 before the Karnataka High Court challenging the order dated 13 December 2017 passed by the Ld. Additional City Civil Judge. The Hon'ble Court vide its order dated 25.04.2018, ordered stay of the Award dated 21.08.2016 subject to BPCL depositing 50% of the Award amount. Accordingly, BPCL has deposited 50% of the Award amount before the Hon'ble Court. GEL filed an IA and prayed for early hearing and offered land documents as security instead of BG.

*Current Status*:

Matter was listed for hearing on 21.11.2019 and on the said date the Court permitted GEL to withdraw a sum of Rs.16,10,85,640/which has been deposited by the BPCL before the Court. The government bought Vivad se Vishwas II( Contractual Dispute Scheme) 80% of the award amount plus 6% interest which is around Rs. 16 cr which is likely to be finalized in April'23.
The matter is currently pending before the Court and the next date is 18.08.2025.

**WP 351 of 2025 in Delhi High Court (BPCL Matter):**
We have also filed a Writ Petition before the Hon’ble Delhi High Court, praying, inter alia, that Vivad Se Vishwas II (Contractual Disputes) Scheme be implemented in letter and spirit based on a judgment of the Hon’ble Delhi High Court. Notice has been issued and the next date is 11.11.2025.

4. GAIL challenged PNGRB (Development of Model GTA) Guidelines 2012 as contrary to PNGRB Act 2006 in a Writ Petition No. 3698/2013 before Delhi High Court. GVPGL & GEL impleaded itself as respondents in Writ Petition. Delhi HC vide its order dated 11.09.2014 declared that the benefits provided by PNGRB should be by way of regulations and not by way of guidelines. Tata Power and Lanco have challenged the order of Delhi HC before SC by filing SLP bearing No. 31434/2014 and 5132/2015 where GEL and GVPGL are respondents. SC has passed an order on 21.11.2014 directing to PNGRB to hear the complaint but not to pass the final order till the matter is decided by SC. The Hon’ble SC has already dismissed the appeal vide order dated 19.03.2025. Post SC order GAIL has encashed LC for an amount of Rs. 22.70 Lakhs and further issued a demand notice dated 21.07.2025 for the payment of interest amount to the tune of Rs. 6.74 Cr. GVPGL has replied to the demand notice on 04.08.2025.

5. The APCPDCL has filed an appeal bearing Writ Appeal No. 1386 of 2013 before the AP High court against GEL and others challenging Order dated June 3, 2013 passed in W.P. No. 4163/2013, wherein AP HC had allowed appeal filed by GEL and GETL and struck down impugned letters of discoms seeking:

a) To revise tariff and recover amount already paid GETL at Rs. 4.94 tariff (arrived after tender process & below ceiling price determined by APERC of Rs. 5.50).

b) Sought to recover differential amount paid (4.94 - 3.10) i.e. Rs. 1.84 (basis tariff of Rs. 3.10 of IIPs using subsidize gas)

c) To enter into long term PPA or gas will be diverted to GVPGL.

After GETL & GEL appeal is allowed AP Discoms have paid Rs. 8,61,79,493/- (8.61 Cr.) to GETL on 26.12.2013. Payment of Rs. 8.61 Cr was subject to outcome of AP DIscoms Writ Appeal No. 4163/2013. Arguments were heard in the matter on 21.12.2022 wherein matter was reserved for orders. The matter was heard and the Hon'ble AP High Court Division Bench dismissed the appeal filed by AP Discom on 21.12.2023.

6. C.A. 3894 of 2011 - State Government of Karnataka (GoK) had issued direction dated 30.12.2008 in exercise of powers under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Act asking all the generators in the State, which included the GMR Energy Ltd (GEL), to supply all its exportable power to the State grid for withdrawal by the distribution companies in the State. GEL had filed a Writ Petition being WP No. 590-591 of 2009 against GoK directions 30.12.2008 before Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka vide its Order dated 26.03.2010 upheld the directions of the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 11. Ministry of Power has preferred a Special Leave Petition being SLP No. 13660 - 013661 of 2010 against Karnataka High Court Order dated 26.03.2010 before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Pursuant to filing of the SLP, SC vide its order dated 22.03.2013 has disposed of the similar matter challenging Karnataka High Court Order dated 26.03.2010 and granted GEL liberty to approach KERC under Section 11(2) of Electricity Act, 2003 seeking appropriate relief.

Petition/Civil Appeal is currently pending and next date of hearing is not notified yet. Further, steps are being taken by GEL for disposal of the SLP as same has become infructuous in terms of the Supreme Court order 22.03.2013 in Civil Appeal 3882 of 2012

**Current Status**: - the appeal filed by BESCOM dismissed by SC vide order dated 30.03.2022 and SLP 13660 of 2010 filed by the MoP disposed off vide order dated 16.08.2023.

7. MSEDCL had filed a petition (Case No. 111 of 2017) before Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission, stating that generators (MSEDCL along with GWEL impleaded GEL as a party to the proceeding) are misusing the flexibility of achieving normative availability on a contract year basis and are indulging into own advantage.

MERC vide its order dated 02.05.2018, disposed of the petition and held that PPA entered under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 on the basis of Competitive Bidding Guidelines notified by Government of India would not be subject to amendments, if any, in the MYT regulations without the consent of the generators.

On 15.06.2018, MSEDCL filed a petition for review (on 15.06.2018) of the order dated 02.05.2018 vide case no. 186 of 2018. MERC vide its order dated 24.10.2018 modified its earlier order dated 02.05.2018 and held that it has regulatory jurisdiction for making amendments in section 63 PPAs regarding availability, MERC also directed adjustment of availability at the end of each trimester of the year as against the provisions of the Competitive Bidding guidelines providing for recovery of full fixed charges at normative availability on a contract year basis generating stations were impleaded.

JSW Energy has filed an Appeal before APTEL being Appeal No. 375 of 2018 against the MERC Order dated 24.10.2018 passed by MERC. Appeal was admitted and notice was issued on 17.12.2018.

Status - Interim order was ordered to be continued till next date of hearing. Matter is pending.

8. Rattan India Power Ltd has also filed an Appeal against MERC Order dated 24.10.2018 before APTEL (DFR 711 of 2019). Appeal was admitted and notice was issued on 17.12.2018.

   Status - APTEL vide its judgement dated 08.05.2025 has allowed the Surface Transport and Crushing Charges by distinguishing the GWEL SC judgment.

9. GWEL has also filed an Appeal against MERC Order dated 24.10.2018 before APTEL (DFR 143/2019).

   Status - APTEL vide order dated 16.04.2019 stayed the operation of the MERC order dated 24.10.2018. MSEDCL directed to inform APTEL on the aspect of applicability of the said MERC Order on GWEL, which is Interstate Generating station and is regulated by CERC and not MERC. Matter is pending.

10. On 18.07.2020 GE Energy Parts, Inc., GE Packaged Power, LLC and General Electric International Inc. ("GE") approached International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) by filling Emergency Application under ICC Arbitration Rules against GEL alleging GEL has defaulted in payment of USD 2.15 Million under the Settlement Agreements and have sought following urgent relief under Emergency Application:

    An Order for restraining GEL from Selling Power Barge

    a) Letter of Credit/Security in favour of GE for an amount of USD 2.15 Million

    b) Escrow Account in favour GE which is subject to the directions and controlled by Emergency Arbitrator.

    c) GEL to submit on Affidavit disclosing current details of Barge.

GEL was not able to make payment as per payment schedule agreed under MoS as dues were old for more than 3 years and required statutory mandatory RBI approval for payment of dues to GE (foreign entity). GEL had applied for RBI Approval through Authorise Dealer and same is pending with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for approval. Further, the creation of any security in favour of a foreign entity requires prior mandatory approval from RBI and it would breach mandatory Indian law to provide the same without RBI permission. EA vide its Order dated 03.08.2020 held as follows:-

- GEL will pay to GE the sum of USD 20,000 towards costs of the Emergency Arbitration Proceedings and 50% cost of hearing and transcript in the sum notified by GE.

- EA has jurisdiction to adjudicate upon one contract i.e. Contract b/w GEL and GE Parts, INC (0.89 USD Mn -Old contract - Indian Law governed).

- Subject to opening of LC or payment to GE or subsequent order by arbitral tribunal, GEL not to remove/encumber/dissipate/deal with/ diminish the value of any asset whether own name / or not/ directly controlled / indirectly controlled upto a value of USD 0.891 Mn till 4th December 2020.

