GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet
(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible asset	3	46	63
Investments	4	94,493	93,809
Non Current tax assets (net)	5	1,196	1,122
Other non-current assets	6	14	13
		95,749	**95,007**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	7	147,429	144,393
Trade receivables	8	994	1,199
Cash and cash equivalents	9	4,676	4,034
Loans	10	7,257	11,829
Other financial assets	11	52	6
Other current assets	12	397	519
		160,805	**161,980**
Total		**256,554**	**256,987**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	15,792	15,792
Other equity		71,505	70,859
		87,297	**86,651**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Unearned financial guarantee liability	14	2,695	2,695
		2,695	**2,695**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	36,561	36,838
Trade payables	16		
• Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
• Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		77	1,212
Other financial liabilities	17	129,796	129,257
Provisions	18	7	6
Other current liabilities	19	121	328
		166,562	**167,641**
Total liabilities		**169,257**	**170,336**
Total		**256,554**	**256,987**

General information and significant accounting policies 1 and 2

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

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 006711N/N500028

Aashish Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 097343
Place: Gurugram
Date: 26-May-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GVK Power and Infrastructure Limited
(CIN - L74999TG2005PLC059013)

Dr. GVK Reddy
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00005212

A Issac George
Director & CFO
DIN: 00005456

P V Rama Seshu
Vice President & Company Secretary
FCS: 4545

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26-May-2023

GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	1,000	1,000
Other income	21	786	8,218
Total income		**1,786**	**9,218**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	22	101	76
Other expenses	23	973	2,774
Impairment of non-current investments	4	-	669
Depreciation expenses		11	12
Total expenses		**1,085**	**3,531**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**701**	**5,687**
Tax expense			
Current tax		55	-
Taxes of earlier years		-	100
Total tax expense		**55**	**100**
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**646**	**5,587**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**646**	**5,587**
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic earnings per share		0.04	0.35
Diluted earnings per share		0.04	0.35
Nominal value per equity share		1.00	1.00
General information and significant accounting policies	1 and 2		

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

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 006711N/N500028

Aashish Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 097343
Place: Gurugram
Date: 26-May-2023

T R CHADHA & CO LLP
GURUGRAM
Chartered Accountants

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(CIN - L74999TG2005PLC059013)

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FCS: 4545

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Date: 26-May-2023

GVK Power & Infrastructure Ltd.

GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited

Standalone Cash flow statement

(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
1 CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit/(loss) before tax		701	5,687
Adjustments to reconcile profit/ (loss) before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation expenses		11	12
Impairment of non-current investments and receivables		-	669
Gain on sale of current investments (net)		(492)	(359)
Interest Income		(219)	-
Profit on Sale of Investments		-	(4,576)
Gain on fair valuation of equity share		-	(2,336)
Profit on Sale of Asset		(7)	-
Reversal of previous year expenses		1	18
Liabilities no longer required - Written Back		-	(783)
Operating profit/ (Loss) before working capital changes		**(5)**	**(1,668)**
Movement in working capital:			
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables		205	851
Decrease in other current/non current assets		120	(611)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables, current liabilities and provisions		(802)	1,325
Cash generated from operations		**(482)**	**(103)**
Taxes (paid)/refund		(129)	(111)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**(611)**	**(214)**
2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
(Purchase)/ Sale of current investments, net		(2,545)	(4,451)
Investments in subsidiaries/ associates/related party including share application money		(684)	(810)
Loans (given)/refunds to/from subsidiaries/related party		4,572	7,974
Sale/ (Purchase) of property, plant and equipment		13	(19)
Interest received		174	-
Net Cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities	**(B)**	**1,530**	**2,694**
3 CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds/ (Repayment) of short term borrowings (net)		(277)	1,497
Net Cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(277)**	**1,497**
Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C)	642	3,977
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,034	57
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		**4,676**	**4,034**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with banks:			
Current accounts		4,676	4,034
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 9)		**4,676**	**4,034**
General information and significant accounting policies	1 and 2		

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

As per our report of even date.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 006711N/N500028

Aashish Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 097343
Place: Gurugram
Date: 26-May-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GVK Power and Infrastructure Limited
(CIN - L74999TG2005PLC059013)

Dr. GVK Reddy
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00005212

A Issac George
Director & CFO
DIN: 00005456

P V Rama Seshu
Vice President & Company Secretary
FCS: 4545

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26-May-2023

GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

A) Equity share capital

	Number of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
As at April 01, 2021	1,579,210,400	15,792
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**1,579,210,400**	**15,792**
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,579,210,400**	**15,792**

B) Other Equity	**Reserves and Surplus**			**Total**
	Retained Earnings	**Securities premium**	**General reserve**	
As at April 01, 2021	**(150,790)**	**215,935**	**127**	**65,272**
Add: Loss for the year	5,587	-	-	5,587
As at March 31, 2022	**(145,203)**	**215,935**	**127**	**70,859**
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	646	-	-	646
As at March 31, 2023	**(144,557)**	**215,935**	**127**	**71,505**

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

As per our report of even date.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 006711N/N500028

Aashish Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 097343
Place: Gurugram
Date: 26-May-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GVK Power and Infrastructure Limited
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Dr. GVK Reddy
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P V Rama Seshu
Vice President & Company Secretary
FCS: 4545

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26-May-2023

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GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited ('the Company' or 'GVKPIL') provides operation and maintenance services, manpower and consultancy services and incidental services to owners of power plants, airports etc. The Company has also acquired substantial ownership interest into power companies, airports, roads and companies providing infrastructure facilities. The registered office of the company is located at Darshak Chambers, Plot No 32, H No 1-8-303/48/32, Street Number 1, Penderghast Road, Hyderabad - 03.

These financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 26, 2023.

2 Statement of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act., 2013 (the Act), read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except the following:
- certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value
- defined benefit plans - plan assets are measured at fair value.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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.

(b) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees lakhs, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in foreseeable future is considered as part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates 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 recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively.)

(c) Fair value measurement

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

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

GVK Power & Infrastructure Ltd.

T R CHADHA & CO LLP GURUGRAM Chartered Accountants

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.

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.

(d) 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 towards satisafactory performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price(Net of varaible consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendedred is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the company as a part of the contract. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

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

Manpower and consultancy services:

Income from Manpower and Consultency services is recognised as per the terms of the agreement on the basis of services rendedred.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (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

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Guarantee commission

Revenue is recognised on a straight line basis taking into account the present value of the guarantee amount and the commission rate applicable.

(e) Income tax

Current income tax

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

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 income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.
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 offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

GVK Power & Infrastructure Ltd. *

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(f) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied . All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance or extends its estimated useful life. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

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

Furniture and fittings	- 10 years
Office equipment	- 5 years
Vehicles	- 8 years
Data processing equipment	- 3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

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.

(g) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Effective from April 1, 2019:

As a lessee:

From 1 April 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the compan under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

GVK Power & Infrastructure Ltd.

T R CHADHA & CO LLP
GURUGRAM
Chartered Accountants

(i) Impairment of assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which these are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash generating units). Non financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(j) Provisions

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. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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.

(k) Retirement and other employee benefits

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

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation.

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

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

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

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

The Company treats accumulated leave, as a long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period-end/ year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire liability in respect of leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

(l) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
a) Debt instruments at amortised cost.
b) Debt instruments at fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
c) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).
d) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Debt instruments at amoritsed cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at 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.

GVK Power & Infrastructure Ltd.

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This category is the most relevant to the Company. 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 finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables, other receivables and loans.

Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, and
i. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
ii. the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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:
a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables or any contractual right represents the companies right to an amount of consideration that is conditional (i.e.. Only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due).
c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.
d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade 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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In the Balance Sheet ECL is presented as an allowance i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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, financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

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

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Loans and borrowings

This category is most relevant to the 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 statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 15.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit or Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

(m) 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.

(n) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company;

- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Recent accounting pronouncements

The 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. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its Standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12, Income Taxes – This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its Standalone financial statements.

(p) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated.

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GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

3 . Property, plant and equipment and Intangible asset

	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Vehicles	Data processing equipment	Total
At Cost					
As at April 01, 2021	1	6	131	10	148
Additions	-	6	7	6	19
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1	12	138	16	167
Additions	-				-
Deletions	-	-	72	1	73
As at March 31, 2023	**1**	**12**	**66**	**15**	**94**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 01, 2021	1	3	81	7	92
Charge for the year	-	1	8	3	12
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1	4	89	10	104
Charge for the year		2	7	2	11
Deletions	-	-	66	1	67
As at March 31, 2023	**1**	**6**	**30**	**11**	**48**
Net Block					
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**8**	**49**	**6**	**63**
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**6**	**36**	**4**	**46**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

4 . Investments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Investments		
A. Unquoted, in fully paid equity shares (at cost)		
In subsidiaries		
10,000 (March 31, 2022: 10,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited	1	1
143,410,000 (March 31, 2022: 143,410,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Developmental Projects Private Limited	11	11
190,000 (March 31, 2022: 190,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Airport Services Private Limited	19	19
50,000 (March 31, 2022: 50,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	5	5
10,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 10,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Shivpuri Devas Expressway Private Limited	1	1
10,000 (March 31, 2022: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Power (Khadur Sahib) Private Limited	1	1
675,116,101 (March 31, 2022: 675,116,101) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Energy Limited	74,122	74,122
217,149,070 (March 31, 2022: 217,149,070) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Transportation Private Limited	-	-
	74,160	**74,160**
907,350 (March 31, 2022: 907,350) equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up in GVK Airports International Pte. Ltd	669	669
Provision for impairment in value of Equity investment in GVK Airports International Pte. Ltd	(669)	(669)
Sub Total	**74,160**	**74,160**
In Associate		
50,000 (March 31, 2022: 50,000) equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up in GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	25	25
Share application money for purchase of non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of USD 1 each (at amortised cost) in GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1	1
	26	**26**
Provision for impairment in value of Equity investment in GVK Coal Developers Singapore Pte Ltd	**(26)**	**(26)**
	-	-
	74,160	**74,160**
B. Loan given to subsidiaries classified as equity (at cost)		
GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited	10,913	10,229
	10,913	**10,229**
C. Deemed investment in subsidiaries/ Associate		
GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	2,284	2,284
	2,284	**2,284**
Total (A+B+C)	**87,357**	**86,673**
(ii) Other investments		
Unquoted, in fully paid non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (at amortised cost)		
D. In Associate		
17,66,31,918 (March 31, 2022: 17,66,31,918) non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up in GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.*	77,510	77,510
Provision for diminution in value of non-cumulative redeemable preference investment in GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	(77,510)	(77,510)