- GEL to provide irrevocable LC to GE for a value of USD 0.89 Mn or irrevocable instruction by or to an internationally reputed first-class bank acceptable to GE with a global credit rating of A.

Current Status

In terms of directions by EA, GEL has already paid GE USD 0.89 Mn on 28.12.2021 Arbitral Tribunal was constituted in the month of January, 2021. Parties have agreed to settle the matter amicably and therefore Arbitral Tribunal has suspended the hearing until 30 April 2022. GEL has remitted the remaining claimed amount of USD 1.6 Million in the month of April, 2022 post receipt of RBI approval. International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce extended the time limit for rendering the final award until 30 April 2023.

<u>The matter stands settled, as we have paid the entire settled amount on 21st November 2023 post receipt of the RBI approval. Based on that, the consent order has been passed on 17.07.2024.</u>

11. OA No. 160/2020 - Mr. E.A.S Sharma along with K.M. Rao (Applicants) have filed Original Application before NGT, South Zone, Chennai alleging violation of conditions of the CRZ Clearance as well as Environmental Clearance granted by the MoEFCC to East Coastal Concession Pvt. Ltd (ECPL) alleged for dredging in the GEL/ECPL Plant opposite to Coast Guard office, Kakinada. Applicants have not made GEL as party to the proceedings. NGT vide its Order dated 27.08.2020 had constituted an expert committee to go into the allegations and submit a factual as well as action taken report, if there is any violation found. GEL had filed an impleadment application on 18.11.2020 for impleadment of GEL as a party to the matter before NGT, South Zone, Chennai. NGT vide its Order dated 27.09.2022 disposed of the Petition and held that Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board & GEL are jointly and severally liable for the damage caused to the mangroves and mudflats in that area and they are liable to pay environmental compensation to be assessed by the Committee appointed by NGT and mangroves maintenance for a period of five years will have to be undertaken by the GEL under the supervision

of the Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board in whose possession the land is now and the Forest Department. Currently, Committee is yet to be formed as per NGT Order and inspect the site. GEL to demonstrate bonafide efforts and work undertaken by GEL for restoration of mangroves due to which mangroves are growing well and in fact better than earlier as whole area is covered in mangroves now. Compensation cannot be ascertained or determined at this stage.

***Matters filed by GEL***

***Civil Proceedings***

1. A writ petition bearing W.P. No. 10198/2012 has been filed by GEL against Government of Andhra Pradesh and Chief Electrical Inspectorate to Government of Andhra Pradesh before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. GEL has sought for quashing the demand notices by the respondent stating that GEL is liable to pay electricity duty (to the tune of Rs. 11.06 cr.) under the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1939 on the sale of energy made to the trading licensees. The matter is pending for hearing before the Court. The arguments on behalf of petitioner are concluded on 11.08.2025. The matter is part heard, it is listed for 13.08.2025 for respondent's arguments.

2. A complaint bearing No. F. No./Legal/32 has been filed by GEL against GAIL (India) Limited, the respondent, before the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board. The contention of GEL is that the respondent raised illegal invoices in contravention of the gas transmission agreement. The gas transmission agreement contained provisions permitting the respondent to impose ship-or-pay charges on GEL in case of failure to supply gas, and the respondent invoked the same to raise invoices amounting to Rs 8.02 million dated November 30, 2012 and Rs 8.73 million dated December 31, 2012. Payment under protest was made by GEL for both invoices, along with payment of Rs 63.78 million on account of shipor-pay charges from February 2011 till November 2012. The contention of GEL is that the shortage in supply was caused due to force majeure reasons. GEL has prayed for the invoices to be set aside and quashed and the charges paid thereunder to be refunded. An interim order was passed by the Board on April 12, 2013 directing the respondent not to take any coercive or precipitate steps to enforce payment for invoices which are raised and outstanding after November 15, 2012 and directing GEL to maintain the value of its letter of credit equivalent to the outstanding invoices. As the SC has passed an order on 21.11.2014 directing to PNGRB to hear the complaint but not to pass the final order till the matter is decided by Supreme Court. On 22.09.2022, PNGRB directed parties to file comparative compilation/list of dates in the matter and listed the matter for 11.05.2023 for further consideration. The matter was listed before PNGRB Board on 05.08.2025, the parties apprised the board that the Hon'ble SC vide its order dated 19.03.2025 dismissed the appeal filed by Tata Power and Lanco hence this complaint has become infructuous.

3. Earlier, a Writ Petition bearing W.P. No. 4163/2013 was filed by GEL and GETL against the Central Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh and others before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. GEL challenged the twin directions of the Central Andhra Pradesh Distribution Company whereby GEL was asked to convey its concurrence (a) to recover the differential amount of unit rate paid under the short term power purchase agreement (letter of intent) from the bench mark unit rate paid to the new independent power producers, under long term power purchase agreements for the power supplied by GEL from June 1, 2012; (b) for amendment of the letter of intent to agree for a much lower tariff than the unit rate paid to certain other independent power producers, for the supply of power. On June 3, 2013 the Court passed order quashing the arbitrary impugned directions. GETL/ GEL has filed a Writ Petition bearing No. W.P. 33233/2013 seeking payment of outstanding amount of Rs. 94.60 million with surcharge at the rate of Rs. 1.25 million

(which amount was withheld by APDISCOMS during pendency of the W.P. No. 4163 of 2013). GETL received an amount of Rs. 86.18 million from AP Discoms towards part payment of total amount due under the purchase order / LOI which is the subject matter under Writ Petition filed by GEL.

4. In August 2013, while considering civil appeals arising out of special leave petitions filed before the Supreme Court of India regarding the impact of hydroelectric power projects being developed on Alaknanda and Bhagirathi river basins, the Supreme Court of India issued directions to the MoEF to form an expert body for assessing if the under-construction or operational hydroelectric power projects have resulted in environmental degradation and whether such degradation contributed to the occurrence of the floods which occurred in the State of Uttarakhand in June 2013. The Supreme Court of India further directed MoEF to examine the report issued by Wildlife Institute of India on 24 on-going hydroelectric power projects on the biodiversity of the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda rivers (which includes Alaknanda Power Project). Given that the expert body submitted two conflicting reports, the MoEF sought permission from the Supreme Court of India to constitute another committee to examine the aforesaid issue. The Supreme Court of India issued directions vide its order dated May 7, 2014 to MoEF to provide valid reasons for constituting another committee and also imposed a stay on further construction of 24 power projects until further orders. GEL filed a petition for impleadment dated November 3, 2014 before the Supreme Court of India praying to be impleaded as a party to the said civil appeals which was allowed by the Supreme Court of India by its order dated November 5, 2014. The Supreme Court of India has directed the MoEF and State of Uttarakhand to file affidavits about their stand on these projects. We have filed an application in February, 2020 to allow our project. MoEF has filed a detailed affidavit on August 17, 2021 stating that the other Ministries (Ministry of Power; Ministry of Water and Ministry of Jal Shakti) are in consensus and has recommended 7 hydro projects which are currently under construction but the said affidavit is silent about the GMR Alaknanda Hydro Project. GEL filed an application on February 19, 2022 seeking permission of Supreme Court to allow the implementation of the project in accordance with recommendations of Expert Body-II appointed as per orders of Supreme Court itself (Alaknanda HEP stands recommended). The matter is currently pending before the Supreme Court of India. GEL have filed a fresh application for claiming the reimbursement of the expenses incurred to the tune of Rs. 1003 crores (approximately) and return of BG of Rs 18 Cr plus expenses incurred including interest for renewal of BG from time to time on which notice has been issued. The next date is yet to be notified before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

5. Writ Petition filed by GVPGL before Delhi High Court (DHC) along with GEL against MoPNG, MoP & ONGC, challenging the conduct of the ministries in not providing the assured quantum of gas to GVPGL and seeking supply of 1.64 MMSCMD of natural gas from ONGC fields in the KG Basin on firm basis. Constitutional validity of MoPNG Notification dated 21 March 2016, has also been challenged. GVPGL also sought stay against any further allocation / supply to new consumers through action / tender or otherwise till existing allocations are not met. Matter is pending before DHC and listed for further hearing on 09.09.2025.

6. Association of Power Producers along with GEL and Others have filed an Appeal before APTEL challenging the Suo-Motu Order dated 13.08.2021 passed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission in Petition No. 06/SM/2021. CERC formulated a mechanism to determine Compensation on account of installation of Emission Control System by the generating companies in compliance with the Revised Emission Standards issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India vide Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015 on 07.12.2015 in respect of the

Thermal Generating stations whose tariff is determined through competitive bidding under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Matter is currently pending before APTEL.

7. A writ petition bearing W.P. No. 10198/2012 has been filed by GEL against Government of Andhra Pradesh and Chief Electrical Inspectorate to Government of Andhra Pradesh before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. GEL has sought for quashing the demand notices by the respondent stating that GEL is liable to pay electricity duty (to the tune of Rs. 11.06 cr.) under the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1939 on the sale of energy made to the trading licensees. The matter is pending for hearing before the Court listed for 11.08.2025.

**TAX MATTERS-GEL:**

| LAW UNDER WHICH LITIGATION INITIATED | LITIGATION INITIATED BY | LITIGATION INITIATED AGAINST | CASE NUMBER | DISPUTED AMOUNT /REFUND | INTEREST(CR) | PENALTY(CR) | TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM INVOLVED | BRIEF SUMMARY | FORUM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goods & Service Tax | GMR Energy Limited | Assistant Commissioner ( FAC) State Tax | WP 12608/2023 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Writ has been filed against the recovery Letter against the matter which is sub-judice in Andhra Pradesh High Court | Andhra Pradesh High Court |
| Excise | GMR Energy Limited | Commissioner, Central Excise | E/87745/2013 | 4,79,78,776 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 47978776 | GEL has filed Iind Appeal before CESTAT against rejection of Refund of Excess Duty Paid | CESTAT |
| Goods & Service Tax | GMR Energy Limited | Assistant Commissioner ( FAC) State Tax | WP 9078/2023 | 4,11,52,991 | Not Quantified | Not Quantified | 41152991 | GEL has filed Writ against the rejection of Refund claim against export of services on the grournd that it does not qualify as export of services | Andhra Pradesh High Court |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goods & Service Tax | GMR Energy Limited | Deputy Commissioner (ST), Assistant Commissioner (FAC) State Tax, Assistant Commissioner State Tax , Commissioner State Tax GST Refunds, Chief Commissioner of State Tax | W.P.No. 7796 of 2024 | 6,11,20,616 | Not \Quantified | Not Quantified | 61120616 | GEL has filed Writ against Audit Proceedings for the period which is already covered in earlier audit proceedings | Andhra Pradesh High Court |

1. GEL has received a Show cause notice from Assistant Commissioner of State Tax – Kakinada Port Circle for FY 2022-23, alleging that the company has not paid GST under reverse charge on a specific invoice. Notice has been replied and order is awaited in the matter.

2. GEL has received a Pre SCN intimation from State Tax officer – Chandrapur Maharashtra for FY 2021-22, alleging that excess availment of ITC in GSTR 3B in comparison of GSTR 2B of Rs.29,89,000 , submission is due by end of Aug 2025.

3. GEL is involved in 3 cases of direct taxation proceedings involving a total tax demand of ₹ NIL crores which relates to AY 2017-18, AY 2020-21 and AY 2022-23, created due to Disallowance of indemnity given to Associate Enterprises, Disallowance pursuance to section 143(1)(a), business loss against which GEL is in appeal before the CIT(A).

**4.** GEL is also involved in 1 case of TDS direct taxation proceedings involving a total demand of Rs. 4,57,448/- crores (against which ₹ 1 lacs has been paid) against which GEL is in appeal before the CIT(A).

## ANNEXURE E

## DETAILS OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE ISSUER

**1. Contingent liabilities not provided for:**

| | Particulars | March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department) * | **64.29** |
| (ii) | In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (a), (b) and (c) below]# | **67.13** |
| (iii) | In respect of property tax matter [refer note (d) below] | **-** |
| (iv) | In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (e) and (f) below] | **-** |

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 187.33 crores (March 31, 2024: Rs. 80.30 crores).

# Matters disputed with respect to item (ii) (b), pertains to various miscellaneous cases hence the amount has not been disclosed dispute wise separately.

a) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Company has replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (Adj.), Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Company had filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of DIAL setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department had filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of DIAL. DIAL has filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 54.31 crores has been disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2025. Further, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these standalone financial statements.

b) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein DIAL has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by DIAL and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. DIAL initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability were contested by the such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making DIAL as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on DIAL in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

c) The GST department has issued Show Cause Notice (SCN) u/s 73 of the CGST Act, 2017, with reference number ZD0709230249437 dated September 23, 2023, for the tax period July 2017 to March 2018 alleging the tax demand amounting Rs. 57.75 crores pertaining to goods and services tax with an equal amount of interest. The demand has been raised in relation to (1) short payment of tax on output tax liability (2) excess ITC claimed basis reconciliation with table 8A of GSTR-9 (3) non-reversal of ITC under rule 42 and (4) claim of ineligible credit blocked under section 17(5) etc. The demand raised is system driven without looking into the actuals facts of each point raised. SCN does not contain any invoice wise detail while alleging the wrong claim of ITC or short payment of output tax. The SCN also carries various irregularities such as it has been issued without signature, no prior intimation regarding the issuance of the SCN has been provided neither through electronic means (i.e., email/ SMS) nor through physical correspondence and prescribed limit to issue SCN by a proper authorised officer seems to have not been followed. Basis the above, the Company is of view that SCN is vague and will not sustain.

   The Company had filed its reply to SCN by November 18, 2023, the assessing officer has passed order on December 15, 2023 contemplating final demand of Rs. 1.09 crores (included interest and penalty) which is included in contingent liability above.

   The Company has filed appeal against the order.

d) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs. 9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Company had made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and notice of demand dated November 1, 019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores.

   The Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

   The Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Company, upon the Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

   However, despite many representations made by the Company and ignoring all contentions of the Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Company till next hearing. During the pendency of writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 2,599.46 crores for the triennial financial years 2019-20 to 2021-22 after considering amount paid by the Company.
   The hearing in the matter was concluded on August 9, 2023 and order has been pronounced. To put a quietus to the issue and in the interest of justice as well as to achieve parity and uniformity to the property tax being levied by MCD, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has set aside the previous assessments and ordered that fresh assessments

shall be done and property tax shall be levied as per Section 73(b) of the Cantonments Act, 2006 by DCB on 1,438.2017 acres of land of the airport within 30 days of the order.

The Company had received the assessment order for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2023 towards property tax for Rs. 73.56 crores (after considering amount paid for Rs. 17.31 crores) on February 1, 2024 and for the financial year ended March 31, 2007 to financial year ended March 31, 2016 towards property tax for Rs. 55.58 crores on April 18, 2024 from DCB. DCB has not allowed the rebate of 25% which was provided in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

The Company has made the payment of Rs. 50.85 crores against assessment order dated February 1, 2024 and Rs. 41.68 crores against assessment order dated April 18, 2024 after considering rebate of 25% as directed in the final order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The company had filed an application in Hon'ble Delhi High Court for directing DCB to provide Rs. 60.43 crores rebate as pronounced in its order dated August 9, 2023. The Company has provided the additional amount of Rs. 102.08 crores for the property tax for the period FY 2006-07 to 2022-23 as an "Exceptional item" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024. The matter was heard on May 10, 2024 and matter has been disposed off as DCB has agreed to provide the rebate.

e) DIAL issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from the month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI about the impact of Covid-19 on the Delhi International Airport and expressed its inability to perform its certain obligations under OMDA and thereby requested for excusal from payment of MAF on account of the same. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to DIAL. Consequently, DIAL was entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee in accordance with OMDA, as notified to AAI. However, AAI had not agreed to such entitlement of DIAL under OMDA. This had resulted in dispute between DIAL and AAI and for the settlement of which, DIAL had invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, DIAL again requested to AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, DIAL approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of DIAL, against AAI and ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank). The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,

- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and DIAL can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by DIAL and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were concluded in March 2023.

Before the DIAL's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI had preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Delhi High Court, these proceedings were subsequently dismissed/disposed off in view of the settlement arrived at between the DIAL and AAI.

Basis legal opinion obtained, DIAL was entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it was not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time DIAL achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, DIAL also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of DIAL had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which DIAL had already protested, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount was sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, DIAL had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year ended March 31, 2021.

As an interim arrangement, the Parties (DIAL and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, had entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, DIAL is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both DIAL and AAI have filed copy of the settlement agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble Delhi High Court and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement was entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the then pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

The Arbitral Tribunal on January 06, 2024 (corrected on January 16, 2024) has pronounced the award dated December 21, 2023. As per the award, the Company is excused from making payment of Annual Fee to AAI from March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022.