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	-	-
E. In Others		
48,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 48,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up in GVK Airport Developers Limited	7,136	7,136
Total (D+E)	**7,136**	**7,136**
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	**94,493**	**93,809**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments net of impairment	94,493	93,809
F. Break up of impairment of non-current investments		
Provision for impairment in value of Equity investment in GVK Airports International Pte. Ltd	-	669
Total	**-**	**669**

5 . Non current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	1,196	1,122
Total	**1,196**	**1,122**

6 . Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Balance with government authorities	14	13
Total	**14**	**13**

7 . Current investments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Quoted mutual funds at fair value through statement of profit and loss		
46,696.976 (March 31, 2022: 43,926) Franklin India Ultra Short/ Liquid Fund	1,579	15
763,426 (March 31, 2022: 651,468) Birla Sun Life Savings/ Low duration Fund	3,960	3,249
7,111,277 (March 31, 2022: 6,749,572) ICICI Prudential Ulta short term Fund	1,799	1,614
6,842,434 (March 31, 2022: 76,85,684) Axis Short Term Fund	1,918	2,051
12,725 (March 31, 2022: Nil) Invesco India Ultra Short Term Fund	310	-
UnQuoted Investment carried at amortised cost		
Debentures #	137,464	137,464
Fixed Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months	400	-
Total	**147,429**	**144,393**
Aggregate carrying and market value of quoted investments	**9,565**	**6,929**

Debentures are unlisted, unsecured, optionally convertible debentures ("OCDs") each having a face value of Rs 10 each and shall accrue a coupon at the rate of 0.01% per annum.

Number of Debentures issued by M/s Sutara Roads & Infra Limited and M/s Ybrant Engineering and Constructions Private Limited is 2,500 Lakhs and 11,246.4 Lakhs respectively.

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Receivables from related parties	976	1,199
Ohters	18	-
Total	**994**	**1,199**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

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

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables						
- Considered Good	988	-	-	-	6	994
Total	**988**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**994**

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables						
- Considered Good	1,184	-	9	6	-	1,199
Total	**1,184**	**-**	**9**	**6**	**-**	**1,199**

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with banks:		
- In current accounts	31	4,034
- Fixed Deposits with original maturity Less than 3 months	4,645	-
Total	**4,676**	**4,034**

There are no repatriation restrictions on the usage of Cash and Bank Balances

10. Loans

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Loans to related parties receivable on demand	749	-
Interest free loans to related parties receivable on demand	6,508	11,829
Total	**7,257**	**11,829**

11. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Other receivables	52	6
Total	**52**	**6**

12. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or value to be received	1	1
Security Deposit - Rent	4	-
Prepayments	12	4
Others (Including GST ITC)	380	514
Total	**397**	**519**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

13. Equity share capital and other equity

A Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised Share Capital		
2,500,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 2,500,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 1 each	25,000	25,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
1,579,210,400 (March 31, 2022: 1,579,210,400) equity shares of Rs. 1 each	15,792	15,792

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	1,579,210,400	15,792	1,579,210,400	15,792
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,579,210,400**	**15,792**	**1,579,210,400**	**15,792**

b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of Rs.1 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Every holder of equity shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

c) Details of shares held by promoters as on 31-03-2023 are as follows:

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% of change during the year
G V Krishna Reddy	68,109,487	4.31%	+ 2.35%
G V Sanjay Reddy	55,725,951	3.53%	Nil
Vertex Projects LLP	732,893,902	46.41%	Nil
Total	**856,729,340**	**54.25%**	Nil

Details of shares held by promoters as on 31-03-2022 are as follows:

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% of change during the year
G V Krishna Reddy	30,958,857	1.96%	Nil
G V Sanjay Reddy	55,725,951	3.53%	Nil
Krishna R Bhupal	37,150,630	2.35%	Nil
Vertex Projects LLP	732,893,902	46.41%	Nil
Total	**856,729,340**	**54.25%**	Nil

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

Name of the shareholder	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	Number of Shares	% of holding	Number of Shares	% of holding
Vertex Projects LLP (Formerly Vertex Infratech Private Limited)	732,893,902	46.41%	732,893,902	46.41%

(B) Reserves and surplus

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings	(144,557)	(145,203)
Securities premium	215,935	215,935
General reserve	127	127
Total reserves and surplus	**71,505**	**70,859**

(i) Retained Earnings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	(145,203)	(150,790)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	646	5,587
Closing balance	**(144,557)**	**(145,203)**

(ii) Securities premium

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	215,935	215,935
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**215,935**	**215,935**

Note: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(iii) General reserve

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	127	127
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**127**	**127**

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14 . Unearned financial guarantee liability

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unearned guarantee commission liability on financial guarantees given to related parties	2,695	2,695
Total	**2,695**	**2,695**

15 . Short-term borrowings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured:		
Loans from related parties repayable on demand	36,561	36,838
Total	**36,561**	**36,838**

Net debt reconciliation

This Section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movement in net debt for the period presented

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current Borrowings (refer note 15)	36,561	36,838
Cash and cash equivalents	(4,676)	(4,034)
Total	**31,885**	**32,804**
Opening balance	32,804	70,461
Proceeds/ (Repayment) of short term borrowings (net)	(277)	(33,680)
Add / (Less): Cash generated from operations	(642)	(3,977)
Closing balance	**31,885**	**32,804**

16 . Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
- Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Dues to related parties is Rs 7 Lakhs (March'22: 32 Lakhs))	77	1,212
Total	**77**	**1,212**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-120 days.

Micro, small and medium enterprises

The identification of micro, small and medium enterprise suppliers as defined under the provisions of "Micro, small and medium enterprises Act, 2006" is based on Management's knowledge of their status. There are no dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as at the year end.

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	77	-	-	-	77
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**77**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**77**

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1,149	63	-	-	1,212
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,149**	**63**	**-**	**-**	**1,212**

17 . Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Others (Payable to related party)	27,304	63,074
Other payables	102,492	66,183
Total	**129,796**	**129,257**

18 . Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 27)	7	6
Total	**7**	**6**

19 . Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory liabilities	121	327
Other liabilities	-	1
Total	**121**	**328**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

20 . Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of services		
- Manpower and consultancy services	1,000	1,000
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**

21 . Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Income from current investments	492	359
Interest Income	219	10
Commission on financial guarantees	2	16
Profit on Sale of Investments	-	4,576
Gain on fair valuation of equity share	-	2,336
Reversal of Expenses Incured in Previous years	1	18
Liabilities no longer required - Written Back	-	783
Profit on Sale of Asset	7	-
Miscellaneous income	65	120
Total	**786**	**8,218**

22 . Employee benefit expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	91	66
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 27)	4	4
Staff welfare expenses	6	6
Total	**101**	**76**

23 . Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Rent	4	4
Communication costs	7	7
Travelling and conveyance	39	16
Operating and maintenance expenses	60	45
Repairs and maintenance	66	31
Legal and professional charges	608	2,448
Rates and taxes	46	67
Printing and stationery	3	2
Insurance	62	65
Remuneration to statutory auditors (refer note below)	63	57
Directors' sitting fees	8	13
Advances written off	-	8
Miscellaneous expenses	5	11
Interest on Statutory Dues	2	-
Total	**973**	**2,774**

Payment to auditor

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	21	21
Limited review	36	36
Certification fee	6	-
Total	**63**	**57**

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24. Taxes

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
a. Income tax expense		
Current tax	55	-
Taxes of earlier years	-	100
Total	55	100

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/(Loss) before taxes		701	5,687
Existing tax rates in India		25.168%	25.168%
Expected tax expenses	(a)	176	1,431
Add: Effect of non-deductible expenses:			
Advances and investments written off		-	669
Fair value loss on investments		-	-
Less: Effect of non-taxable incomes:			
Interest income on financial guarantees and debt instruments		(219)	-
Profit on sale of mutual funds taxable at other rates		(492)	(359)
Utilisation of brought forward losses		12	(5,997)
Effect of non-deductible expenses (net)		(699)	(5,687)
Tax effect on the above	(b)	(176)	(1,431)
Tax on sale of mutual funds	(c)	55	-
Net current tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (a) + (b) + (c)		55	-

c. Tax losses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	21,057	15,443
Potential tax benefit	5,300	3,887

25. **Earning per equity share (EPS)**

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. There are no potentially dilutive equity shares in the Company.

The following reflects the income/(loss) and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/(Loss) after tax	646	5,587
Weighted average number of Equity Shares considered for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	1,579,210,400	1,579,210,400
Earnings/ (loss) per share		
- Basic and diluted	0.04	0.35

26. **Commitments and Contingencies**

A. Leases

a. Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

Operating leases are mainly in the nature of lease of office premises with no restrictions and are renewable/cancellable at the option of either of the parties. The Company has not entered into any non-cancellable leases. There is 10% escalation clause in the lease agreement. There are no sub-leases. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements.

The Company has not recognised any contingent rent as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The aggregate amount of operating lease payments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is Rs. 4 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4 lakhs).