AAI has filed Petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award on April 05, 2024 in Honourable Delhi High Court. The hearing in matter was held on April 29, 2024, wherein the Court has granted stay on the arbitration award subject to AAI depositing amount of Rs. 471.04 core payable to the Company as per award within three weeks in the Court which AAI has deposited Rs. 471.04 crores in court on May 15, 2024. The argument in the matter was concluded on January 23, 2025. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgment dated March 07, 2025 has upheld the Arbitral Award and dismissed the petition of AAI. AAI has filed an appeal against order dated March 7, 2025 with Divisional Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, the hearing in matter is scheduled on July 16, 2025.

Basis the elaborate findings by Arbitral Tribunal on the claims of the Company, the legal assessment of the petition filed by AAI and deposit of Rs. 471.04 crores made by AAI with the Hon'ble court, the management believes that Company has a strong case in its favour to succeed in maintaining the relief granted by arbitral tribunal on the excuse from payment of MAF during the period March 19, 2020 till February 28, 2022 and the corresponding extension of the term of OMDA. Accordingly, the Company has reversed the provision against advance created for Rs. 446.21 crores in the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and presented it as under "Exceptional items" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

Further, AAI has raised the invoice towards MAF of March 2022 on May 01, 2024 and requested payment along with interest. The Company has paid MAF and interest to AAI on May 06, 2024. Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 156.81 crores for MAF of March 2022 and Rs. 8.03 crores for interest till March 31, 2024 has been provided for by the Company under "Exceptional items" during the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

f) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010- 15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that, no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these standalone financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the Company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though the Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 3 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in DIAL's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during financial year ended March 31, 2022.

**In addition to above following are the other matters:**

g) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Company and the matter is now listed on May 26, 2025.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these standalone financial statements.

h) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Company, the Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on May 26, 2025.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in the books of accounts.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in DIAL's favour, DIAL will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

i) The Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI had filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter has been adjourned for next hearing on September 3, 2025.

## ANNEXURE F

## DETAILS OF OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ISSUER

| S. No. | NAME OF DIRECTOR | NAME OF COMPANIES IN WHICH DIRECTORSHIP HELD |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | GMR Power and Urban Infra Ltd. |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Varalakshmi Foundation |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | AMG Healthcare Destination Private Limited |
| | | Parampara Family Business Institute |
| | | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| | | GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Energy Limited |
| | | GMRIT Foundation (Section 8 Company) |
| 2 | Mr. GBS Raju | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | GMR Varalakshmi Foundation |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GBS Holdings Private Limited |
| | | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| | | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | | GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited |
| | | Varalakshmi Sports Private Limited |
| | | GMRIT Foundation (Section 8 Company) |
| 3 | Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Varalakshmi Foundation |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GKR Holdings Private Limited |
| | | JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited |
| | | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited |
| | | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| | | GMR Technologies Private Limited |
| | | GMR Energy Limited |
| | | GMR Sports Venture Private Limited |
| | | GMR Visakhapatnam International Airports Limited |
| | | GMRIT Foundation |
| 4. | Mr. Srinivas Bommidala | Bommidala Exports Private Limited |
| | | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | GMR Power and Urban Infra Ltd |
| | | GMR Varalakshmi Foundation |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | | BSR Holdings Private Limited |
| | | AMG Healthcare Destination Private Limited |
| | | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Enterprises Private Limited |
| | | GMR Energy Limited |
| | | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited |

| S. No. | Name of Director | Name of companies in which directorship held |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | Heraklion Crete International Airport Societe Anonymes |
| | | Varalakshmi Sports Private Limited |
| | | GMRIT Foundation (Section 8 Company) |
| 5. | Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Airports Limited (Formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| | | GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited |
| 6. | Mr. Narayana Rao Kada | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | Geokno India Private Limited |
| 7. | Ms. Rubina Ali | Mumbai International Airport Limited |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | Hotel Corporation of India Limited |
| 8. | Mr. Pankaj Malhotra | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | Mumbai International Airport Limited |
| 9. | Dr. Srinivas Hanumankar | AAI Cargo Logistics and Allied Services Company Limited (AAICLAS) |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | Deoghar Airport Limited |
| 10. | Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited |
| | | |
| | | Automotive Axles Limited |
| | | Everest Industries Limited |
| | | Alicon Castalloy Limited |
| | | Courses5 Intelligence Limited |
| | | Mahindra Holdings Limited |
| 11. | Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | Coastal Corporation Limited |
| | | Patel Engineering Limited |
| | | Vizag Profiles Private Limited |
| | | GMR Energy Trading Limited |
| | | Visakha Pharmacity Limited [formerly Ramky Pharma City (India) Limited] |
| | | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited |
| | | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| 12. | Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | Sobha Limited |
| | | Linde India Limited |
| | | Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited |
| | | Gigleji Teknet Private Limited |
| 13. | Mr. Mundayat Ramachandran | GMR Airports Limited (formerly GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) |
| | | IDFC Foundation |
| | | GMR Warora Energy Limited |
| | | |
| | | Kochi International Foundation |
| | | Sanmarg Projects Private Limited |
| | | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |

| S. No. | NAME OF DIRECTOR | NAME OF COMPANIES IN WHICH DIRECTORSHIP HELD |
|---|---|---|
| | | GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited |
| | | Cochin Smart Mission Limited |
| | | GMR Energy Limited |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| 14. | Mr. Matthias Engler (Additional Director) | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | Fraport Asia Ltd. |
| | | Pantares Tradeport Asia Ltd. |
| | | Tradeport Hong Kong Ltd. |
| | | |
| 15. | Mr. Regis Lacote | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| 16. | Mr. Fabien Lawson | GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited |
| | | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Airport Developers Limited |
| 17. | Mr. Pierre-Etienne Mathély | Delhi International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Goa International Airport Limited |
| | | GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited |

## ANNEXURE G

## DETAILS OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BOARD AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ISSUER

(*as enclosed separately*)

DELHI INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

GMR

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(Formerly known as Delhi International Airport (P) Limited)

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CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED AT ITS 111th BOARD MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, MAY 22, 2025 AT 02:00 P.M. (IST) AT HOTEL ANDAZ, AEROCITY, NEW DELHI-110037

TO CONSIDER AND APPROVE THE WHOLE/ PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (NCDS – 2027) OF INR 1000 CRORE AND RAISING OF FUNDS TO THE EXTENT OF REDEMPTION MADE, BY WAY OF VARIOUS FUND-RAISING OPTIONS

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rules thereunder, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending) Regulations, 2018, as amended, and the circulars, directions and notifications issued thereunder by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") including any other applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines (including any amendment thereto or re-enactment thereof) and such other approvals as may be required from any governmental, statutory or regulatory authority in India or overseas and in accordance with the enabling provisions in the constitutional documents of the Company, approval of the Board be and is hereby accorded for the whole or partial redemption/repurchase of the 2027 Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1,000,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Thousand crores only) issued by the Company ("NCDs 2027"), due for repayment in June 2027, at par and as per the process prescribed under the Debenture Trust Deed dated June 20, 2022, including repayment against such NCDs and do all such acts, deeds and things as maybe required in the process of such redemption of NCDs 2027 and to give effect to this transaction. [Hereinafter "Transaction 1"].

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the approval of the members by way of a special resolution in terms of Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 23, 42, 71, 179 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and rules made thereunder, including Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 (the "PAS Rules") and Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (the "Debenture Rules"), as amended from time to time, SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (the "NCS Regulations"), SEBI (Debenture Trustees) Regulations, 1993 and the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") including any modifications and amendments thereto, and applicable provisions of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the company, subject to the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended and its rules and regulations, the prevailing guidelines of Reserve Bank of India in relation to raising of external commercial borrowings and such other approvals, permissions and sanctions as may be necessary and subject to such conditions and modifications as may be prescribed in granting of such approvals, consent of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Delhi International Airport Limited ("DIAL/ Company") be and is hereby accorded to the Company to raise the amount maximum up to ₹ 1000,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Thousand crore only) in one or more tranches to the whole or partial redemption/repurchase of the 2027 Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1000,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Thousand crore only) by way of following fund raising options [Hereinafter referred to as "Transaction 2"]:

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a. Project Finance/Term Loan/ECB from Banks/Financial Institutions; and/or
b. Issue of Bonds/ Debentures including Non - Convertible Debentures on a private placement basis in dematerialized form (Listed/ Unlisted/Secured/Unsecured) in Domestic Capital Market in one or more tranches including by way of inclusion of a green shoe option (if required); and/or
c. Issue of Foreign Currency Bonds (Listed or unlisted) in International Capital Market in one or more tranches; and/or
d. Funding from the Multilateral Financial Institutions – Domestic and/or International like Asian Development Bank, IFC, AIIB, any other Financial Institution etc., and International Banks; and/or
e. Any other Funding options/structures based on the various new initiatives/schemes launched by the Government/Reserve Bank of India etc.; and/ or
f. Any combination of the above.

[Transaction 1 and Transaction 2 are hereinafter collectively referred to as "Transaction"]

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 179 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and any other applicable laws and regulations (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), if any, a Sub-Committee of the Board, namely the 'Board Sub-Committee for refinancing of 2027 NCDs' ("Board Sub-Committee"), be and is hereby constituted for the purpose of this Transaction, with the following Directors as its members and the quorum for the Board Sub-Committee shall be minimum two (2) Members:

(i) Ms. Rubina Ali – Director.
(ii) Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao – Independent Director.
(iii) Mr. Regis Lacote – Director.
(iv) Mr. Kada Narayana Rao – Whole Time Director.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 179 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and any other applicable laws and regulations (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), if any, the Board Sub-Committee be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be deemed necessary or expedient in connection with the Transaction, including but not limited to the following:

i. Identify investors as required under applicable provisions of Companies Act 2013 including QIB Investors, if any;

ii. approve or decide on, and finalize including amendment or modification to the terms and conditions applicable to the Transaction and create security interest in relation to the Transaction;

iii. negotiate, deliver and perform its obligations under the documents/ notices/ agreements for the Transaction on the terms and conditions specified thereunder and the transactions contemplated thereunder, including:

a) term sheet;
b) Debenture Trustee Agreement;
c) Debenture Trust Deed;
d) PPOL/ IM (including any General Information Document/ Key Information Document under the NCS Regulations) in respect of Debentures;

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e) Fee letters;
f) Memorandum of Hypothecation;
g) Accession agreement to the inter-creditor agreement;
h) Deed of accession to the security trustee agreement;
i) Listing agreement with BSE Limited (if applicable);
j) such other documents, deeds, notices, letters, agreements, power of attorneys, declarations, memorandums, indentures, indemnities (including without limitation in respect of stamp duty), undertakings, instruments and forms as may be required in relation to or in connection with the Transaction (including for creation of any security interest).

iv. negotiate, finalise, deliver any amendment, novation, supplements, extensions, restatements or make any other modification to the Transaction Documents as may be required, from time to time, in relation to or in connection with or pursuant to the Transaction Documents or to give effect to any transactions contemplated in the Transaction Documents;

v. undertake all such actions and compliances as may be necessary in accordance with the applicable law (including but not limited to the Listing Regulations, NCS Regulations, SEBI Operational Guidelines, Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI directives pertaining to the Electronic Book Mechanism and the related operational guidelines issued by the concerned electronic book provider, as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time, guidelines of the stock exchanges or any other applicable laws;

vi. negotiate, approve, finalize all necessary documents, instruments, agreements, deeds etc. and to do all such acts, deeds and matters, as may be necessary in relation to the Transaction, including providing intimations, obtaining approval, consent or waiver from the Company's lenders, and/or parties with whom the Company has entered into various commercial and other agreements, and/or any or all concerned government and regulatory authorities in India, obtaining the in-principle listing approval(s) and the final listing approval(s) from the applicable Stock Exchange(s) i.e. BSE Limited (Bombay Stock Exchange / BSE), and/or any other approvals, consents or waivers that may be required in connection with the Transaction (including in relation to creation of security over, inter-alia, the assets, receivables, assignment of rights under the project documents, insurance contracts, etc. for securing the obligations under the Transaction);

vii. appoint Arrangers, Underwriters, Anchors, Bankers, Book Runners, Advisors, Rating Agencies, Legal Counsels, Note Trustee / Bond Trustee / Security Trustee/ Debenture Trustee, Printers, Registrar and Transfer Agent, opening of separate bank Account / Escrow Bank Account, Auditors and / or Chartered Accountant(s) Firm(s) or any other person as an Intermediary / consultant / advisor, by whatever name called in relation to the Transaction, including the negotiation, discussion and finalization of scope of work, responsibilities, fees, Agreements or any other matter connected or incidental with the same;

viii. initiate the due diligence (either Legal, Commercial, Financial), appoint the credit rating agency and obtain credit rating, finalize the necessary structuring and Transaction Documents, resolve any legal issues;

ix. selection, creation and contribution to the Recovery Expense Fund (REF), if applicable;

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x. set up the debenture redemption reserve in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws, if applicable;

xi. opting for the Anchor Mechanism (not exceeding 30% of the base issue size), if required, and identifying the relevant anchor investor;

xii. identifying the amount to be included as base issue size and the green shoe option (if required and applicable), out of the total amount proposed to be raised by issuance and allotment of the NCDs, in compliance with the NCS Regulations;

xiii. undertake all such actions and compliances as may be necessary in accordance with the applicable law (including but not limited to the regulations, circulars and guidelines under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, regulations issued by SEBI, as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time, guidelines of the stock exchanges or any other applicable laws);

xiv. To create charge(s) over the assets of the Company in relation to the Transaction;

xv. generally do any other act and/or deed, to negotiate and execute any document(s), application(s), agreement(s), undertaking(s), deed(s), affidavits, declarations and certificates, and/or accept any alteration(s) or modification(s) as they may deem fit and proper and/or to giving such direction as it deems fit or as may be necessary or desirable with regard to the Transaction;

xvi. do all such acts, deeds, things as may be considered necessary for completing and executing the Transaction;

xvii. settle any question, difficulty or doubts that may arise with regard to the Transaction.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board Sub-Committee be and is hereby authorized to sub-delegate its powers to any person, as it may deem fit, in relation to the Transaction.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Company is authorized to create charge(s) over the assets of the Company in relation to the Transaction including but not limited to the following:

i. a first ranking *pari passu* charge of all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors, in each case, to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA;
ii. a first ranking *pari passu* charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Company in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements and the OMDA;
iii. a first ranking *pari passu* charge on all the operating revenues/receivables of the Company (excluding dues owed to AAI, airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement; and

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iv. a first ranking *pari passu* charge on all the Company's accounts (to the extent permitted under the OMDA) and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Company pursuant to the Security Documents and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts (excluding accounts being maintained in relation to the airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund, any other statutory dues and Escrow Account Agreement under the OMDA and all monies required to be credited/deposited into the debt service reserve accounts and major maintenance reserve account under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement held for the benefit of other secured creditors).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the common seal of the Company, if required, be affixed to the Transaction Documents and such other certificates and documents (including any modifications or amendments thereto) as may be required to be executed under the common seal of the Company in the presence of at least two directors and the secretary or some other person authorized by the Board in this behalf, in accordance with the articles of association of the Company and if necessary, the Company's common seal be taken out of the registered office of the Company beyond the city limits for execution of the aforesaid documents.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Mr. Abhishek Chawla, Company Secretary of the Company shall act as the Compliance Officer for the purpose of compliance with the SEBI regulations, Depository regulations, NSDL/ CDSL requirements, trust deed compliances or for any other purpose in relation to this Transaction."

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

For and on behalf of
Delhi International Airport Limited

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
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CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE MEMBERS OF DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED ("COMPANY"/"DIAL") AT ITS 19th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 2025 AT 03:00 P.M. (IST) AT REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY AT NEW UDAAN BHAWAN, OPPOSITE TERMINAL-3, INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW DELHI – 110037

ISSUE OF NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES, BONDS ON PRIVATE PLACEMENT BASIS.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 42, 71 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures Rules, 2014) and other applicable rules of the Act and as per the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations 2021 read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India's Master Circular for Issue and Listing of Non-convertible Securities, Securitized Debt Instruments, Security Receipts, Municipal Debt Securities and Commercial Paper dated May 22, 2024, as amended and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended and other applicable provisions of Act & rules made thereunder or any other applicable statue, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Notifications and Circulars (including any circulars, clarifications, statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force, if any), the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, subject to the applicable provisions of International Laws, Rules and Regulations in case of Foreign Issues/ Bonds/ Notes/ any other Debt Instrument by whatever name called and subject to such other approvals as may be required from regulatory authorities (either Domestic or Foreign, as applicable) from time to time, the consent of the Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board", which term shall be deemed to include any committee which the Board may have constituted or may hereinafter constitute to exercise one or more of its powers including the powers conferred hereunder) to offer, issue and allot Secured or Unsecured Non-convertible Debentures/ Bonds/ or any other form of Debt Securities or instrument by whatever name called (hereinafter referred as "Debt Securities"), either in domestic market or international market, in one or more tranches within the overall borrowing limits of the Company as approved by the Members from time to time on private placement basis, on such terms and conditions as the Board determine and consider proper and most beneficial to the Company including as to when the said 'Debt Securities' to be issued, the consideration for the issue, utilization of the issue proceeds and all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to file necessary forms or returns with the Registrar of Companies or the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and to do all such acts, deeds and things, as may be considered necessary or incidental thereto for giving effect to this resolution."