B. Capital and other commitments

i) Capital Commitments

The Company has no outstanding capital commitments as at year end. (March 31, 2022: Nil)

ii) Other Commitments

a) The company has given undertaking to infuse equity aggregating to Rs. 474,843 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 421,846 lakhs) in GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Limited, towards shortfall, if any, of its loan repayment obligations [Also refer note C(iii) below]. Further, the Company has pledged 155,587,500 (March 31, 2022: 155,587,500), 130,287,382 (March 31, 2022: 22,495,000) and 48,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 48,000,000) shares of GVK Energy Limited, GVK Transportation Private Limited and GVK Airport Developers Limited respectively for securing loan obtained by GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Limited, an associate entity in which Company has 10% stake.

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C. Contingent liabilities

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Direct and indirect taxes		
Claims not acknowledged as debts by the company		
Income tax	-	200
Service tax	1,396	1,396

Security against loan taken by group companies

(i) The Company had provided security by way of pledge of 230,960,770 (March 31, 2022: 230,960,770) shares of GVK Energy Limited for loans taken by its subsidiary/ joint venture entity.

(ii) The Company has provided security by way of corporate guarantees amounting to Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 12,978 lakhs) to subsidiaries and joint ventures and Rs. 456,222 lakhs to the lenders of GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte Ltd, an associate (March 31, 2022: Rs. 420,654 lakhs) for various fund and nonfund based facility availed by them. Also refer note iii below

(iii). Refer note 49 & 55.

27. **Employee benefits**

A) Defined contribution plan

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Contribution to provident fund recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss	4	4

B) Disclosures related to defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The Company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for India employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employees who have completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

i) Net employee benefit expense (included under employee benefit expenses)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current Service Cost	-	-
Interest expense	(2)	(2)
Net employee benefit expenses	-	-

ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	15	16
Fair value of plan assets	50	47
Net plan liability/ (asset)*	-	-

* Plan asset has been recognised only to the extent of obligation. Accordingly, expenses not consider for the year.

iii) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity are as follows		
Opening defined benefit obligation	16	17
Current service cost	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Net Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation for the year recognised under OCI	(1)	(1)
Closing defined benefit obligation	15	16
iv) Changes in fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	47	44
Expected return	3	3
Closing fair value of plan assets	50	47
The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:		
Scheme of Insurance- Conventional products	100%	100%
v) Amount recognised in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
Opening amount recognised in OCI	(1)	(1)
Remeasurement for the year - Obligation gain/(loss)	-	-
Remeasurement for the year - plan assets gain/(loss)	-	-
Closing amount recognised in OCI	(1)	(1)
The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below		
Discount rate	7.10%	6.50%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.10%	6.50%
Salary rise	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition Rate	10.00%	10.00%

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

1. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

2. The expected rate of return on assets is based on the expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

Disclosure related to indication of effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cashflows:

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Within next 12 months	2	2
Between 2 and 5 years	19	18
Beyond 5 years	3	3

Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at year end is as shown below:

Assumptions	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Effect of 1% change in assumed discount rate		
- 1% increase	(0)	(0)
- 1% decrease	0	0
(b) Effect of 1% change in assumed salary escalation rate		
- 1% increase	0	0
- 1% decrease	(0)	(0)
(c) Effect of 1% change in assumed employee attrition rate		
- 1% increase	0	0
- 1% decrease	(0)	(0)

28. In respect of the amounts mentioned under section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 there are no dues that are to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at the year end.

29. **Related Parties**

(a) Related parties where control exists

GVK Airport Developers Limited	Subsidiary (Till July 13, 2021)
GVK Airport Holdings Limited	Subsidiary (Till July 13, 2021)
Mumbai International Airport Limited	Subsidiary (Till July 13, 2021)
Navi Mumbai International Airport Limited	Subsidiary (Till July 13, 2021)
Bangalore Airport & Infrastructure Developers Limited	Subsidiary (Till July 13, 2021)
GVK Airport Services Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Airports International Pte Ltd	Subsidiary
PT.GVK Services, Indonesia	Subsidiary
GVK Transportation Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	Subsidiary
Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Deoli Kota Expressway Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Shivpuri Dewas Expressway Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Bagodara Vasad Expressway Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Developmental Projects Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Ratle Hydro Electrical Projects Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited	Subsidiary
GVK Power (Khadur Sahib) Private Limited	Subsidiary (From February 07, 2022)
GVK Energy Limited	Subsidiary (From February 03, 2022)
Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited	Subsidiary (From February 03, 2022)
GVK Coal (Tokisud) Company Private Limited	Subsidiary (From February 03, 2022)
GVK Industries Limited	Subsidiary (From 03-Feb-22 to 31-Mar-2022)
GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Limited	Subsidiary (From 03-Feb-22 to 10-Oct-2022)

(b) Related parties where joint control exists

GVK Gautami Power Limited	Jointly Control Entity (JCE) of Subsidiary
Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facility Private Limited	JCE (Till July 13, 2021)
Mumbai Airport Lounge Services Private Limited	JCE (Till July 13, 2021)

(c) Associates

GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Associate
Seregraha Mines Limited	Associate of Subsidiary (Till 10-Oct-2022)

(d) Key management personnel

Dr. GVK Reddy	Chairman
Mr. G V Sanjay Reddy	Director
Mr. Krishna R Bhupal	Director (Till 31-Dec-2022)
Mr. A Issac George	CFO& Director
Mr. P V Prasanna Reddy	Director
Mr. P V Rama Seshu	AVP & Company Secretary

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

(e) Enterprises over which the key management personnel exercise significant influence and with whom there are transactions during the year

TAJ GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited
Orbit Travels & Tours Private Limited
GVK Technical & Consultancy Services Private Limited
Pinakini Share and Stock Broker Limited
Paigah House Hotels LLP
Crescent EPC Projects and Technical Services Limited

30. Disclosures pursuant to the Regulation 34(3) read with paragraph A of Schedule V to SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015

Details of loan given to subsidiaries, associates, parties in which directors are interested:

Subsidiaries

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
i) GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited		
Balance as at the year end	10,913	10,229
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	10,913	10,229
The aforesaid loan is repayable at the option of the subsidiary.		
ii) GVK Transportation Private Limited		
Balance as at the year end	11	11
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	11	9,264
The aforesaid loan is repayable on demand		
iii) GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited		
Balance as at the year end	-	500
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	500	500
The aforesaid loan is repayable on demand		
iv) GVK Energy Limited		
Balance as at the year end	6,497	11,297
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	11,297	11,297
The aforesaid loan is repayable on demand		
v) GVK Industries Limited		
Balance as at the year end	-	-
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	-	139
The aforesaid loan is repayable on demand		
vi) GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Limited		
Balance as at the year end	-	15
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	15	15
The aforesaid loan is repayable on demand		
vii) Crescent EPC Projects and Technical Services Limited		
Balance as at the year end	749	-
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	749	-
The aforesaid loan is repayable by end of one year along with interest rate		
viii) GVK Airport Developers Limited		
Balance as at the year end	-	-
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	-	69
The aforesaid loan is repayable on demand		

31. Details of trade receivables due from subsidiary companies in which Company's director is a director.

GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	955	1,100

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GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
A. Details of related party transactions during the year		
Fees for services rendered (Includes Corporate guarantee commission income)		
GVK Energy Limited	2	16
GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	1,000	1,000
Reimbursement of expenses (Billable expenses)		
GVK Energy Limited	5	13
GVK Industries Limited	-	1
GVK Gautami Power Limited	-	0
Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited	12	26
GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Limited	23	47
GVK Developmental Projects Private Limited	0	0
Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	0	-
GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	14	18
GVK Technical & Consultancy Services Private Limited	9	-
Crescent EPC Projects and Technical Services Limited	2	1
Services received		
Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	-	8
GVK Developmental Projects Private Limited	-	7
TAJ GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited	2	2
Green wood Palaces & Resorts Pvt Ltd	2	1
GVK Technical & Consultancy Services Private Limited	-	556
Purchase of Asset		
GVK Airport Developers Limited	-	8
Rent		
Paigah House Hotels LLP	2	4
Interest income on financial assets		
GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	5	6
Crescent EPC Projects and Technical Services Limited	7	-
Director sitting fees		
Dr. GV Krishna Reddy	1	1
Mr. GV Sanjay Reddy	1	1
Mr. N Anil Kumar Reddy	2	2
Ms. Rama Rao	1	1
Mr. A. Rajashekar	2	3
Mr. Ilyas Ghulam Hussain Ghouse (With effect from January 01, 2022)	1	1
Mr. Krishna R Bhupal (Till December 31, 2022)	0	1
Mr. S Balasubramanian (Till November 11, 2022)	1	3
Mr. S Anwar (Till November 10, 2021)	-	0
Advances and Investments (Including deemed) written off/ Provision for impairment		
GVK Airports International Pte. Ltd	-	669
Unearned guarantee commission liability written back		
GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	-	76
GVK Airport Developers Limited	-	609
Purchase of Preference shares		
Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	-	94,080
Investments in Debentures		
Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	-	25,000
Investments in Equity		
GVK Energy Limited	-	199
GVK Shivpuri Devas Expressway Private Limited	-	1
GVK Power (Khadur Sahib) Private Limited	-	1