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

For and on behalf of
Delhi International Airport Limited

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

DELHI INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Delhi International Airport Limited
(Formerly known as Delhi International Airport (P) Limited)

GMR

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CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD SUB-COMMITTEE FOR REFINANCING OF 2027 NCDS OF DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED AT THEIR 1ST MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 2025 AT 05:30 P.M (IST) AT NEIL ARMSTRONG (BOARD ROOM), 3RD FLOOR, NEW UDAAN BHAWAN, OPPOSITE TERMINAL-3, INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW DELHI – 110 037.

TO CONSIDER AND APPROVE:

A. UNDERTAKING THE PROCESS FOR WHOLE/PARTIAL REDEMPTION NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (NCDS - 2027) OF ₹ 1000 CRORE (RUPEES ONE THOUSAND CRORE ONLY) ISSUED BY THE COMPANY ON JUNE 22, 2022.

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 179 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, read with the rules made thereunder, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending) Regulations, 2018, the Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instrument) Regulations, 2019, and the circulars, directions and notifications issued thereunder by the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**"), each as amended, and including any other applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines (including any amendment thereto or re-enactment thereof) and such other approvals as may be required from any governmental, statutory or regulatory authority in India or overseas and in accordance with the enabling provisions in the constitutional documents of the Company, read with the resolution passed by the board of directors of the Company ("**Board**") at their 111th meeting held on May 22, 2025, authorizing the '**Board Sub-Committee for refinancing of 2027 NCDs**' ("**Board Sub-Committee**")' to undertake *inter alia*, all such acts, deeds, things as may be considered necessary for completing and executing the whole/partial redemption of the Non-Convertible debentures of upto ₹ 1000,00,00,000 (Rupees One Thousand Crore only) issued by the Company to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) pursuant to the term of Debenture Trust Deed dated June 20, 2022 ["**NCDs - 2027**"] ("**Transaction 1**"), the approval of the Board Sub-Committee be and is hereby accorded for the whole/partial redemption of the Non-Convertible debentures upto ₹ 1000,00,00,000 (Rupees One Thousand Crore only), including but not limited to inviting the holders of the NCDs - 2027 to offer the NCDs – 2027 for redemption/ repurchase, its acceptance, finalization of pricing, repayment against such NCDs – 2027 and do all such acts, deeds and things as maybe required in the process of such redemption/ repurchase of NCDs - 2027 and to give effect to this Transaction 1, and the Board Sub-Committee be and hereby sub-delegates its powers to Mr. G.B.S. Raju - Managing Director, Mr. Kada Narayana Rao - Whole-time Director, Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao - Executive Director, Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Mr. GRK Babu - Chief Financial Officer (Airport Sector), Mr. Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer (DIAL), Mr. Ajay Kharbanda - Chief Legal Officer (Airport Sector), Mr. Dinesh Bhutani - Head - Project Finance & Accounts, Mr. Gaurav Mathur - Financial Controller, Mr. Vineet Jain - General Manager – Finance & Accounts and Mr. Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary (hereinafter referred to as " **Authorized Officers**"), and such Authorized Officers be and are hereby severally authorized to undertake all the deeds, matters and things as may be deemed necessary or expedient in connection with the Transaction 1, including but not limited to:

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I. approve or decide on, finalize and amend/modify the terms and conditions applicable to the Transaction 1, including but not limited to, the pricing, amount and procedure of buyback/ redemption/ repurchase of the NCDs - 2027;

II. negotiate, enter into, sign, execute, deliver and perform its obligations under the documents/ notices/ agreements for the buyback/ redemption/ repurchase of the NCDs – 2027 on the terms and conditions specified thereunder and the transactions contemplated thereunder, including:

(a) redemption/ buyback/ redemption offer notice in relation to the Transaction 1;
(b) any fee letters;
(c) redemption/ determination/other agent engagement letter;
(d) pricing letter and acknowledgment;
(e) markdown letters;
(f) any letters or notices that may be required to BSE Limited and/or governmental authorities;
(g) such other documents, confirmations, acknowledgments, deeds, notices, letters, agreements, certificates, power of attorneys, declarations, memorandums, indentures, indemnities (including without limitation in respect of stamp duty), undertakings, instruments and forms as may be required in relation to or in connection with the Transaction 1 or pursuant to any other purpose mentioned in the Board resolution dated May 22, 2025 or this resolution or to give effect to any transactions contemplated in such documents.

(draft of the document listed in paragraph (a) above has been circulated and tabled before the Board Sub-Committee) and the documents listed in paragraphs (a) to (f) above are collectively referred to as the "**Transaction 1 Documents**");

III. negotiate, finalise, execute and deliver any amendment, novation, supplements, extensions, restatements or make any other modification to the Transaction 1 Documents as may be required, from time to time, in relation to or in connection with or pursuant to the Transaction 1 Documents or to give effect to any transactions contemplated in the Transaction 1 Documents;

IV. negotiate, approve, finalize, execute, file and deliver all necessary documents, instruments, agreements, deeds etc. and to do all such acts, deeds and matters, as may be necessary in relation to the Transaction 1, including providing intimations, obtaining approval, consent or waiver from the Company's lenders, and/or parties with whom the Company has entered into various commercial and other agreements, and/or any or all concerned government and regulatory authorities in India, and/or any other approvals, consents or waivers that may be required in connection with the Transaction 1;

V. run, initiate the process for redemption/ repurchase/ buyback as prescribed under the Transaction 1 Documents, including but not limited to inviting the NCDs – 2027 holders to offer the NCDs – 2027 for redemption, acceptance of offer to repurchase/ redeem/ buyback, repay the existing NCDs - 2027 Holder who have offered their NCDs – 2027 for repurchase/ redemption/ buyback and to do all such things, deeds, acts, as may be required in this connection;

VI. appoint any intermediaries (including determination agent, legal counsels, auditors and/or chartered accountant(s)/ firm(s) or any other person as an intermediary/ consultant/ advisor, by whatever name called) in connection with the Transaction 1 including the negotiation, discussion and finalization of scope of work, responsibilities, fees, agreements or any other matter connected or incidental with the same, and including opening of any separate of separate bank account / escrow bank account in relation to the Transaction 1;

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VII. approve or decide on, and finalize the terms and conditions applicable to the Transaction 1, including but not limited to, finalization of the settlement cycle and mechanism of settlement for the Transaction 1, finalizing the timelines for completion of the Transaction 1;

VIII. deal with the appropriate regulatory/government authorities, banks, financial institutions, multilateral funding agencies in India or outside India in connection with the Transaction 1 including but not limited to the Registrar of Companies, the Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the National Company Law Tribunal, the relevant stock exchanges, the Depositories, and to sign, file and execute any agreements, documents, forms, applications, declarations, undertakings and any other documents as may be required in respect of the Transaction 1 (including for the purpose of completing any checks required for the NCDs – 2027 holders);

IX. make requisite filings and/or announcements and/or disclosure documents, and submit necessary documents to the designated authorized dealer bank and/or the RBI, and other regulatory authorities, as may be required under applicable law in relation to the redemption / repurchase/ buyback of the NCDs – 2027 as per the requirements of the regulations, circulars and guidelines under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and other applicable law;

X. arrange for payment of applicable stamp duty in respect of the Transaction 2 Documents;

XI. undertake all such actions and compliances as may be necessary in accordance with the applicable law (including but not limited to the regulations, circulars and guidelines under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instrument) Regulations, 2019, regulations issued by SEBI, as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time, guidelines of the stock exchanges or any other applicable laws);

XII. generally do any other act and/or deed, to negotiate and execute any document(s), application(s), agreement(s), undertaking(s), deed(s), affidavits, declarations and certificates, and/or accept any alteration(s) or modification(s) as they may deem fit and proper and/or to giving such direction as it deems fit or as may be necessary or desirable with regard to the Transaction 1;

XIII. do all such acts, deeds, things as may be considered necessary for completing and executing the Transaction 1;

XIV. settle any question, difficulty or doubts that may arise with regard to the Transaction 1.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the common seal of the Company, if required, be affixed to the Transaction 1 Documents and such other certificates and documents (including any modifications or amendments thereto) as may be required to be executed under the common seal of the Company in the presence of at least two directors and the secretary, or some other Authorized Officer, authorised by the Board/ Board Sub-Committee in this behalf, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and if necessary, the Company's common seal be taken out of the registered office of the Company beyond the city limits for execution of the aforesaid documents.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the certified copies of the foregoing resolutions, be furnished to anyone concerned or interested in the matter, under signature of any one of the Directors or the Company Secretary of the Company."