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Loans/advances given/expenditure incurred on behalf		
	GVK Energy Limited	-	11,523
	GVK Industries Limited	-	8
	GVK Airport Developers Limited	-	131
	GVK Transportation Private Limited	-	298
	GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited	684	609
	GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	-	500
	Crescent EPC Projects and Technical Services Limited	749	-
	Loans/advances recovered		
	GVK Energy Limited	4,800	10,590
	GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	500	-
	GVK Industries Limited	-	149
	GVK Gautami Power Limited	-	3
	GVK Airport Developers Limited	-	58
	GVK Transportation Private Limited	-	9,551
	Loan taken		
	Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	-	5,000
	Loan repaid		
	GVK Developmental Projects Private Limited	278	33,303
	Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	35,769	-
	Guarantees released		
	GVK Energy Limited	3,100	224,257
	GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	9,878	23,626
	GVK Ratle Hydro Electric Project Private Limited	-	26,472
B.	**Year end balances**		
	Receivables/ (Payables)		
	GVK Energy Limited	6,502	11,320
	Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited	8	28
	GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Limited *	18	56
	GVK Transportation Private Limited	11	11
	GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	955	1,605
	Sutara Roads & Infra Limited	(38,731)	(74,500)
	GVK Bagodara Vasad Expressway Private Limited	5	5
	GVK Deoli Kota Expressway Private Limited	2	2
	GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited	10,913	10,229
	GVK Developmental Projects Private Limited	(134)	(412)
	TAJ GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited	(0)	(0)
	Green wood Palaces & Resorts Pvt Ltd	(0)	(0)
	GVK Technical & Consultancy Services Private Limited	(7)	(32)
	Crescent EPC Projects and Technical Services Limited	757	1
	* NCLT order dated 10-Oct-2022, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process is under process		
	Corporate Guarantee (Loan outstanding)		
	GVK Energy Limited	-	3,100
	GVK Jaipur Expressway Private Limited	-	9,878
	GVK Ratle Hydro Electric Project Private Limited	-	-
	GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte Limited	456,222	420,654
	Pledge of Investment (no. of shares)		
	GVK Energy Limited	230,960,770	225,843,130
	GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte Limited	333,874,882	226,082,500

Notes:

a Refer note 26

b The loans/ advances and guarantees have been provided to meet normal business needs of the respective entity.

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

32. Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure in consideration to the changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings, less cash and short-term deposits.

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings (Refer note 15)	36,561	36,838
Less: Cash and short-term deposits (Refer note 9)	(4,676)	(4,034)
Less: Investments in mutual funds & Bank deposits (Refer note 7)	(9,965)	(6,929)
Net debt	**21,920**	**25,875**
Equity share capital	15,792	15,792
Other Equity	71,505	70,859
Total Equity	**87,297**	**86,651**
Gearing ratio (Net Debt/ Total Equity)	**0.25**	**0.30**

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. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023.

33. Fair values

The management assessed that the fair value of loans given, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities or interest bearing nature of these instruments. 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.

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

a) Financial instruments by category

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Measured at amortised cost					
Current:					
Trade receivables	3	994	994	1,199	1,199
Loans	3	7,257	7,257	11,829	11,829
Investments	3	137,464	137,464	137,464	137,464
Other financial assets	3	52	52	6	6
Cash and cash equivalents	1	4,676	4,676	4,034	4,034
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investments	1	9,965	9,965	6,929	6,929

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortised cost					
Current					
Borrowings	3	36,561	36,561	36,838	36,838
Trade payables	3	77	77	1,212	1,212
Other financial liabilities	3	129,796	129,796	129,257	129,257

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measuring using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing net asset value.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

b) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

- The fair value of investment in mutual funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.
- The fair values for non-current investments, other non-current financial assets and borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a borrowing rate at the date of transition. They are classified as level 3 fair values in their fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

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34 . 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.

A. Judgements

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

i. Determination of control and accounting thereof

As detailed in the accounting policy, principles under Ind AS are different from the previous GAAP, especially with respect to assessment of control of subsidiaries. Further, investment in GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Ltd has been accounted as associate since the company participates in all significant financial and operating decisions. The company has therefore determined that it has significant influence over this entity, even though it only holds 10% of the voting rights.

ii. Impairment of non-current assets including investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Determining whether investment are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the individual investment or the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on Discounted Cash Flow ('DCF') model over the estimated useful life of the power plants, concession on roads etc. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to conclusion of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants and coal mines, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans etc in case of investments in entities in the energy business, estimation of passenger traffic and rates and outcomes of litigations, and settlements may be reached with lenders which are considered as reasonable by the management and significant uncertainties faced including absence of financial closure in respect of GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte Ltd.

Based on such determination the Company has imparied carrying value of its investment in GVK Airports International Pte. Ltd Nil (March 31, 2022: 669 Lakhs).

iii. Also refer note 54 on significant judgement on going concern ability of the Company.

B. Estimates and assumptions

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

(i) 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.

(ii) Defined employee benefit plans (Gratuity)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds 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 27.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

(iv) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment estimated by the management. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, and the useful lives are in line with the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

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Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

35. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company is exposed primarily to Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Market risk (fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate), which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

A Price risk

The company's exposure to investment in mutual funds are subject to price and recognised in the balance sheet as fair value through Statement of Profit or Loss.

Sensitivity

The table below summaries the impact of increase/decrease of the index on the company's investment in mutual fund and profit/(loss) for the year.

Particulars	Impact on Profit/(Loss) after tax		Impact on other components of equity	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Increase by 1%	96	69	-	-
Decrease by 1%	(96)	(69)	-	-

B 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. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, loans and other financial assets. Trade receivables, Financial guarantee receivables (Other financial assets) and Loans given by the Company result in material concentration of credit risk as these are with related parties.

Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 8,303 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 13,035 lakhs), being the total of the carrying amount of balances with trade receivables, Loans and Other financial assets.

Trade receivables, Other financial assets, Loans given:

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The Company does not hold collateral as security. Impairment analysis takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. Significant portion of trade receivables, other financial assets and loans given comprise receivables from related parties and not subject to significant credit risk based on past history.

C Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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

Particulars	On Demand	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	36,561	-	-	36,561
Other financial liabilities	-	129,796	-	129,796
Trade payables	-	77	-	77
Total	**36,561**	**129,873**	**-**	**166,434**
Year ended March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	36,838	-	-	36,838
Other financial liabilities	-	129,257	-	129,257
Trade payables	-	1,212	-	1,212
Total	**36,838**	**130,469**	**-**	**167,307**

* Based on maximum amount that can be called for under the financial guarantee contract.

D Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments, other financial assets and other financial liabilities.

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 change in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. As the Company has debt obligations with floating interest rates, exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates are substantially dependent of changes in market interest rates.

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As the company has no significant interest bearing assets, the income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Change in Interest Rate		
-increase by 50 basis points	-	-
-decrease by 50 basis points	-	-

Foreign Currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's investment in foreign entity and financial asset/liability in relation to foreign entity in respect of financial guarantee. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar against the functional currencies of the Company. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. The Company has not entered into derivative instruments during the year.

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise is Nil.

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

	Rs. in Lakhs	
Change in USD rate	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2022**
5%	-	-
-5%	-	-

36. Segment reporting

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Operating segments, segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and therefore no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these financial statements.

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

37 . Ratios:

S No	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22		Ratio as on	Ratio as on	Variation	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22		
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets= Inventories + Current Investment + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Other Current Assets + Contract Assets + Assets held for Sale	Current Liability= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability+ Current tax (Liabilities) + Contract Liabilities+ Provisions + Other Current Liability	160,805	166,562	161,980	167,641	0.97	0.97	(0.00)	-
2	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Shareholder's Equity	646	87,297	5,587	86,651	0.74%	6.45%	(0.89)	Profit on sale of Investment in Airport vertical in the previous year (PY)
3	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Net Credit Sales	(Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivable)/2	1,000	1,097	1,000	1,625	0.91	0.62	0.48	Decrease in average trade receivables
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue / Average Working Capital	Revenue	Average Working Capital= Average of Current assets – Current liabilities	1,000	(5,709)	1,000	(26,544)	-0.18	-0.04	3.65	Decrease in average working capital
5	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit	Net Sales	646	1,000	5,587	1,000	64.60%	559%	(0.88)	Profit on sale of Investment in Airport vertical in the PY
6	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Total Assets - Current Liability	701	89,992	5,687	89,346	0.78%	6.37%	(0.88)	Profit on sale of Investment in Airport vertical in the PY
7	Return on Investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	Net Investment= Net Equity	646	87,297	5,587	86,651	0.74%	6.45%	(0.89)	Profit on sale of Investment in Airport vertical in the PY

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

38 . **Details of Benami Property held**

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

39 . **Details relating wilful defaulter**

The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other Lender in accordence with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

40 . The Company has complied with the number of layers for its holding in downstream companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the companies Act,2013 read with the Companies Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

41 . **Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure**

The Company has not required to spend on Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) in voew of the continiung losses during the last three years.

42 . **Relationship with Struck off Companies**

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

43 . The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity (is), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall : (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Comapny (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. The Company has not received any fund from person(s) or entity (is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understandng (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall : (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

44 . **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

45 . **Undisclosed income**

The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous year) in

46 . **Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency**

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

47 . **Social Security Code, 2020**

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.

The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

48 . The following disclosures shall be made where Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

				31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
Type of Borrower	**Loans/Advances granted Individually or Jointly with other. (Individually / Jointly)**	**Repayable on demand (Yes / No)**	**Terms/Period of repayment is specified (Yes / No)**	**Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date**	**% of Total**	**Amount outstanding**	**% of Total**
Related Parties	Individually	Yes	No	7,257	100%	11,829	100%
Total of Loan and Advances in the nature of Loan (Refer Note 10)				7,257		11,829	

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49. The company has an investment in GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Limited (GVK Coal) which is assessed as an associate to the Company. The Company exercises significant influence on GVK Coal as per Ind AS 28.

The company has also given guarantees and commitments for loans amounting Rs. 931,065 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 858,478 lakhs) taken by GVK Coal as at March 31, 2023 part of which is collateralized by the pledge of 37% shares of GVK Airport Holdings Limited, and has also undertaken to provide financial assistance of USD 3.11 million (Rs. 2,557 lakhs) as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,358 lakhs), an entity whose current liabilities exceeds current assets by USD 2,845 million (Rs. 2,339,320 lakhs) as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: USD 2,459 million (Rs. 1,864,024 lakhs)) and the entity has also incurred net losses of USD 212 Million (Rs.174,606 Lakh) for the nine months ended March 31, 2023 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022; USD 308 Million (Rs.243,142 Lakh)) based on the audited financial statements. GVK Coal is witnessing various material uncertainties. The prices of the coal have fallen since GVK coal had acquired a stake in the coal mines. GVK Coal has not been able to achieve financial closure resulting in delays in commencement of mine development activity when compared to scheduled date, delays in entering into definitive agreements for port and rail development and agreement for sale of coal and also necessary environmental and regulatory clearances. Further, all the lenders of GVK Coal have classified the loan as non- performing and the lenders had an option to curtail the rights of the company on various assets either on October 2015 or every year thereafter.

The lenders have also filed a claim in the High Court of Justice Business and Property Courts of England and Wales Commercial Courts (England Court) on November 09, 2020 and have sought to recover the amounts advanced to GVK Coal. Under the interim solution undertaking by the lenders dated March 23, 2017, the respective arguments of the lenders and the company were filed with the court. On June 13, 2022, the Judge has adjourned the starting of the trial to October, 2023. Despite the matter is pending before England Court, one of the lenders has filed an application under section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against the company (being guarantor for loan taken by GVK Coal) before National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad on July 14, 2022 and the company has filed the reply. The next date of hearing is 8th June 2023.

The Company is hopeful of achieving one time settlement with the lenders in view of its arrangement with Adani Airport Holdings Limited (AAHL) which is adequately incentivized to find solution with the lenders to get unencumbered ownership over the shares of GVK Airport Developers pledged with the lenders. The extent of the liability that may arise in respect of guarantees and commitments and the manner of such settlement is presently not ascertainable and accordingly no provision has been made in this regard in relation to any liability.

The company has provided for impairment of Rs 78,634 Lakhs for full value of its investment and receivable in earlier years in the absence of any certainty of realization either by use or from the settlement that may be reached.

50. Till 3rd February 2022, GVK Energy Ltd (GVKEL) has been considered as jointly controlled entity under IND - AS 28 "Investment in associate and joint venture", based on the protective rights available to the other investors of GVKEL. As on 4th February 2022, the company (GVKPIL) has acquired the control over the operations of GVKEL from those Investors as per the Termination Agreement dated 3rd February 2022 resulting in relinquishment of protective rights available to investors. GVKPIL has also bought 11,72,46,622 shares of GVKEL form those Investors under this agreement. Accordingly, GVKEL and its group companies (Energy group) are considered as Subsidiaries of the GVKPIL w.e.f. 4th February 2022.

Certain subsidiaries and jointly controlled entity (group companies) of GVK Energy Limited ('GVKEL') are facing uncertainties as detailed below:

a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had deallocated dedicated coal mine allotted to GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Limited (GVKPGSL). GVK Coal (Tokisud) Private Limited (GVKCTPL), a subsidiary company of GVKEL and mine operator was offered compensation by the Nominated Authority of Rs. 11,129 Lakhs as against carrying value of assets of Rs. 31,113 Lakhs as at March 31, 2017. GVKCTPL had appealed against the said order in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The aforesaid court vide its order dated March 09,2017, directed GVKCTPL to submit its claim to the adjudicating authority constituted under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. Subsequently GVKCTPL submitted its claim for the balance amount of Rs. 19,882 Lakhs to the aforesaid authority. The GVKEL has also given corporate guarantee for the loan taken by GVKCTPL. The nominated authority under the Ministry of Coal vide its order dated 16th March 2022 has further approved and released compensation of Rs.13,867 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs.8,883 lakhs have been deposited by nominated authority in interest bearing account with Registrar General of the Court as per the directions of the high court of Delhi dated 11th April 2022 and an amount of Rs.4,984 lakhs have been paid to lenders by nominated authority towards the balance dues payable as per the claims made by the lenders as on the date of vesting orders less the amount already paid to the lenders. Nominated authority has advised in the above order to approach Coal Tribunal in respect of disputes including the compensation disallowed with regards to R&R costs. The company has accordingly filed the appeal under sec. 27 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 with Coal Tribunal for a claim of Rs 34,830 lakhs on August 01, 2022 and the next hearing of the case is scheduled on June 22, 2023.

Management believes that GVKCTPL will be appropriately reimbursed for cancelled coal mine and accordingly no provision is required towards corporate guarantee given by GVKEL for loan taken by GVKCTPL and carrying value (Balance of claims) of Rs 6,015 Lakhs.

b) GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Limited ("GVKPGSL") a subsidiary company of GVKEL, has been admitted into Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process on October 10, 2022 based on petition filed by Axis Bank Ltd, one of the lenders in the consortium of GVKPGSL with the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad invoking Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against the company. GVKEL has filed an appeal against this order before NCLAT, Chennai on October 27, 2022 and GVKEL filed appeal in Supreme court on May 19, 2023 as the appeal filed by GVKEL dismissed by NCLAT, Chennai on April 24, 2023 .

Interim Resolution professional appointed by NCLT has taken possession of all assets of GVKPGSL.

Since the Group has lost the control over the GVKPGSL, the assets and liabilities of GVKPGSL were deconsolidated as at October 10, 2022 as per Ind AS 110 and a gain of Rs.343,685 Lakh is recorded in consolidated financials as per below entry:

Particulars	Rs Lakhs
Value of assets	- 345,970
Value of liabilities	698,027
Equity share capital	126,520
Amount already recognized in consolidated FS in previous period	-134,892
Net amount recognized as exceptional gain	-343,685

The GVKEL has provided Corporate Guarantee to the lenders of GVKPGSL with respect to the amount lent by them. This Corporate Guarantee may be invoked by the Lenders of GVKPGSL considering the default therein. In such an eventuality, GVKEL may need to reimburse the same, especially considering that the net assets of GVKPGSL is negative. However, the extent of the liability that may arise in respect of guarantee is presently not ascertainable and accordingly no provision has been made in this regard in relation to such liability.

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c) There has been uncertainty regarding supplies/availability of gas to power plant of GVK Gautami Power Limited (GVKGPL), a jointly controlled entity of GVKEL. The company has incurred losses of Rs. 35,783 Lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 37,439 Lakhs) and the net worth of the company has been eroded upto and including the financial year ended March 31, 2023. The GVKGPL is confident that Government of India will continue to take necessary steps/initiatives to improve the situation of natural gas. However, in the interim the GVKGPL is working with the lenders for one-time settlement proposal wherein the loans would be settled at the value of the plant to be realized on its sale to AP DISCOM. Further, Management, based on its rights under power purchase agreement to recover capacity charges and in view of installing alternate fuel equipment and on the basis of aforesaid discussions, believes that the GVKGPL continues to be in operation in foreseeable future despite continued losses or will be able to amicably settle the loan liability as part of one-time settlement proposal. The GVKEL has also given corporate guarantee for the loan taken by GVKGPL. The GVKEL believes that no provision for impairment/diminution is required towards carrying value of assets aggregating to Rs. 79,259 Lakhs as at March 31, 2023 of GVKGPL (March 31, 2022 of Rs.82,799 lakhs) and also no provision towards corporate guarantee given by GVKEL to GVKGPL is necessary.

Trade receivables of GVK Gautami Power Limited, includes outstanding minimum alternate tax amounts claims for reimbursement under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period commencing from the financial year 2009-10 to 2010-11, aggregating to Rs. 1,500 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1,500 Lakhs) which has been disputed by AP Transco/subject to approvals.
As lenders have classified the borrowings of the GVKGPL as "Non-performing Assets (NPA)". Indian Overseas Bank and Union Bank of India, members of the consortium, issued notices dated 13th December, 2021 and 16th March, 2022 respectively under Sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Recovery of Debts due to banks and financial institutions Act,1993, read with Sub Rule (2A) of Rule 5 of the Debt Recovery Tribunal (Procedure) Rules 1993 directing GVKGPL to file necessary written statement and reply. GVKGPL is in the process of contesting the above notices before the Debt Recovery Tribunal.

Further, Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd. and Bank of Baroda issued Loan recall notices dated 21st January, 2022 and 4th February, 2022 respectively. Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd issued a notice dated 19th July, 2022 under section 13(2) of The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and enforcement of Security Interest Act 2002 ("SARFAESI Act") read with Security interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 ("Rules") and next hearing of the case is schedule on June 05, 2023.

Moreover, Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd, one of the lenders in the consortium of GVKGPL has filed petition with the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad invoking Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against the company and the next hearing of the case is scheduled on May 29, 2023.

d) The company has assessed and based on the valuation carried out and other relevant factors, no provision is considered necessary in the books of accounts towards the carrying value of investment in GVKEL of Rs 74,122 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs.74,122 Lakhs) and Loan of Rs.6,497 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs.11,297 Lakhs).

e) Edelweiss (through its debentures trustee namely Catalyst Trusteeship Limited) has also filed petition with the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad invoking Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against GVKPIL on October 21, 2022 and the next hearing of the case is scheduled on June 07, 2023.

51. The company has made an investment in GVK Transportation Private Limited (GVKTPL) amounting to Rs. 4,977 lakhs (Includes deemed investment of Rs. 1,181 lakhs) and given a loan amounting to Rs. 11 lakhs as at March 31, 2023. Considering that GVKTPL does not have a certainty over the cash flows and timing of such cash flows in the underlying projects of GVKTPL, the Company has carried out an impairment assessment of its carrying value of investment and other receivables on a value in use basis.
GVKTPL has further made investments into three subsidiaries out of which two subsidiaries are facing uncertainties, detailed as follows:

a) GVK Bagodara Vasad Expressway Private Limited (GVK BVEPL), a wholly owned step down subsidiary of GVKPIL has carried out project work towards the Concessionaire Agreement entered with Gujarat State Road Development Corporation Limited (GSRDC). During construction, there has been significant delays in fulfilling the obligations from GSRDC like providing Land required for construction, right of way, shifting of utilities etc., which has resulted in significant delays in construction. On March 27, 2018, GSRDC has issued a termination and arbitration notice as per which GSRDC has terminated the concession agreement and also has claimed an amount of Rs. 108,419 Lakhs. In response to the same, GVK BVEPL has written to GSRDC denying the claims from GSRDC and terminated the agreement. GVK BVEPL has also stated that the delay is due to the default from GSRDC. Also, GVK BVEPL has notified GSRDC that dispute settlement process will be as per the Concession Agreement.

GVK BVEPL has approached The International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR) for appointment of Arbitration Tribunal (AT). Arbitration Tribunal is constituted and the dispute is being addressed. GSRDC has filed a claim of Rs 108,419 lakhs and GVK BVEPL has filed its statement of Defense and a counter claim of Rs.91,325 lakhs as termination payment due to GSRDC default (apart from various other claims towards Loss of Profit, Interest Payment on Debts etc.) disputing the very process of termination and are also taking other necessary legal remedies in this regard. Initially GVK BVEPL intended to bring into substitution process, however in spite of best efforts of GVK BVEPL, substitution process could not be completed. Meanwhile GSRDC awarded project to two different contractors. Hence GVK BVEPL is no more going concern and the financials are prepared accordingly since financial year ended March 31, 2020.

GVK BVEPL is closely working with the lenders by explaining to them the intricacies of the project and outlining support required to give effect to the process of arbitration. Tribunal heard arguments of both sides in respect of Application dated 23-09-2021 and the hearing was concluded. Both parties filed the written arguments and Tribunal reserved the orders on February 24, 2023 and GSRDC has approached the High Court of Gujarat for seeking the extension of mandate of the Tribunal for rendering the award in the Arbitration Proceeding on March 15, 2023. The next hearing of the case is scheduled on June 06, 2023

b) GVK Deoli Kota Expressway Private Limited (GVK DKEPL), a wholly owned step-down subsidiary of GVKPIL. On June 25, 2019, GVK DKEPL has issued a termination notice under Article 37.2.2 of the Concession Agreement for termination on account of material breach and defaults on the part of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) during the course of construction like providing Right of Way (ROW), shifting of utilities, obtaining approvals & clearances, alternate route & prevention of complete user fee collection etc., which has resulted in significant delays in construction of expressway. Further, GVK DKEPL has claimed a termination payment of Rs. 169,650 lakhs (apart from various other claims towards future loss, Loss of Toll Revenue, Loss suffered on account of additional overheads etc.) from NHAI as per the terms of the Concession Agreement. In response to the above notice, GVK DKEPL has received letter from NHAI dated July 03, 2019 denying the claim of GVK DKEPL stating that the termination notice issued under clause 37.2.2 is invalid as defaults alleged by GVK DKEPL are false and NHAI has not committed any material default in complying with the provisions of the Concession Agreement.

On September 12, 2019, NHAI has issued a termination notice as per clause 37.2.1 of the Concession Agreement for non-fulfillment of the obligation as stated in the Concession Agreement by Concessionaire. NHAI by virtue of this notice, is deemed to have taken possession and control of the project highway along with all the equipment on or at site. After this termination notice toll plaza is deemed to have been transferred to NHAI and from September 16, 2019 onwards NHAI started collecting the toll on the project highway.

The matter is under Arbitration and the company has filed claim documents with Tribunal and NHAI has filed statement of defense and next cross examining the witness of NHAI is schedule on 24, 25, 26 & 29 of July, 2023.

The Concession Agreement being the sole agreement executed by the Company, termination of the same has now resulted into liquidation basis of accounting which has been adopted in preparation of these financial statements of GVK DKEPL. Under the liquidation basis of accounting, all assets and liabilities are measured at their net realizable value. As toll collection right has been taken over by NHAI from the Company, Company has impaired toll and premium assets against premium liability (not due) and claim receivable from NHAI.

c) J.C. Flowers Asset Reconstruction Pvt Ltd (Debt assigned by Yes bank) has also filed petition with the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad invoking Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against GVKTPL on February 24, 2022 and the next hearing of the case is scheduled on May 29, 2023.
Based on such assessment management has made an impairment provision amountng to Rs 4,977 lakhs (which includes deemed investment of Rs. 1,181 lakhs) in the earlier years.

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52. GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited (GVK SEZ), a wholly owned subsidiary company. The Company has an investment and has receivables (Loan given to subsidiaries classified as equity) aggregating to Rs 10,913 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 10,230 Lakhs). GVK SEZ stood as a Guarantor and mortgaged its land admeasuring 2,506.25 Acres to Syndicate Bank (since merged with Canara Bank) on account of loans taken by the company. GVK PIL has since repaid the loan taken from Canara Bank and the bank has also acknowledged the same. However, inspite of the same, Canara bank has not issued a no due certificate and has not returned the original title documents. The Canara Bank has exercised the right of general lien under section 171 of Indian Contract Act,1872 and has enforced general lien over the title deeds in the name of GVK SEZ for liabilities of GVK Coal (Singapore) PTE Ltd, an associate of GVK PIL. GVK PIL and GVK SEZ have jointly filed writ petition stating that Bank exercising of general lien under section 171 of the Indian contract Act, 1872 is wholly misconceived and illegal and contrary to the terms of Guarantee extended by the GVK SEZ. Further, Enforcement Directorate (ED) has provisionally attached the said Land property in view of investigation under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) (Refer Note 42). However, Hon'ble High Court of Telangana has stayed the proceedings by issuing Show Cause Notice to ED. As on March 31, 2023, the status remains the same.

53. In June 2020, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a First Information Report (FIR) against MIAL, its holding Company GVK Airport Holdings Limited (GVKAHL) (both are erstwhile step-down subsidiaries of the Company), the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Company and has initiated investigation on various matters alleging misuse of funds of MIAL including for the benefit of other GVK group and related parties. CBI has filed a charge sheet before the Chief Metropolitan Court, Mumbai on February 09, 2023, laying as allegation under section 120B read with section 420 of IPC against MIAL, Vice Chairman, Director & CFO of the Company and four other GVK group companies apart from others. The Court has granted bail to all the accused. The main issue alleged is siphoning of fund of MIAL eventually causing a loss to AAI. After going through the Charge Sheet, the company is of the view that the case will not stand the test of scrutiny of the court and will eventually be dismissed. The company is also of the view that the charges are unsubstantiated, and no offence u/s section 420 IPC has been made out as there is no loss to AAI, Government, or any Tax Authorities as alleged. Considering the status of the proceedings, the implications, if any, that may arise can't be ascertained and would be considered in the financial statements on conclusion of the aforesaid proceedings.

The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has also taken up the investigation under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) on the basis of an FIR registered by the CBI. ED has filed a complaint in April 2021 on the same matters against the above-mentioned parties and some of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and step down subsidiaries of the Company, their directors and officers, and the concerned parties are cooperating with the investigating agencies. ED has filed a complaint before the City Court and Additional Session Judge, Greater Bombay under Section 45 of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 for commission of offence of Money laundering under section 3, read with section 70, Punishable u/s 4 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The Audit Committee of the Company, based on the legal advice received by the Audit committee of MIAL, have decided not to proceed with any independent investigation on the matters mentioned in the FIR or the complaint filed by ED. Considering the status of the proceedings, the implications, if any, that may arise can't be ascertained and would be considered in the financial statements on conclusion of the aforesaid investigation.

54. As at March 31, 2023, The company has also provided guarantees and commitments and/or has undertaken to provide financial assistance on behalf of various entities and as further detailed in notes 49, 50, 51(a) and 51(b) (referring to notes on GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte Limited, GVK Energy Limited, GVK Bagodara Vasad Expressway Private Limited and GVK Deoli Kota Expressway Private Limited) uncertainties are being faced by various projects such as delays in development of coal mines in an overseas project where the Company has provided guarantees and commitments for the borrowings, losses incurred by gas based power plant in the absence of gas and litigations on rights to claim capacity charge, . arbitration on delay of commencement of road projects, termination of various projects etc. These factors may indicate significant doubt on going concern ability of the company. Notwithstanding the above, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on going concern basis as management believes that the company would be able to ultimately meet its commitments, reduce debt by stake sale and the entities on whose behalf guarantees/ commitments have been extended would be able to meet their obligations. Further, the Management is confident that aforesaid entities would win litigations; obtain approvals of regulators; will reach an optimal solution with non-controlling shareholders and lenders; obtain requisite gas allocation etc. as required despite current macro-economic environment challenges.

55. The Company and its erstwhile subsidiary GVK Airport Developers Limited (GVK ADL) had entered into a binding agreement comprising a co-operation agreement and other related agreements with Adani Airport Holdings Limited (AAHL) on August 31, 2020 and subsequent dates. This includes acquisition of the debt by AAHL from various lenders of GVKADL with a view to release pledge on certain shares of GVK Airport Holdings Limited (GVKAHL) and with an ability for AAHL to convert the acquired debt from the lenders of GVKADL to equity so as to acquire equity interest in Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) and also acquiring Company's equity and other instruments in GVKADL and also possible acquisition/ settlement of debt of GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte Ltd (with a view to release pledge on remaining shares of GVKAHL). AAHL has since acquired the debt of GVKADL from lenders and has converted the same to equity acquiring controlling interest in GVKADL on July 13, 2021. Consequently GVKADL, Bangalore Airport & Infrastructure Developers Limited (BAIDL), GVKAHL, MIAL and Navi Mumbai International Airport Limited (NMIAL) are no longer subsidiaries of the Company from July 13, 2021. The company has recognized a profit of Rs.4,576 Lakh on account of transfer of Equity shares and a gain of Rs 2,336 Lakhs on account of fair value of balance of the investment held in GVKADL for the year ended March 31,2022.

The broad contours of the co-operation and related agreements is detailed below:
(i) Acquisition of debt and related accrued interest with carrying value in the financial statements of GVKADL of Rs. 255,107 lakhs by AAHL.
(ii) AAHL acquiring certain securities of Sutara Roads & Infra Limited, a subsidiary of the Company and another Company of the promoter group to be used exclusively for financial support of any of its affiliates and affiliates of GVKPIL post the date of co-operation agreement.
(iii) Acquiring equity of Rs. 30,000 lakhs and other instruments of Rs.100,000 lakhs held by GVKPIL and its subsidiary in GVKADL by AAHL to be settled by transfer of securities held by AAHL referred to in (ii) above.
(iv) GVKPIL and AAHL have also agreed on certain steps to be taken in respect of lenders of GVK Coal.

GVKPIL has sold its majority holding in GVKADL to AAHL and AAHL has acquired and hold the securities as per Para (ii) above during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. The management of the company considered GVKPIL as beneficial owner of the Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) of Rs.137,464 Lakhs held by AAHL as per Para (ii) above in view of the terms of arrangement. Accordingly, the securities held in the name of AAHL have been classified as Current Investments of GVKPIL at Rs.1,37,464 Lakhs in the financial statements.

The full financial effect of the above cannot be estimated as certain aspects of the transaction including settlement with GVK Coal lenders are yet to be concluded.

GVK Power & Infrastructure Ltd.

T R CHADHA & CO LLP GURUGRAM Chartered Accountants

GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Notes to Standalone financial statements
(All amounts in INR lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated)

56. The Board of Directors has approved the scheme of amalgamation in their meeting 23rd March, 2022 for with regard to Amalgamation of
- GVK Airport Services Private Limited (Transferor Company -1),
- GVK Power (Khadur Sahib) Private Limited (Transferor Company -2),
- GVK Shivpuri Dewas Expressway Private Limited (Transferor Company -3),
- Sutara Roads & Infra Limited (Transferor Company -4)
- GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited (Transferee Company)

The application has filed with National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad on 31st March, 2022, seeking for the dispensation of shareholders & credits meeting and same has been allowed by order dated January 09, 2023. NCLT has directed the applicant companies to send the copies of proposed scheme to Statutory Authorities for their objection before formal approval of scheme of Arrangement. So far, the company have not received any comment from any these authorities. All the above companies are finalizing the company petition to be filed with NCLT.

57. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in the standalone financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

58. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Firm registration number: 006711N/N500028

Aashish Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 097343
Place: Gurugram
Date: 26-May-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GVK Power and Infrastructure Limited

Dr. GVK Reddy
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00005212

A Issac George
Director & CFO
DIN: 00005456

P V Rama Seshu
Vice President & Company Secretary
FCS: 4545

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26-May-2023

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited
Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial Statements of GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required, and except for the indeterminate effects of the matters referred to in Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph below, give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and its profits, total comprehensive income (comprising of profits and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified opinion

3. We draw your attention to:

   i. As discussed more fully in Note 49 to the Standalone financial statements regarding GVK Coal Developers (Singapore) Pte. Limited, (an associate) in which the company has investments and has receivables aggregating to Rs.79,048 Lakhs and to whom the company has provided guarantees and commitments for loans aggregating to Rs.931,065 Lakhs taken by the aforesaid associate Company and has undertaken to provide financial assistance of USD 3.11 million (Rs.2,557 Lakhs) as at March 31, 2023 with respect to which there are multiple significant uncertainties including outlook on the sector, non-achieving of financial closure and clearances for the project, concluding an appropriate solution with various stakeholders including lenders, and necessary environmental and regulatory clearances etc. The entity's current liabilities exceeded current assets by USD 2,845 million (Rs. 2,339,320 Lakhs) as at March 31, 2023 and has incurred net losses of USD 212 million (Rs. 174,606 Lakhs) for the nine months period ended on March 31, 2023.

   The lenders have also filed a claim in the High Court of Justice Business and Property Courts of England and Wales Commercial Courts (England Court) on November 09, 2020 and have sought to recover the amounts advanced to GVK Coal. Under the interim solution undertaking by the lenders dated March 23, 2017, the respective arguments of the lenders and the Company were filed with the court. On June 13, 2022, the Judge

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has adjourned the starting of the trial to October, 2023. Despite the matter is pending before England Court, one of the lenders has filed an application under section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against the company (being guarantor for loan taken by GVK Coal) before National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad on July 14, 2022 and the company has filed the reply. The next date of hearing is 8th June 2023.

In this regard, while the Company has made a provision for impairment in respect of the aforesaid investment and receivables aggregating to Rs. 79,048 Lakhs till March 31, 2023 (Previous Year Rs.79,048 Lakhs till March 31, 2022). We are unable to comment on the viability of the project and of the provision that may be required in relation to the aforementioned guarantees and commitments (in respect of which collateral security by way of pledge of 37% shares of GVK Airport Holdings Limited a step down wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is also given in favour of the lenders) and the resultant impact of the same on these standalone financial statements.

ii. Note no. 50 to the Standalone financial statements regarding GVK Energy Limited (a subsidiary company) and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entity in which the company has investments and loans aggregating to Rs.79,259 Lakhs (net of provisions). With respect to GVK Energy Limited, there are multiple significant uncertainties in the step-down subsidiaries and joint venture entity like (a) various receivables aggregating to Rs.10,996 Lakhs from AP Transco which are refuted / subject to approvals (b) non-availability of fuel (coal / gas), (c) conclusion on outstanding application for increase in tariff and (d) compensation in relation to deallocated coal mine etc. There are also various uncertainties relating to subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Entity of GVK Energy Limited as referred in Note 50. The Company has made total provision of Rs.34,400 Lakhs towards its investments in GVK Energy Limited till 31st March 2023 based on the valuation reports obtained. In this regard, considering the uncertainties, we are unable to ascertain whether any adjustments are required to the standalone financial statements with respect to the balance amount of investments and loans aggregating to Rs.79,259 Lakhs.

iii. Note 53 to the standalone financial statements regarding investigation by various Government agencies on various alleged irregularities relating to conflict of interest, misuse of funds, money laundering and other matters, pending completion of which and non-provision of certain related information sought from the holding company including complete copy of the Enforcement Directorate complaint. CBI has filed a charge sheet before the Chief Metropolitan Court, Mumbai on February 09, 2023, laying as allegation under section 120B read with section 420 of IPC against MIAL, Vice Chairman, Director & CFO of the Company and four other GVK group companies apart from others. The Court has granted bail to all the accused. The main issue alleged is siphoning of fund of MIAL eventually causing a loss to AAI. After going through the Charge Sheet, the company is of the view that the case will not stand the test of scrutiny of the court and will eventually be dismissed. The company is also of the view of that the charges are unsubstantiated and no offence u/s section 420 IPC has been made out as there is no loss to AAI, Government, or any Tax Authorities as alleged. Considering the status of the

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proceedings, the implications, if any, that may arise can't be ascertained and would be considered in the financial statements on conclusion of the aforesaid proceedings.

In addition to be above, the Enforcement Directorate (ED) had also taken up the investigation under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) on the basis of an FIR registered by the CBI. ED had filed a complaint in April 2021 on the same matters against the above-mentioned parties and some of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and step-down subsidiaries of the Company, their directors and officers, and the concerned parties are cooperating with the investigating agencies. ED had filed a complaint before the City Court and Additional Session Judge, Greater Bombay under Section 45 of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 for commission of offence of Money laundering under section 3, read with section 70, Punishable u/s 4 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The Audit Committee of the parent Company, based on the legal advice received by the Audit committee of MIAL, have decided not to proceed with any independent investigation on the matters mentioned in the FIR or the complaint filed by ED. Considering the status of the proceedings, the implications, if any, that may arise can't be ascertained and would be considered in the financial statements on conclusion of the aforesaid investigation.

We are unable to comment on the effect thereof on the standalone financial statements including prior year comparatives considering allegations over GVK Group.

4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards on auditing are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statement' 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 ('the 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

5. **Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

We draw attention to Note 54 to the Standalone financial statements, which indicates that the company has incurred significant losses during the previous year and material uncertainties are faced by various projects, in which the company has made investments, given loan, provided guarantees / commitments and / or has undertaken to provide financial assistance. These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in aforesaid note, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our Opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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6. **Emphasis of Matter**

i. We draw attention to Note 55 to the Standalone financial statements regarding sale of majority holding of GVK Airport Developers Limited (GVKADL) by company to Adani Airport Holding Limited (AAHL) as per binding co-operation agreement dated August 31, 2020 and other related transaction documents. AAHL has acquired and hold the securities as per co-operation agreement at the end of the financial year. The management considered the company as beneficial owner of the Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) of Rs 137,464 Lakhs held by AAHL as per co-operation agreement in view of the terms of arrangement. Accordingly, the securities held in the name of AAHL have been classified as Current Investments of company in the Standalone financial statements.

Considering that the investments are yet to be transferred in the name of the company and certain aspects of the transaction including settlement with GVK Coal lenders are yet to be concluded, we are unable to comment on the full financial impact on these standalone financial statements.

ii. We draw attention to Note 49 to the Standalone Financial Statements, regarding application filed by one of the lenders under section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against the company (being guarantor for loan taken by GVK Coal) before National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad on July 14, 2022 and the company has filed the reply. The next date of hearing is 8th June 2023.

We also draw attention to Note 50(e) to the Standalone financial statements regarding ECL Finance Limited, Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Limited, India Credit Fund II & Ecap Equities Limited (collectively referred to as "Edelweiss") (through its debentures trustee namely Catalyst Trusteeship Limited) has filed petition with the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad invoking Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against the company. on October 21, 2022, the company has filed its replies and next hearing of the case is scheduled on June, 07, 2023.

iii. We draw attention to Note 52 to the Standalone financial statements regarding GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Limited (GVK SEZ), a wholly owned subsidiary company. GVK SEZ has Investment Property having book value of Rs.11,655 Lakh. GVK SEZ stood as a Guarantor and mortgaged its land admeasuring 2,506.25 Acres to Syndicate Bank (since merged with Canara Bank) on account of loans taken by the GVK PIL (the Parent Company). GVK PIL has since repaid the loan taken from Canara Bank and the bank has also acknowledged the same. However, inspite of the same, Canara bank has not issued a no due certificate and has not returned the original title documents. The Canara Bank has exercised the right of general lien under section 171 of Indian Contract Act,1872 and has enforced general lien over the title deeds in the name of GVK SEZ for liabilities of GVK Coal (Singapore) PTE Ltd, an associate of GVK PIL. GVK PIL and GVK SEZ have jointly

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filed writ petition before High Court, Telangana on October 27, 2021, stating that Bank exercising of general lien under section 171 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is wholly misconceived and illegal and contrary to the terms of Guarantee extended by the GVK SEZ and the matter is yet to be listed. Further, Enforcement Directorate (ED) has provisionally attached the said Land property in view of investigation under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). However, Hon'ble High Court of Telangana vide its order dated April 22, 2021 has stayed the proceedings by issuing Show Cause Notice to ED. As on March 31, 2023, the status remains the same. The matter is under litigation. Pending these litigations, the impact of the same on the Company is not determinable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

7. Key Audit Matter

Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion Section and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. These Reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Directors report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

9. Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the standalone financial statements

These Standalone Financial Statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate

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accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

As a part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement 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 in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statement 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 the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Company 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. The material uncertainty with regard to Going Concern is reported in Para 5 of our report.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company 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.

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.

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.

11. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

(a) We have sought and except for matters referred in Basis of Qualification, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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(b) In our opinion, except for the indeterminate effects of the matters referred to in Basis for Qualified opinion paragraph above, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid standalone financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) Except for the indeterminate effects of the matters referred to in Basis for Qualified opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) The matters described in the Basis for Qualified opinion Section and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern Section above, and the Basis for Qualified Opinion Section in our report on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in Annexure A, 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 as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of contingent Liabilities on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 26(c) to the standalone financial statements;

   ii. The Company has made provisions, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 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 March 31, 2023;

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iv. (a) The Management has represented and refer note no. 43 to the standalone financial statements, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented and refer note no. 43 to the standalone financial statements, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, 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;

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year

vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the company only w.e.f. 1st April, 2023, reporting in respect of mandatory use of accounting software with requisite audit trail facility is not applicable.

11.2 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, subject to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion Section of our Report, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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12. No managerial remuneration was paid or payable during the year, accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act read with Schedule V is not applicable to the Company.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

T R CHADHA & CO LLP
GURUGRAM
Chartered Accountants

Aashish Gupta
(Partner)
Membership No. 097343
UDIN:23097343BGQJMF5083

Date: 26th May 2023
Place: Gurugram

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11.1 (h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our Report of even date to the members of GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

Qualified Opinion
We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as of March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 ICAI, and except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2023.

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023, and these material weaknesses has affected our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company and we have issued a qualified opinion on the financial statements for the year ended on that date. (Also refer Basis for Qualified Opinion of the main audit report)

Basis for Qualified Opinion
According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit and subject to the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs in our main report, the following material weaknesses have been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements as at March 31, 2023:

a) The Company's internal financial controls for determining whether adjustments are required to the carrying value of investments, receivables and whether any liability to be recognised for the financial assistance, corporate guarantees and commitments given to an associate and joint venture of the Company were not operating effectively, which could potentially result in non-recognition of provision with regard to the aforesaid financial statement line items (Refer paragraphs 3(i) and (ii) of our main audit report).

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b) Refer paragraph 3(iii) of our main audit report) regarding chargesheet filed by CBI before the Chief Metropolitan Court, Mumbai on February 09, 2023, laying as allegation under section 120B read with section 420 of IPC against MIAL, Vice Chairman, Director & CFO of the Company and four other GVK group companies apart from others. In addition to be above, the Enforcement Directorate (ED) had also taken up the investigation under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) on the basis of an FIR registered by the CBI. ED had filed a complaint in April 2021 on the same matters against the above-mentioned parties and some of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and stepdown subsidiaries of the Company, their directors and officers, and the concerned parties are cooperating with the investigating agencies.

   We are unable to comment on the impact may arise on conclusion of such investigation on the internal financial controls system of the company and its operating effectiveness.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

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

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements

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included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control 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 control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 control 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.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

T R Chadha & Co LLP Chartered Accountants GURUGRAM

Aashish Gupta
(Partner)
Membership No. 097343
UDIN:23097343BGQJMF5083

Date: 26th May, 2023
Place: Gurugram

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date

Referred to in paragraph 11.2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our Report of even date to the members of GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that;

(i) **Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

a)

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situtation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

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

b) The Company has a programme of physical verification to cover Property, Plant and Equipment whereby all these assets are verified once in every year. In our opinion, the periodicy of the physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification for material items.

c) There is no Immovable Property in the books of accounts of the Company. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

d) The Company has not revalued its Property and Plant and Equipment during the year.

e) As disclosed by the management in Note 38 of the standalone financial statements, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

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(ii) Inventories

a) The company does not have any inventory. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii) (a) of the order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits, in aggregate, during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii) (b) of the order is not applicable.

(iii) Loans, Investments, Guarantees, Securities and Advances in nature of Loan

(a) The Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans or security to Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates / other during the year. Further, the Company has provided loans to subsidiaries / joint ventures / associates during the year. The details of the same are given below:

Aggregate amounts during the year	**Amount Rs. in Lakhs**		
Particulars	**Guarantees**	**Loan**	**Investments**
Subsidiaries	0	684	0
Related parties other than above	0	749	0
Total	**0**	**1,433**	**0**
Balances outstanding in the year			
Particulars	**Guarantees**	**Loan**	**Investments**
Subsidiaries	0	17,421	76,444
Associates	456,222	0	
Joint ventures	0	0	
Related parties other than above	0	749	0
Others	0	0	7,136
Total	**456,222**	**18,170**	**83,850**

(b) The company has given loans as well as received loans from relating parties which are interest free and repayable on demand. On overall basis, in our opinion, the terms and conditions of the loans granted and investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In the case of loans given, no formal Loan Agreements are entered with them and no schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the company. Hence, we do not make any comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest and overdue amount, if any, in this regard.

(d) There is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given as the same is repayable on demand.

(e) There is no loan given falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans given to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same party.

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(f) As mentioned in Para c above, the company has granted loans to 2 companies as per the summary given below, which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year.

(Figures are in lakhs)

Particulars	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate amount of loans/advances in nature of loans granted during the year	1433	0	1433
Percentage of aggregate loans/advances in nature of loans to the total loans granted to Total Loans granted	100%	0	100%

(iv) Compliance of Sec. 185 & 186

The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there under apply. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) Statutory Dues

a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing its undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees State insurance, Income-tax, Custom duty, Cess and other relevent material statutory dues, which are accounted in its books of account.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of above statutory dues, which were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below;

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	279	July 01, 2003 to September 30,2008	High court
The Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	111	October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009	High court

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Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	149	October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010	High court
The Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	87	October 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011	High court
The Finance Act,1994	Service tax	436	June 1, 2009 to March 31 2012	High court
The Finance Act,1994	Service tax	170	April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013	High court
The Finance Act,1994	Service tax	164	April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014	High court

(viii) As disclosed by the management in note 45 of the standalone financial statements and as verified by us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) Application & Repayment of Loans & Borrowings

(a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings to any lender, during the year. These borrowings are interest free repayable on demand taken from related parties.

(b) As disclosed by the management in note 39 of the standalone financial statements, the Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) The company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loan at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the balance sheet of the company, we report that, prima facie, funds raised on short-term basis aggregating to Rs.5757 lakhs have been used for accumulated losses incurred by the Company.

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. However, there are borrowings from subsidiary companies and loans given to subsidiary companies.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) Application of funds raised through Public Offer

(a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) Fraud

a) Except as described below, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed nor reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.

Refer paragraph 3(iii) of our main audit report and as disclosed in note 53 to the standalone financial statements, regarding chargesheet filed by CBI before the Chief Metropolitan Court, Mumbai on February 09, 2023, laying as allegation under section 120B read with section 420 of IPC against MIAL, Vice Chairman, Director & CFO of the Company and four other GVK group companies apart from others. In addition to be above, the Enforcement Directorate (ED) had also taken up the investigation under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) on the basis of an FIR registered by the CBI. ED had filed a complaint in April 2021 on the same matters against the above-mentioned parties and some of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and step down subsidiaries of the Company, their directors and officers, and the concerned parties are cooperating with the investigating agencies.

We are unable to comment whether any fraud has been committed by the Company or any fraud was committed by the officers and employees of the Company, on the Company.

b) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received during the year by the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to all applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting standards.

(xiv) Internal Audit

(a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the internal auditors issued to the Company for the period under audit.

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(xv) During the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) Registration u/s 45-IA of RBI Act

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

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) As represented to us, the Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group.

(xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses during the current financial year covered by our audit and also during the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) 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 financial statements including note no.38 to the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, we are of the opinion that a material uncertainty exists with respect to going concern as on the date of audit report as mentioned in Para 5 of our Audit Report on the Standalone Financial Statements.

(xx) As disclosed by management in note 41 of the standalone financial statements, the compnay was not required to spend on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the year in view of the continuing losses during the last three years and there is no unspent amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx) (a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

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(xxi) The details of Qualifications or adverse remarks in the audit reports made by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries, associates and Joint Venture in the Companies(Auditor's Report)Order, 2020 (CARO), is given para no (14), of our audit report on consolidated financial statements

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

T R CHADHA & CO LLP * GURUGRAM * Chartered Accountants

Aashish Gupta
(Partner)
Membership No. 097343
UDIN:23097343BGQJMF5083

Date: 26 May 2023
Place: Gurugram