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B. ISSUANCE OF NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AGGREGATING UP TO ₹ 1000 CRORES (RUPEES ONE THOUSAND CRORE ONLY) [NCDS], FOR WHOLE/PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF SUCH 2027 - NCDS.

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the approval of the members by way of a special resolution in terms of Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Act**"), and pursuant to the provisions of Section 23, 42, 71, 179(3)(c) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rules made thereunder, SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (the "**NCS Regulations**"), SEBI (Debenture Trustees) Regulations, 1993, SEBI "Master Circular for listing obligations and disclosure requirements for Non-Convertible Securities, Securitised Debt Instruments, and/ or Commercial Paper" and "Master Circular for Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities, Securitized Debt Instruments, Security Receipts, Municipal Debt Securities and Commercial Paper", bearing reference number SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-PoD-1/P/CIR/2025/0000000103 and SEBI/HO/DDHS/PoD1/P/CIR/2024/54, respectively, dated July 11, 2025 and May 22, 2024 ("**SEBI Master Circulars**") and the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 ("**Listing Regulations**") including any modifications and amendments thereto, read along with the applicable regulations, circulars and orders etc. issued thereunder by Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") along with guidelines issued by BSE Limited and all other applicable provisions of the Act or any other act or regulations, if any (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force, if any), and subject to such statutory and necessary approvals as may be required from any governmental, statutory or regulatory authority in India or overseas and in accordance with the enabling provisions in the constitutional documents of the Company, read with the resolution passed by the Board at their 111th meeting on May 22, 2025, authorizing the Board Sub-Committee for refinancing of 2027 NCDs ("**Board Sub-Committee**") to undertake *inter alia*, all such acts, deeds, things as may be considered necessary for completing and executing the issuance of unsecured (for the purpose of Companies Act and applicable SEBI regulations, including the Listing Regulations), listed, rated, redeemable non-convertible debentures ("**NCDs**" or "**Debentures**") up to ₹ 1000,00,00,000 (Rupees One Thousand Crore only), ("**Transaction 2**"), consent of the Board Sub-Committee be and is hereby accorded to the Company to raise monies by issuance and allotment of Debentures (in dematerialized form) for, *inter alia,* whole/partial redemption/repurchase of the Non-Convertible Debentures upto ₹ 1000,00,00,000 (Rupees One Thousand Crore only) issued by the Company to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) ("**NCDs - 2027**"), on a private placement basis for a Tenor of 15 years (In case DIAL fails to give notice to AAI for extension of concession period in line with terms of OMDA, outstanding amount of NCDs shall due and payable at the end of 10th year) to (i). Aditya Birla Capital Limited, [Address: One World Center, Tower 1, 16th Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai - 400 013 ] (ii). IDFC First Bank Limited, [Address: KRM Tower, 7th Floor, No. 1, Harrington Road, Chetpet, Chennai -600031, Tamil Nadu India IDFC First ] (iii). India Infradebt Limited, [Address: The Capital, B Wing, 1101A, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai - 400051] (iv). Alpha Alternatives Financial Services Private Limited [Address: 34th Floor, Sunshine Tower, Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar West, 400 013, Mumbai, India] and (v). any other qualified institutional buyers (QIBs), whose names are recorded by the Company prior to the invitation to subscribe ("**Identified Persons**") on the terms and conditions under the debenture trust deed to be executed in relation to the NCDs (the "**Debenture Trust Deed**") between the Company and the debenture trustee ("**Debenture Trustee**") and other related transaction documents.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** pursuant to the approval of the members by way of a special resolution in terms of Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Act**"), and pursuant to the provisions of Section 23, 42, 71, 179 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rules thereunder, NCS Regulations, SEBI (Debenture Trustees) Regulations, 1993, SEBI Master Guidelines and the Listing Regulations, including any modifications and amendments thereto, read along with the applicable regulations, circulars and orders etc. issued thereunder by SEBI along with guidelines issued by BSE Limited and all other applicable provisions of the Act or any other act or regulations, if any (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force, if any), and subject to such statutory and necessary approvals as may be required from any governmental, statutory or regulatory authority in

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India or overseas and in accordance with the enabling provisions in the constitutional documents of the Company, read with the resolution passed by the Board at their 111th meeting on May 22, 2025, authorizing the Board Sub-Committee to undertake *inter alia*, all such acts, deeds, things as may be considered necessary for Transaction 2, the Board Sub-Committee be and hereby sub-delegates its powers in relation to the Transaction 2 to Mr. G.B.S. Raju - Managing Director, Mr. Kada Narayana Rao - Whole-time Director, Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao - Executive Director, Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Mr. GRK Babu - Chief Financial Officer (Airport Sector), Mr. Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer (DIAL), Mr. Ajay Kharbanda - Chief Legal Officer (Airport Sector), Mr. Dinesh Bhutani - Head - Project Finance & Accounts, Mr. Gaurav Mathur - Financial Controller, Mr. Vineet Jain - General Manager – Finance & Accounts and Mr. Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary (hereinafter referred to as "the **Authorized Officers**"), and such Authorized Officers be and are hereby severally authorized to undertake all the deeds, matters and things as may be deemed necessary or expedient in connection with the Transaction 2, including:

I. To identify any other investors (QIBs), if any, in addition to the investors identified under this resolution to whom the Debentures will be offered on a private placement basis;

II. To approve or decide on, and finalize the terms and conditions applicable to the Transaction 2, including but not limited to, the face value, amount, maturity, number of tranches, interest rate, repayment schedule, lock-in, nature of security to be provided, procedure of issue (dematerialized form), determine the date of opening and closing and the period for which the aforesaid issue will remain open, finalise the date of allotment and approve the allotment of Debentures to the debenture holders (as identified by the Board and/or the Board Sub-Committee) on private placement basis, finalize the minimum bid lot, settlement cycle (T+1 or T+2), type of bidding (open or closed), mechanism of settlement (through clearing corporation or Escrow Bank), manner of allotment etc. and create/modify security interest in relation to the Transaction 2;

III. To approve or decide on, finalize and amend / modify the terms and conditions applicable to the Transaction 2, including but not limited to, the pricing, amount and procedure of issue, allotment and redemption of the Debentures;

IV. to prepare, approve, negotiate, finalize, enter into, sign, execute, deliver and perform its obligations under the documents/ notices/ agreements for the Debentures on the terms and conditions specified thereunder and the transactions contemplated thereunder, including:
   (a) term sheet;
   (b) Debenture Trustee Agreement;
   (c) Debenture Trust Deed;
   (d) PPOL/ IM (including any General Information Document/Key Information Document under the NCS Regulations) in respect of Debentures;
   (e) Fee letters;
   (f) Memorandum of Hypothecation;
   (g) Accession agreement to the inter-creditor agreement;
   (h) Deed of accession to the security trustee agreement;
   (i) Listing agreement with BSE Limited (if applicable);
   (j) such other documents, deeds, notices, letters, agreements, power of attorneys, declarations, memorandums, indentures, indemnities (including without limitation in respect of stamp duty), undertakings, instruments and forms as may be required in relation to or in connection with the Transaction 2 (including for creation/modification of any security interest) or pursuant to any other purpose mentioned in the Board resolution dated May 29, 2024 or this resolution or to give effect to any transactions contemplated in such documents.

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(drafts of the documents listed above are tabled before the Sub-committee of the Board) and they shall collectively be referred to as the "**Transaction 2 Documents**");

V. to prepare, approve, negotiate, finalize, execute and deliver any amendment, novation, supplements, extensions, restatements or make any other modification to the Transaction 2 Documents as may be required, from time to time, in relation to or in connection with or pursuant to the Transaction 2 Documents or to give effect to any transactions contemplated in the Transaction 2 Documents;

VI. to sign and execute the application form, make all other applications, filings, submit all documents including those required for the purposes of completing the know your customer checks of the debenture holders;

VII. to undertake all such actions and compliances as may be necessary in accordance with the applicable law (including but not limited to the Listing Regulations, NCS Regulations, SEBI Master Circulars, Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI directives pertaining to the Electronic Book Mechanism and the related operational guidelines/circulars issued by the concerned electronic book provider, as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time, guidelines of the stock exchanges or any other applicable laws;

VIII. to negotiate, approve, finalize, execute, file and deliver all necessary documents, instruments, agreements, deeds etc. and to do all such acts, deeds and matters, as may be necessary in relation to the Transaction 2, including providing intimations, obtaining approval, consent or waiver from the Company's lenders, and/or parties with whom the Company has entered into various commercial and other agreements, and/or any or all concerned government and regulatory authorities in India, obtaining the in-principle listing approval(s) and the final listing approval(s) from the applicable Stock Exchange(s) i.e. BSE Limited (Bombay Stock Exchange / BSE), and/or any other approvals, consents or waivers that may be required in connection with the Transaction 2 (including in relation to creation/modification of security over, inter-alia, the assets, receivables, assignment of rights under the project documents, insurance contracts, etc. for securing the obligations under the Transaction 2);

IX. to file all applicable forms with all regulatory authorities including but not limited to filing of relevant Charge Forms with the jurisdictional Registrar of Companies, filings with the Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest and all other filings to be made in relation to the security created in relation to the Transaction 2, as may be applicable;

X. to appoint Arrangers, Underwriters, Anchors, Bankers, Book Runners, Advisors, Rating Agencies, Legal Counsels, Note Trustee / Bond Trustee / Security Trustee/ Debenture Trustee, Printers, Registrar and Transfer Agent, opening of separate bank Account / Escrow Bank Account, Auditors and / or Chartered Accountant(s) Firm(s) or any other person as an Intermediary / consultant / advisor, by whatever name called in relation to the Transaction, including the negotiation, discussion and finalization of scope of work, responsibilities, fees, Agreements or any other matter connected or incidental with the same;

XI. seek the admission of the Debentures, in the Electronic Book Provider platform (EBP Platform) of the BSE Limited (Bombay Stock Exchange), for private placement of securities and in the depository system of concerned depositories (NSDL or CDSL) to dematerialize / give electronic credit / corporate actions;

XII. initiate the due diligence (either Legal, Commercial, Financial), appoint the credit rating agency and obtain credit rating, finalize the necessary structuring and Transaction 2 Documents, resolve any legal issues;

XIII. selection, creation and contribution to the Recovery Expense Fund (REF);

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XIV. set up the debenture redemption reserve in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws, if applicable;

XV. opting for the Anchor Mechanism (not exceeding 30% of the base issue size), if required, and identifying the relevant anchor investor;

XVI. identifying the amount to be included as base issue size, out of the total amount proposed to be raised by issuance and allotment of the NCDs, in compliance with the NCS Regulations;

XVII. arrange for payment of applicable stamp duty in respect of the Transaction 2 Documents;

XVIII. to deal with the appropriate regulatory / government authorities, banks, financial institutions, multilateral funding agencies in India or outside India in connection with the Transaction 2 including but not limited to the Registrar of Companies, the Reserve Bank of India, SEBI, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the National Company Law Tribunal, the relevant stock exchanges, the Depositories, and to sign, file and execute any agreements, documents, forms, applications, declarations, undertakings and any other documents as may be required in respect of the Transaction 2 (including for the purpose of completing any checks required for the NCD holders);

XIX. to undertake all such actions and compliances as may be necessary in accordance with the applicable law (including but not limited to the regulations, circulars and guidelines under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, regulations issued by SEBI, as may be amended, clarified or updated from time to time, guidelines of the stock exchanges or any other applicable laws);

XX. to generally do any other act and/or deed, to negotiate and execute any document(s), application(s), agreement(s), undertaking(s), deed(s), affidavits, declarations and certificates, and/or accept any alteration(s) or modification(s) as they may deem fit and proper and/or to giving such direction as it deems fit or as may be necessary or desirable with regard to the Transaction 2;

XXI. to do all such acts, deeds, things as may be considered necessary for completing and executing the Transaction 2;

XXII. to settle any question, difficulty or doubts that may arise with regard to the Transaction 2.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board Sub-Committee hereby approves the draft Private placement offer cum application letter ("**PPOL**") in Form PAS-4 and the draft Private Placement Memorandum ("**PPM**")/ Information Memorandum ("**IM**") (including General Information Document ("**GID**")/ Key Information Document ("**KID**") , as the case may be) and approves the issue of the PPOL along with the PPM/IM/GID/KID to all or any of the Identified Persons, and other persons as identified by the Board Sub-Committee (as above), to maintain a complete record of the private placement offers in Form PAS-5, file return of allotment of securities in Form PAS-3 and file necessary forms/ return with the relevant Registrar of Companies, in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board Sub-Committee hereby approves the appointment of Axis Trustee Services Limited (or any other trustee as advised by the prospective debenture holders) in respect of the proposed issuance of the Debentures, as a Debenture Trustee, on such terms and conditions agreed between the Company and the Debenture Trustee in the debenture trustee appointment agreement to be executed between the Debenture Trustee and the Company (the "**Debenture Trustee Agreement**") and the

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appointment of Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited as the Registrar & Share Transfer Agents ("RTA") (or any other RTA as advised by the prospective debenture holders) in respect of the proposed issuance of the Debentures.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board Sub-Committee takes on record the appointment of Axis Trustee Services Limited as the security trustee (or such other substitute trustee as may be appointed for the benefit of the debenture holders) as the security trustee acting on behalf of the Debenture Trustee / debenture holders.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board Sub-Committee hereby approves the opening of a separate bank account with ICICI Bank Limited as the escrow bank (or such other substitute as may be appointed for the benefit of the debenture holders) or the clearing corporation of the BSE Limited, for receiving of application money and allotment of the Debentures, acting on behalf of the Debenture Trustee / debenture holders, and authorize the aforementioned Authorized Officers jointly and/or severally for opening, operating and closing of such separate bank account.

**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board Sub-Committee be and hereby approves the creation of a charge over the following assets of the Company to secure the Debentures and all sums due and payable in terms of the Debenture Trust Deed, pursuant to a deed of hypothecation to be executed by the Company in favour of the Security Trustee (acting on behalf of the Debenture Trustee and debenture holders) ("**Memorandum of Hypothecation**"):-

(i) a first ranking *pari passu* charge of all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors, in each case, to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA;

(ii) a first ranking *pari passu* charge of all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Company in, to and in respect of the Project Agreements to the maximum extent permitted under the Project Agreements and the OMDA;

(iii) a first ranking *pari passu* charge on all the operating revenues/receivables of the Company (excluding dues owed to AAI, airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund and any other statutory dues) subject to the provisions of the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement; and

(iv) a first ranking *pari passu* charge on all the Company's accounts (to the extent permitted under the OMDA) and each of the other accounts required to be created by the Company pursuant to the Security Documents and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts (excluding accounts being maintained in relation to the airport development fees, the passenger service fees, the marketing fund, any other statutory dues and Escrow Account Agreement under the OMDA and all monies required to be credited/deposited into the debt service reserve accounts and major maintenance reserve account under the Trust and Retention Account Agreement held for the benefit of other secured creditors).

(The assets referred to in paragraphs (i) to (iv) above are collectively referred to as the "**Hypothecated Properties**").

The charge on the Hypothecated Properties, shall be shared on *pari passu* basis *inter se* the debenture holders and the holders of certain other secured indebtedness of the Company.

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RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, pursuant to the approval granted by the Board in its resolution passed on May 22, 2025, the Board Sub-Committee be and hereby approves the appointment of Mr. Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary of the Company as the Compliance Officer for the purpose of compliance with the SEBI regulations, Depository regulations, NSDL requirements, trust deed compliances or for any other purpose in relation to the Transactions.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the common seal of the Company, if required, be affixed to the Transaction 2 Documents and such other certificates and documents (including any modifications or amendments thereto) as may be required to be executed under the common seal of the Company in the presence of at least two directors and the secretary or some other Authorized Officer, authorized by the Board/ Board Sub-Committee in this behalf, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and if necessary, the Company's common seal be taken out of the registered office of the Company beyond the city limits for execution of the aforesaid documents.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the certified copies of the foregoing resolutions, be furnished to any one concerned or interested in the matter, under signature of any one of the Directors or the Company Secretary of the Company."

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

For and on behalf of
Delhi International Airport Limited

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

Abhishek Chawla

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer