DELHI INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | GMR

ANNUAL REPORT
2022–23

DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-2023

S. No.	Content
1.	Directors' Report
2.	Report on Corporate Governance
3.	Management Discussion and Analysis Report
4.	Annexures to Directors' Report
5.	Independent Auditors Report on Standalone Financial Statements (Ind AS)
6.	Standalone Financial Statements (Ind AS)
7.	Independent Auditors Report on Consolidated Financial Statements
8.	Consolidated Financial Statements (Ind AS)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED
AS ON MARCH 31, 2023

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation
1.	Mr. G.M. Rao	Executive Chairman
2.	Mr. G.B.S. Raju	Managing Director
3.	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	Executive Director
4.	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	Whole-time Director
5.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Director
6.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Director
7.	Mr. Philippe Pascal	Director
8.	Mr. Regis Lacote	Director
9.	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	Director
10.	Ms. Rubina Ali	Director
11.	Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan	Director
12.	Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran	Independent Director
13.	Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	Independent Director
14.	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Independent Director
15.	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	Independent Director
16.	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	Director
17.	Mr. Matthias Engler	Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel

Corporate Information

Chief Executive Officer (KMP)	Chief Financial Officer (KMP)	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (KMP)	Statutory Auditors	
Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar	Mr. Hari Nagrani	Mr. Abhishek Chawla	**Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants** (Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013) Address: 21st Floor, DLF Square, Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase-II, Gurugram, Haryana – 122002, India Email: Danish.Ahmed@WalkerChandiok.IN	**K.S. Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants** (Firm Registration No. 003109S) Address: 2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj Mansion, Kasturba Road, Bengaluru – 560001, India Email: sudarshan@ksrao.in

Company Details	Secretarial Auditors	Cost Auditors
Registered Office Address: New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037 CIN: U63033DL2006PLC146936 Email: DIAL-CS@gmrgroup.in	**Maneesh Gupta** **Company Secretary** Address: 74, Janpath, New Delhi – 110001 18/15, Shakti Nagar, Delhi – 110007 Email: guptamaneeshcs@gmail.com	**M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants** (Firm Registration No. 000042) Address: 3-6-365, 104 and 105, Pavani Estate, Y V Rao Mansion Himayath Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 029, Telangana Email: chnr.nmc@gmail.com

Bankers	Registrar & Transfer Agent	Debenture Trustee
ICICI Bank Limited Axis Bank Limited Union Bank of India Deutsche Bank JP Morgan Yes Bank HSBC Bank Citi Bank Standard Chartered Bank	**Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited** Address: No. 30 Ramana Residency, 4th Cross Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Bengaluru - 560 003 Tel No. (080) 23460815-818 Fax No: (080) 23460819 SEBI Registration Number: INR000000544 CIN: U74900TN2015PTC101466 Email: alpha123information@gmail.com	**Axis Trustee Services Limited** Address: Axis House, Bombay Dyeing Mills Compound, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 025 Tel No. +91-22-62300451 Fax No: +91-22-43253000 SEBI Registration Number: IN000000494 CIN: U74999MH2008PLC182264 Email: debenturetrustee@axistrustee.in

Bond Trustee
Citicorp International Limited Address: 39th Floor, Champion Tower, Three Garden Road, Central Hong Kong Fax No: +852.2323.0279 Email: kathy.lau@citi.com

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-2023

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors ["**Board**"] are pleased to present the 17th Annual Report ["**Report**"] on Business and Operations along with the Audited Financial Statements (Standalone and Consolidated) of your Company ("**the Company**" or "**DIAL**") for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 along with Auditors' Report thereon. This Directors' Report, read with the Management Discussion and Analysis [MDA] report includes the details of company's financials, business & operations performance and initiatives taken by the Company.

STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS:

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON STANDALONE BASIS:

Particulars	31-March-23 (In ₹/crores except EPS)	31-March-23 (USD Mn.)	31-March-22 (In ₹/crores except EPS)	31-March-22 (USD Mn.)
Revenue from Operations	3,989.97	485.57	2914.07	384.48
Other Income	264.30	32.17	143.27	18.90
Total Revenue	**4,254.27**	**517.74**	**3057.34**	**403.38**
Annual fee to AAI	1,857.67	226.08	192.70*	25.42
Employee benefits expense	251.98	30.67	228.45	30.14
Depreciation and Amortization	655.79	79.81	588.29	77.62
Finance Cost	810.32	98.61	862.48	113.79
Other expenses	896.52	109.11	779.22	102.81
Total Expenses	**4,472.28**	**544.27**	**2651.14**	**349.79**
(Loss) / Profit before exceptional items	**(218.01)**	**(26.53)**	**406.20**	**53.59**
Exceptional items	**59.30**	**7.22**	**378.43**	**49.93**
(Loss) / Profit before taxation	**(277.31)**	**(33.75)**	**27.77**	**3.66**
Total tax (credit)	7.55	0.92	10.09	1.33
(Loss) / Profit after taxation	**(284.86)**	**(34.67)**	**17.68**	**2.33**
Other comprehensive income for the year	(311.73)	(37.94)	(198.97)	(26.25)
Total Comprehensive (loss)/ Income for the year	**(596.59)**	**(72.60)**	**(181.29)**	**(23.92)**
Earnings Per Share[EPS] (in ₹)				
- Basic and Diluted	(1.16)	-	0.07	-

*Corresponding annual fee to AAI accrued pursuant to Ind AS 116 Lease Equalization income.

[Note: Exchange Rate for March 31, 2023 is 1 USD = ₹ 82.170 and for March 31, 2022 is 1 USD = ₹ 75.793 (Source: Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India)]

REVENUE AND PROFIT ON STANDALONE BASIS:

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, your Company has recorded a total Revenue of ₹ 4,254.27 Crore as against ₹ 3,057.34 Crore in the corresponding previous financial year, being increase of ~ 39.15%.

Further, your Company has also recorded the Loss after Tax of ₹ 284.86 Crore for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, against the Profit after Tax [PAT] of ₹ 17.68 Crore in the corresponding previous financial year ended March 31, 2022.

The above said decrease in PAT is mainly due to payment of annual fee to Airports Authority of India during the current year.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON CONSOLIDATED BASIS:

Particulars	31-March-23 (₹/crores except EPS)	31-March-23 (USD Mn.)	31-March-22 (₹/crores except EPS)	31-March-22 (USD Mn.)
Revenue from Operations	*3,989.97*	485.57	2914.07	384.48
Other Income	*129.27*	15.73	*93.27*	12.31
Total Revenue (I)	***4,119.24***	**501.31**	***3007.34***	**396.78**
Annual fee to AAI	*1,857.67*	226.08	*192.70*	25.42
Employee benefits expense	*251.98*	30.67	*228.45*	30.14
Depreciation and Amortization	*655.79*	79.81	*588.29*	77.62
Finance Cost	*810.32*	98.61	*862.48*	113.79
Other expenses	*896.52*	109.11	*779.22*	102.81
Total Expense (II)	***4,472.28***	**544.27**	***2651.14***	**349.79**
(Loss)/Profit before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax [(I)-(II)]	**(353.04)**	**(42.96)**	**356.20**	**47.00**
Exceptional Items	**54.14**	**6.59**	**396.66**	**52.33**
Loss before share of Profit /(loss) of associates and joint ventures, exceptional items and tax	**(407.18)**	**(49.55)**	**(40.46)**	**(5.34)**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	146.89	17.88	116.49	15.37
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	**(260.29)**	**(31.68)**	**76.03**	**10.03**
Total tax expense / (credit)	7.55	0.92	(80.66)	(10.64)
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(267.84)**	**(32.60)**	**156.69**	**20.67**
Other Comprehensive Income				

A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	(1.82)	(0.22)	(0.12)	(0.02)
Income tax effect	-	-	-	-
B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Net movement of cash flow hedges	(309.91)	(37.72)	(198.85)	(26.24)
Income tax effect	-	-	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associate and joint venture	(0.15)	(0.02)	(0.14)	(0.02)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax) (A+B)	**(311.88)**	**(37.96)**	**(199.11)**	**(26.27)**
Total Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	**(579.72)**	**(70.55)**	**(42.42)**	**(5.60)**
Earnings Per Share (in ₹)				
- Basic and Diluted	(1.09)	-	0.64	-

[Note: Exchange Rate for March 31, 2023 is 1 USD = ₹ 82.170 and for March 31, 2022 is 1 USD = ₹ 75.793 (Source: Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India)]

REVENUE AND PROFIT ON CONSOLIDATED BASIS:

The consolidated revenue has increased by ~36.97 %, from ₹ 3,007.34 crores in Financial Year 2021-2022 to ₹ 4,119.24 in Financial Year 2022-2023.

PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES:

The following are the highlights of the performance and financial position of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and their contribution to the overall performance of the Company during the period of this Report.

(i) SUBSIDIARIES:

Your Company does not have any subsidiary as on March 31, 2023.

(ii) **JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES:**

Your Company is a Joint Venture (JV) Partner in the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed by the successful bidders in key business areas like Duty Free, Cargo, Food & Beverage, Vehicle Parking Facilities, Fuel Farm, Advertisement and Bridge Mounted Equipment.

The performance and financial position of the JVs and Associates during financial year 2022-2023 are as follows:

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Joint Venture Company/ Associates	Total Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Turnover /Total Income	Profit Before Taxation	Profit after Taxation	% of Equity Shareholding of DIAL
1	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	112	98.34	628.75	417.16	597.39	113.89	84.72	26.00%
2	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	164	95.36	641.85	382.49	106.01	31.15	23.09	26.00%
3	Travel Food Services (Delhi T3) Private Limited	14	13.21	52.79	25.58	173.02	28.57	21.44	40.00%
4	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	80	492.51	824.45	251.94	1579.21	289.49	266.76	49.90%
5	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited	18.48	83.95	173.83	71.41	303.42	30.07	22.50	49.90%
6	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	81.44	8.00	336.00	246.56	192.46	33.86	23.88	49.90%
7	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	25	3.96	31.28	2.32	1.39	(7.50)	(7.50)	50.00%
8	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Private Limited	538	(460.87)	3342.43	3265.30	275.64	(266.24)	(209.94)	20.14%
9	DIGI Yatra Foundation	0.001	(0.87)	0.00	0.87	-	(0.10)	(0.10)	14.80%

During the year under review, there is no change in the business of the Company, any of its above-mentioned Joint Ventures and Associates.

Further, due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for diminution in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for ₹ 66.06 crores (March 31, 2022: ₹ 51.60 crores).

During the financial year under review, the shareholding of the Company in Digi Yatra Foundation (DYF) reduced from 22.20 % to 14.80 % on June 14, 2022.

There are no new companies which have become or ceased to be JV and Associates during the financial year under review.

Further, a statement containing the salient features of the Financial Statements of subsidiaries, associate companies or joint ventures in the prescribed form AOC–1 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 is enclosed as **Annexure - A** to this Report.

DIVIDEND & APPROPRIATIONS:

Since your Company is in expansion stage, hence, your Company has not proposed any dividend and necessary amount has been transferred to reserves.

SENIOR SECURED FOREIGN CURRENCY NOTES 2022, 2026 and 2029 LISTED WITH SINGAPORE STOCK EXCHANGE:

Issued on	Amount (US$ Mn.)	Coupon	ISIN	Due	Remarks
October 31, 2016	522.60	6.125%	USY2R27RAB56 and US246725AB18 under Regulation S and Rule 144A respectively.	October 2026	-
June 04, 2019	350.00	6.45%	USY2R40TAB40 and US246724AA69 under Regulation S and Rule 144A respectively.	June 2029	-

February 25, 2020 [Tapping]	150.00	6.45%	Same as above.	June 2029	-
Total	1022.6				

During the financial year under review, the interest (half yearly) on such aforementioned Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes issued by the Company was paid by the Company on their determined due dates.

NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES [NCDs]:

Issued on	Amount (₹)	Coupon	ISIN and Ratings	Due	Listed/ Unlisted	Remarks
March 30, 2021	3257,09,84,700	10.964%	INE657H07011 Unrated.	October 2025	Unlisted	The Company is in the process of partial redemption of these NCDs.
June 22, 2022	1000,00,00,000	9.52% p.a. payable monthly (until 36 months from date of allotment) and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly (from 37 months until 60 months from the date of allotment)	INE657H08019 A+ with stable outlook.	June 2027	Listed	-
Total	4257,09,84,700					

NCDs Issued post closure of the Financial Year:

A. UNSECURED (FOR THE PURPOSES OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND APPLICABLE SEBI REGULATIONS), LISTED, RATED, REDEEMABLE, NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES DUE APRIL 2030:

Post closure of the financial year 2022-2023 till the date of this Report, your Company has raised ₹ 1,200 crores in April, 2023 by issuing unsecured (for the purposes of Companies Act, 2013 and applicable SEBI regulations), listed, rated, redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), (ISIN: INE657H08027) due in 2030. The coupon rate on the NCDs are 9.75% per annum, payable quarterly subject to rating linked reset and reset after 5 years from April 13, 2023. The NCDs got listed on BSE Limited on April 17, 2023 and were initially subscribed by ICICI Bank Limited, Barclays Bank PLC – Mumbai branch, Tata Capital Financial Services Limited, The HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – Mumbai, India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited and Aditya Birla Finance Limited. The proceeds from the NCDs will be utilized to partly finance the Phase 3A Expansion project of the Company.

The Debentures have been rated “ICRA A+” with Positive outlook by ICRA Limited and “IND A+” with Positive outlook by India Ratings and Research (A Fitch Group Company).

REGULATORY:

The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has issued order no. 57/2020-21 for third control period on December 30, 2020 allowing your Company to continue with Base Airport Charges (BAC) + 10% tariff for the balance period of third control period plus compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges (FTC). AERA has allowed your Company to levy compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges on ticket issued on or after February 01, 2021 at the rate of ₹ 65.98 per embarking passenger up till March 31, 2021 and ₹ 53.00, ₹ 52.56 and ₹ 51.97 for FY 2022, FY 2023 and FY 2024 respectively.

DIAL had filed appeal before Hon’ble Supreme Court on July 21, 2018 against Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) order dated April 23, 2018 with respect to First Control period. The Judgement was pronounced by Hon’ble Supreme Court on July 11, 2022 where all appeals were dismissed, except on issue relating to aeronautical tax, where DIAL’s contention has been accepted that the Annual Fee paid by DIAL should not be deducted from expenses pertaining to aeronautical services before calculating the ‘T’ element in the formula.

The Judgement on DIAL’s appeal related to Cargo handling (CHS) and Ground Handling (GHS) was pronounced by TDSAT on January 13, 2023, where TDSAT, referring to its own judgment dated April 23, 2018 and Hon’ble Supreme Court’s Order dated July 11, 2022 reiterated that CHS and GHS are Non-Aeronautical services in nature as per Operation, Management and

Development Agreement (OMDA). Since, CHS and GHS are non-aeronautical as per the OMDA and State Support Agreement (SSA), DIAL also has the power to determine tariff for both the services. In view of the order issued by TDSAT, AERA has further appealed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court where hearing is scheduled for August 2023.

In respect to CP-2 & CP-3 appeal at TDSAT, arguments have been concluded and the matter has been reserved for judgment.

AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT:

M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP and M/s. K.S. Rao & Co. are the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company.

M/s. K.S. Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 003109S) were re-appointed as one of the Joint Statutory Auditors by the members of the Company in the 16th Annual General meeting held on September 05, 2022, for a period of 5 years.

M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013) was appointed as one of the Joint Statutory Auditors by the members of the Company in the 13th Annual General Meeting held on September 25, 2019, for a period of 5 years.

The Auditors Report and Notes on financial statements referred in the Financial Statements are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark, except the "Emphasis of Matter (EOM)" on payment of Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI).

REPORTING OF FRAUD BY AUDITORS:

During the financial year under review, neither Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditor, Cost Auditor nor Secretarial Auditor has reported to the Audit Committee under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, any instance of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which needs to be mentioned in the Report.

COST RECORDS AND COST AUDIT:

Maintenance of cost records and requirement of cost audit as prescribed under the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, are applicable on the Company and accordingly, such accounts and records are made and maintained by the Company and the said cost records are also required to be audited.

Your Company is maintaining all the cost records referred above and M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co. - Cost Auditors, have issued a cost audit report for the financial year 2022-2023 which does not contain any qualification, reservation, or adverse remark.

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has re-appointed M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Reg. No. 000042) as Cost Auditors of the Company for conducting the audit of cost records of the Company for the financial year 2023-2024.

Accordingly, a resolution seeking ratification of the remuneration to M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co. - Cost Auditors by the members of the Company is included in the Notice of the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS' AND AUDIT REPORT:

The Board of Directors had appointed Mr. Maneesh Gupta - Practising Company Secretary, to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 is enclosed as **Annexure - C**. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks.

DEPOSITS:

The Company has not accepted any Deposits during the year under review, therefore, no disclosure as per Rule 8(5) of The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 is required.

ANNUAL RETURN:

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return as on March 31, 2023, is available on the Company's website on https://www.newdelhiairport.in/corporate/our-company.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

Your Company works towards continuous improvement in governance practices and processes, in compliance with the statutory requirements. The Report on Corporate Governance as stipulated under relevant provisions of SEBI LODR forms part of the Annual Report. The requisite Certificate from the Statutory Auditors confirming compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance is attached to the said Report.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND COMMITTEES:

Details in respect of Meetings of the Board and Committees are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the annual report on CSR activities and initiatives of the Company for the financial year 2022-2023 is enclosed as **Annexure - B.**

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

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

a) that in the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b) that such accounting policies as mentioned the Notes to the Financial Statements have been selected and applied consistently and judgments and estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2023 and of the loss of the company for the year ended on that date;

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

d) that the Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis;

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

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

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:

Your Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards (SS), i.e. SS-1 and SS-2, relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings', respectively, issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

Appointments:

During the financial year under review, following Director(s) were appointed:

1. Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya (DIN: 01976832) was appointed as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. September 06, 2022.
2. Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan (DIN: 08366688) was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from November 14, 2022, and regularized in the 18th Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on February 06, 2023;

Further, Mr. Philippe Pascal (DIN: 08903236), Mr. Regis Lacote (DIN: 09135168), Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak (DIN: 08213061) and Ms. Rubina Ali (DIN: 08453990) are the Directors liable to retire by rotation and being eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors has recommended their re-appointment for the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Cessations or Resignations:

During the financial year under review, the following Cessations/ Resignations took place:

1. Mr. Kakatkar Vinayak Rao [DIN: 00074942] has resigned as a Director of the Company with effect from October 31, 2022;
2. Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa [DIN: 02336249] ceased to be an Independent Director of the Company, owing to the expiry of her 2nd term as Independent Director w.e.f. September 05, 2022.

The Board of Directors places on record its deep appreciation for the services and support rendered by Mr. Kakatkar Vinayak Rao and Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa.

Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Abhishek Chawla – Company Secretary & Compliance Officer continues to be Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) of the Company.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY:

Details in respect of Nomination and Remuneration Policy are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

STATEMENT REGARDING OPINION OF THE BOARD WITH REGARD TO INTEGRITY, EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE (INCLUDING THE PROFICIENCY) OF THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS APPOINTED DURING THE YEAR:

Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya (DIN: 01976832) was appointed as an independent director by the Company during the financial year under review. Considering her deep repository of knowledge and experience (including the proficiency), integrity, expertise, sharp business acumen, and as a strong votary of the highest standards of corporate governance, the Board of Directors were of the opinion that it would be in the interest of the Company to appoint her as an Independent Director.

DECLARATIONS BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

All the independent directors of the Company have submitted their declarations that each of them meets the criteria of independence as provided under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 along with the rules framed thereunder and Regulation 16 of Listing Regulations. There has been no change in the circumstances affecting their status as independent directors of the Company.

During the financial year under review, the independent directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, except as disclosed in this Report.

Basis the declarations received from the independent directors and the disclosures made by them, the Board, acknowledging the veracity of the same, has concluded that the independent directors are the persons of integrity and qualify as such and that they are independent of the Management of the Company.

In terms of Section 150 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the names of all the independent directors of the Company are forming part of the data bank maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs.

SEPARATE MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

Details in respect of separate meeting of Independent Directors are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

BOARD EVALUATION:

Details in respect of Board Evaluation are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS AS PER SECTION 186:

Your Company being an Infrastructure Company, the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, except sub-section (1), are not applicable to the Company.

The details of Investments already made by the Company form part of the notes to the Financial Statements in the Annual Report and there were no other investments made by the Company, except Treasury Investments in Deposits, Mutual Funds, Commercial Papers etc.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES AS PER SECTION 188 AND SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015:

All contracts/arrangements/transactions entered by the Company during the financial year 2022-2023 with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis.

However, the approval of the Board of Directors were obtained for all the contracts/arrangements entered into with Group Entities during the financial year, pursuant to the requirements of the Operation, Management & Development Agreement (OMDA) executed by the Company with Airports Authority of India (AAI). As a good corporate governance practice, necessary disclosures as required under the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules made thereunder and the Listing Regulations read with applicable SEBI Circulars were made to the Board of Directors at the time of obtaining their approval. Although the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable, the details of all such contracts/arrangements are enclosed in the format of **AOC-2** as **Annexure - D**.

Further, pursuant to the applicable provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["Listing Regulations"], your Company has made adequate related party disclosures as specified in Regulation 53 read with Para A of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations.

The members may refer Note No. 36 to the Standalone Financial Statement which sets out related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION:

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company after the end of financial year till the date of this Report.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:

During the financial year 2022-2023, there is no change in the nature of business of your Company.

CHANGE IN THE SHARE CAPITAL, IF ANY:

During the financial year 2022-2023, there is no change in the Share Capital of your Company.

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

The particulars relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo, as required to be disclosed under the Act, are provided in **Annexure - E** to the Report. The details of Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo are given in the **Note No. 42 (d)(i) to (vi)** "Other Disclosures" to the Notes to Accounts to the standalone financial statements as enclosed.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

GMR Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) philosophy is "To integrate the process for managing risk across GMR Group and throughout its businesses and lifecycle to enable protection and enhancement of stakeholder value."

Your Company, in line with Group ERM policy, has developed, adopted and implemented its Enterprise Risk Management framework to identify risk elements and their potential impact which may affect the organization. Your Company continues to monitor and manage risks by providing reasonable assurance for achievement of its business objectives. During the Organizational Strategy Planning process, all potential risks emerging from environment scan discussions and deliberations between your Company's Senior Management, are captured and a consolidated list of top risks is prepared and reviewed periodically.

Further, in order to stay competitive and bring in industry best practices, your Company refreshed its existing risk management framework in 2021 and also defined the organizational risk policy to proactively counter new and upcoming risks. Your Company has been periodically reviewing the enterprise risk library as part of its risk monitoring mechanism. While there were no risks perceived to threaten the existence of your Company, following have been identified as certain key risks, which are being monitored at regular intervals along with mitigating measures:

1. Strategic Risk such as Reputational Risk, Competition risk, Political risk, Market and credit risk, etc.
2. Operational risks – Physical risk, Technology risk, Project execution risk, Human resource risk, Information security etc.
3. Financial risks – Liquidity risk, financial reporting risk, treasury risk etc.
4. Governance risks – Legal / Regulatory risk, EHS risk etc.
5. Force majeure events like pandemic, earthquake disrupting entire aviation value chain and the larger economy,

Your Company incorporated an agile strategy to create crisis escalation procedures duly monitored by the management team on periodic basis. Rather than a 'wait and see' approach, your Company responded swiftly and acted rapidly on contingencies to ensure business continuity. Through extensive outreach and collaboration with all stakeholders and aligning ERM within our strategy, your Company positioned itself to reduce business loss and seize business opportunities that might otherwise have been missed.

Further, as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations the Enterprise Risk Management Policy was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 29, 2022.

DISCLOSURE OF POLICY ON WHISTLE BLOWER / VIGIL MECHANISM:

Details in respect of disclosure of Policy on Whistle Blower / Vigil Mechanism are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATOR OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE:

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulator or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future, except as explained in this Report under the Regulatory section.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

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

These controls are embedded in various business processes and are evaluated across all functional areas independently by Management Assurance Group (Internal Auditors) during audits.

Mitigation plans are put in place to strengthen the controls where weaknesses have been identified during the review and the testing results are reported to the Audit Committee on regular basis.

During the financial year 2022-2023, no reportable material weakness observed in the design or operating effectiveness of the controls except few areas where the risk has been identified as low and there is a need to further strengthen the controls.

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

Details in respect of disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

TRANSFERS TO THE INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

There is no transfer to the investor education and protection fund during the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

INSURANCE:

The Company's properties including building etc. have been adequately insured against major risks.

PREVENTION OF INSIDER TRADING:

Details in respect of prevention of insider trading are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

Details in respect of Familiarisation Programme for Independent Directors are provided in Corporate Governance report, forming part of the Directors Report.

GREEN INITIATIVE:

Electronic copies of the Annual Report 2022-23 and the Notice of the 17th Annual General Meeting are sent to all members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ RTA. The hard copy of Annual Report 2022-23 will be sent only to those shareholders who request for the same.

DISCLOSURE UNDER INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016:

During the financial year under review, no Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) was initiated or pending against your Company, under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) as amended.

BOARD POLICIES:

The details of the policies including Policy on Related Party Transactions (RPT) approved and adopted by the Board of Directors as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulations are available on the Company's website, at https://www.newdelhiairport.in/corporate/our-company.

GENERAL:

Your directors further state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of various items, which are only applicable to Equity listed companies or where there were no transactions or event during the financial year under review viz. Issue of Equity Shares with differential voting rights, Sweat Equity, ESOP, remuneration details of top ten employees, Change in the nature of Business, receipt of commission by Managing Director (MD) or Whole-time Director (WTD) from Subsidiaries etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Directors take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to the Government of India, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Airports Authority of India, BSE Limited, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, IATA, ACI, Airlines, CISF, Delhi Police, various departments/agencies of Central Government State Government, other agencies, users, customers of the Airport, Investors, Bankers and Financial Institutions, GMR Group and Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide, for their co-operation.

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

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

Sd/-	Sd/-
G.B.S. Raju	K. Narayana Rao
Managing Director	Whole-Time Director
DIN: 00061686	DIN: 00016262
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi

Date: August 14, 2023

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

I. Company's Philosophy on Code of Governance

Corporate governance involves a set of relationships between a company's management, its board, its shareholders and other stakeholders. Corporate governance also provides the structure through which the objectives of the company are set, and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance are determined. It helps define the way authority as well as responsibilities are allocated and how decisions are taken. Good governance aims at achieving high levels of accountability, efficiency, responsibility, transparency, and fairness in all areas of operation to increase the confidence of investors and other stakeholders. Your Company has a large number of stakeholders in all spheres of business and society. It will be our endeavor to constantly promote and enhance the stakeholders' legitimate interests.

Ethics / Governance Policies

The Company endeavors to conduct its businesses and strengthen relationships in a manner that is dignified, distinctive and responsible. The Company adheres to ethical standards to ensure integrity, transparency, independence and accountability in dealing with all the stakeholders. Therefore, the Company has adopted various codes and policies to carry out its duties in an ethical manner. Some of these codes and policies are:

- Code of conduct for Directors and Senior Managerial Personnel.Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all employees.
- Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading and Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosures of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information.
- Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.
- Nomination and Remuneration Policy.
- Policy on Whistle Blower.
- Policy on Related Party Transactions.
- Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy.
- Documents Preservation and Archival Policy.
- Policy for determining material subsidiary.
- Policy against Sexual Harassment.
- Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy.

II. Board of Directors

a. Board composition and category of Directors

The Company's policy is to maintain the optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. The composition of the Board and category of Directors is as follows:

Category	Name of the Directors
Executive Directors	Mr. G. M. Rao (Executive Chairman) Mr. G.B.S. Raju (Managing Director) Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao (Executive Director) Mr. Kada Narayana Rao (Whole-time Director)
Non-Executive & Non-Independent Directors	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar Mr. Srinivas Bommidala Mr. Philippe Pascal Mr. Regis Lacote Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak Ms. Rubina Ali Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan Ms. Denitza Weismantel Mr. Matthias Engler (Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel)
Independent Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya

The category of Non-Executive directors who are not independent directors as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"), are mentioned as Non-Executive - Non Independent Director. However, as per the explanation provided under Regulation 16, In case of a 'high value debt listed entity': (a) which is a body corporate, mandated to constitute its board of directors in a specific manner in accordance with the law under which it is established, the non-executive directors on its board shall be treated as independent directors.

Accordingly, the Non-Executive directors of the Company would be considered as Independent Directors for the purpose of Listing Regulations.

Mr. G. M. Rao is the father of Mr. G. B. S. Raju and Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar. Mr. Srinivas Bommidala is the son-in-law of Mr. G.M. Rao and, therefore, are deemed to be related to each other. None of the other Directors are related to any other Director on the Board.

b. **Attendance of Directors at Board Meetings, last Annual General Meeting (AGM) and number of other Directorships and Chairmanships / Memberships of Committees of each Director in various Companies and shareholding in Delhi International Airport Limited :**

Sl. No.	Name of Director	DIN ^	Category @	Number of other Directorships held in other Public Limited Companies as on March 31, 2023#		Number of committee Chairmanships / memberships held in other Public Limited Companies as on March 31, 2023##		Board Meetings during the period from April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023		Whether present at the Previous AGM held on September 05, 2022	No. of shares/ Convertible Instruments held as on March 31, 2023$$
				Chairman	Director	Chairman	Member	Held during the tenure	Attended$		
1.	Mr. G.M. Rao	00574243	EC	8	-	-	-	7	6	No	NIL
2.	Mr. G. B. S. Raju	00061686	MD	4	4	-	-	7	5	No	NIL
3.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	00061669	NENID	1	6	-	-	7	4	No	1 (Jointly with GMR Airports Limited)
4.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	00061464	NENID	2	6	-	1	7	6	No	1 (Jointly with GMR Airports Limited)
5.	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	00016262	WTD	-	1	-	1	7	6	Yes	NIL
6.	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	03482239	ED	-	5	-	3	7	7	No	NIL
7.	Mr. Philippe Pascal	08903236	NENID	-	1	-	1	7	4	No	NIL
8.	Mr. Regis Lacote	09135168	NENID	-	2	-	-	7	6	No	NIL
9.	Ms. V. Siva Kameswari*	02336249	NEID	-	6	2	3	4	4	No	NIL
10.	Dr. M. Ramachandran	01573258	NEID	-	9	3	6	7	7	Yes	NIL

11.	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	08213061	NENID	1	4	-	-	7	5	No	NIL
12.	Ms. Rubina Ali	08453990	NENID	-	2	1	-	7	5	No	NIL
13.	Mr. Kakatkar Vinayak Rao*	00074942	NENID	-	2	-	-	4	4	Yes	NIL
14.	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	07466436	NENID	-	-	-	-	7	2	No	NIL
15.	Mr. Matthias Engler	06363447	Alternate to Ms. Denitza Weismantel	-	-	-	-	7	4	Yes	NIL
16.	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	05184747	NEID	-	6	-	3	7	7	Yes	NIL
17.	Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	00082313	NEID	-	4	4	1	7	7	Yes	NIL
18.	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	01976832	NEID	-	3	1	2	3	3	N.A.	NIL
19.	Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan	08366688	NENID	-	2	-	2	3	3	N.A.	NIL

^ DIN – Director Identification Number

@ EC – Executive Chairman, MD - Managing Director, ED – Executive Director, WTD – Whole time Director, NENID - Non-Executive Non-Independent Director, NEID - Non-Executive Independent Director.

Other companies include directorship in deemed public companies and do not include directorship(s) of this Company, private limited companies, Section 8 companies and companies incorporated outside India.

Committee means Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

$ Attendance includes participation through video conference

$$ No convertible instrument was held by the Directors

* As on March 31, 2023, ceased to be director.

Seven Board Meetings were held during the Financial Year (FY) ended March 31, 2023, i.e., on April 27, 2022, May 27, 2022, July 29, 2022, September 01, 2022, November 14, 2022, February 14, 2023 and March 24. At least one board meeting was held in each quarter and the gap between any two consecutive board meetings did not exceed 120 days.

c. Familiarization programs Independent Directors

The Independent Directors are provided with necessary documents, viz., Company's corporate profile, its Mission, Vision, Values and Beliefs, Organization Structure, the Company's history and milestones, Annual Reports, a brief background on the business of the Company, Institutional Building and highlights of its performance, major policies of the Company, Code of Conduct, fund raising history etc. Periodic presentations are made to the Board on business and performance updates of the Company, global business environment, risk management, company policies and changes in the regulatory environment applicable to the corporate sector and to the industry in which it operates and other relevant issues. The details of such familiarization programs for Independent Directors are posted on the website of the Company and can be accessed at https://www.newdelhiairport.in/pdf/DIAL-Familiarization-Programme-for-Independent--Directors.pdf

d. The following is the list of core skills/expertise/competencies identified by the Board of directors required for effective functioning as required in the context of the business(es) and sectors for it to function effectively, which are available with the Board. The names of directors who have such skills/expertise/competencies as identified by the Board are given below:

Area of Skills/ Expertise	Mr. G.M. Rao	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Mr Srinivas Bommidala	Mr. G.B.S Raju	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	Ms. Rubina Ali	Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan	Mr. Philippe Pascal	Mr. Regis Lacote	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	Mr. A Subba Rao	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Dr. M. Ramachandran	Ms. Bijal Ajinkya
Project Management	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Domain/ Industry Specialist	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Asset Management/ Operational Excellence	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Business Development & Business Strategist	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Organizational Learning and Institutional Memory and Governance Consciousness	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

<table>
<tr><td>Functional expertise</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Information Technology</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Finance & Banking, etc.</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>-</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Networking</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td><td>√</td></tr>
<tr><td>General Attributes</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td><td rowspan="5">√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Entrepreneurship</td></tr>
<tr><td>Understanding of Domestic, Economic, Environment, & Global Issue</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interpersonal Communication skills, Leadership Skills</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soundness of Judgment, People & Process Orientation</td></tr>
</table>

e. Selection of Independent Directors

Taking the requirement of skill sets on the Board into consideration, eminent persons having independent standing in their respective field or profession and who can effectively contribute to the Company’s business and policy decisions are considered by the Nomination and

Remuneration Committee, for appointment, as Independent Directors on the Board. The Committee considers qualification, positive attributes, area of expertise, the skillset required for Directors of the Company and number of Directorships and Memberships held in various committees of other companies by such persons for selection of directors and determining directors' independence. The Board considers the Committee's recommendations, takes appropriate decisions and recommends to the shareholders, the appointment of Independent Directors.

The Independent Directors, at the first meeting of the Board in which they participate as Directors, thereafter at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year or whenever there is any change in the circumstances which may affect their status as an Independent Director, give a declaration that they meet the criteria of independence as provided under the Companies Act, 2013 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as "SEBI LODR") as amended from time to time.

f. **Detailed reasons for the resignation of an independent director who resigns before the expiry of his/her tenure along with a confirmation by such director that there are no other material reasons other than those provided:** Not Applicable.

III. Audit Committee

a. Composition of Audit Committee:

Your Company, in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with rules made thereto and Regulation 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 [hereinafter "Listing Regulations"], has duly constituted Audit Committee. The composition of the Audit Committee of the Board as on March 31, 2023, was as under:

S. No.	Name of Members	Category of Director	Chairman/ Member
1	Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru	Independent Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	Executive Director	Member
3	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	Director	Member
4	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	Director	Member
5	Dr. M. Ramachandran	Independent Director	Member
6	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	Independent Director	Member
7	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Independent Director	Member

- Mr. Philippe Pascal is an Observer in the Audit Committee.

Mr. Abhishek Chawla- Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, acts as Secretary to the Audit Committee.

Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru- Chairman of the Audit Committee, had attended the last Annual General Meeting held on September 5, 2022 and was available to address the queries of the shareholders.

During the financial year under review, the following changes took place in the Audit Committee:

1. Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao [DIN: 03482239] ceased to be the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of July 29, 2022;
2. Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru [DIN: 00082313] was appointed as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of July 29, 2022;
3. Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa [DIN: 02336249] ceased to be the member of the Audit Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of September 5, 2022;
4. Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya [DIN: 01976832] was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of September 19, 2022;

During the financial year under review, the Board of Directors had accepted all the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

b. Meetings and attendance during the year:

During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023, five meetings of the Audit Committee were held i.e., on April 27, 2022, May 27, 2022, July 28, 2022, November 14, 2022 and February 14, 2023.

The attendance of the Audit Committee members is as under:

Name of Members	No. of the Meetings	
	Held during tenure	Attended
Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru	5	5
Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	5	5
Dr. M. Ramachandran	5	5
Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	5	5
Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	5	-

Ms. Denitza Weismantel	5	1
Mr. Matthias Engler (Alternate to Ms. Denitza Weismantel)	5	3
Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	2	2
Ms. V. Siva Kameswari	3	3

c. **The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are as under:**

Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited [DIAL / Company], and pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), and the applicable provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["Listing Regulations"], as applicable, following are the Terms of Reference ["ToR"]/ Role of the Audit Committee ["AC"] of the Board of Directors of the Company:

S. No.	Terms of Reference
1	oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
2	recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company;
3	approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
4	Reviewing/ examining with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to: i. matters required to be included in the director's responsibility statement to be included in the board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013; ii. changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same; iii. major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management; iv. significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings; v. compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements; vi. disclosure of any related party transactions; vii. modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report;
5	reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
6	reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilisation of proceeds/ end use of funds of a public issue/ offer or rights issue and related matters, and making appropriate recommendations to the board to take up steps in this matter;

7	reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
8	approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;
9	scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
10	valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;
11	evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
12	reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
13	reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
14	discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
15	reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;
16	discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
17	to look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
18	to review the functioning of the Vigil Mechanism/ Whistle Blower policy.
19	approval of appointment of chief financial officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;
20	Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in these terms of reference of the audit committee.
21	reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments existing as on the date of coming into force of this provision.
22	consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the Company and its shareholders.

23	The audit committee shall mandatorily review the following information: i. the management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. ii. the management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors. iii. the internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses. iv. the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the chief internal auditor shall be subject to review by the audit committee. v. statement of deviations: (a) quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1). (b) annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).
24	the Audit Committee may make omnibus approval for related party transactions proposed to be entered into by the company subject to such conditions as may be prescribed under the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations. In case of transaction, other than transactions referred to in section 188 of the Act, and where Audit Committee does not approve the transaction, it shall make its recommendations to the Board: In case any transaction involving any amount not exceeding one crore rupees is entered into by a director or officer of the company without obtaining the approval of the Audit Committee and it is not ratified by the Audit Committee within three months from the date of the transaction, such transaction shall be voidable at the option of the Audit Committee and if the transaction is with the related party to any director or is authorised by any other director, the director concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.
25	Any other matter as may be referred by the Board from time to time and as may be required by the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time or under any other applicable law or statute.
26	The Company Secretary shall review compliance under the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 on periodical basis and update the Audit Committee at least once in a financial year and Audit committee shall verify that Internal control systems are adequate and are operating effectively.

IV. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

a. Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

Your Company, in compliance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 ["Act"] read with rules made thereto and Regulation 19 of Listing Regulations has duly constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors as on March 31, 2023, was as under:

S. No.	Name of Members	Category of Director	Chairman/ Member
1	Dr. M. Ramachandran	Independent Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Director	Member
3	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	Director	Member
4	Ms. Rubina Ali	Director	Member
5	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	Independent Director	Member
6	Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	Independent Director	Member
7	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Independent Director	Member
8	Mr. Regis Lacote	Director	Member

Mr. Abhishek Chawla- Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, acts as the Secretary to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran, who was the Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee had attended the last Annual General Meeting held on September 5, 2022 and was available to address the queries of the shareholders.

Further, during the financial year under review, the following changes took place in the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

1. Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar [DIN: 00061669] ceased to be the Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of July 29, 2022;
2. Dr. M. Ramachandran [DIN: 01573258] was appointed as the Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of July 29, 2022;
3. Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa [DIN: 02336249] ceased to be the member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of September 5, 2022;
4. Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya [DIN: 01976832] was appointed as member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of September 19, 2022;

b. Meetings and attendance during the year:

During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023, one meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held i.e., on July 28, 2022.

The attendance of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee members is as under:

Name of Members	No. of the Meetings	
	Held during tenure	Attended
Dr. M. Ramachandran	1	1
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	1	-
Ms. Rubina Ali	1	1
Ms. V. Siva Kameswari	1	1
Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru	1	1
Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	1	1
Mr. Regis Lacote	1	1
Ms. Denitza Weismantel	1	-
Mr. Matthias Engler (Alternate to Ms. Denitza Weismantel)	1	1
Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	-	-

c. **The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are as under:**

Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited ["DIAL / Company"], and pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 [the "Act"], and the applicable provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["Listing Regulations"], as applicable, following are the Terms of Reference ["ToR"]/ Role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ["NRC"] of the Board of Directors of the Company:

S. No.	Terms of Reference
1	formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors a policy relating to, the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees, after taking into consideration the following: i. the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors of the quality required to run the company successfully. ii. relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks. iii. remuneration to directors, key managerial personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals.

2	For every appointment of an independent director, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the Board and on the basis of such evaluation, prepare a description of the role and capabilities required of an independent director. The person recommended to the Board for appointment as an independent director shall have the capabilities identified in such description. For the purpose of identifying suitable candidates, the Committee may: i. use the services of an external agencies, if required; ii. consider candidates from a wide range of backgrounds, having due regard to diversity; and iii. consider the time commitments of the candidates.
3	formulation of criteria/ specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board of Directors, its committees and individual directors including independent directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance.
4	devising a policy on diversity of board of directors;
5	identifying persons who are qualified to become directors/ key managerial personnel and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
6	whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors.
7	recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management.
8	Any other matter as may be referred by the Board from time to time and as may be required by the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time or under any other applicable law or statute.

d. Performance evaluation criteria for Independent Directors and Board

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee oversees the annual self-evaluation of the Board including committees thereof and of individual directors. It reviews and discusses all matters pertaining to the performance of all directors including independent directors, periodically as may be necessary on the basis of the detailed performance parameters set forth. The Committee also periodically evaluates the usefulness of such performance parameters and makes necessary amendments.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has laid down the criteria/questionnaires for performance evaluation of Board, Committees and Directors (including Chairman and Independent Directors) which is based on certain parameters inter-alia including the following:

i. Frequency of meetings and attendance of Directors.
ii. Timeliness of circulating Agenda for meetings.
iii. Quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information to the Board.
iv. Promptness with which Minutes of the meetings are drawn and circulated.
v. Opportunity to discuss matters of critical importance, before decisions are made.
vi. Familiarity with the objects, operations and other functions of the Company.
vii. Level of monitoring of Corporate Governance Regulations and compliance.
viii. Involvement of Board in Strategy evolution and monitoring.
ix. Performance of the Chairperson of the Company including leadership qualities.
x. Directors' contribution for enhancing the governance, regulatory, legal, financial, fiduciary and ethical obligations of the Board.
xi. Directors' adherence to high standards of integrity, confidentiality and ethics.
xii. Overall performance and contribution of directors at the meetings.
xiii. Overall performance of the Board/Committees.

e. Nomination and Remuneration Policy

In terms of the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of SEBI LODR, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) is responsible for formulating the criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes and independence of Directors. The NRC is also responsible for recommending to the Board, a policy relating to the remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management. In line with this requirement, the Board has adopted the Nomination and Remuneration Policy. The Remuneration Policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.newdelhiairport.in/pdf/dial-2206-Nomination-and-Remuneration-Policy.pdf

V. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

a. Composition of Stakeholders Relationship Committee:

In compliance with Regulation 20 of Listing Regulations, the name of the existing "Share Allotment, Transfer & Grievance Committee" of the Company was changed to "Stakeholders Relationship Committee". Further, required changes were also made in the composition of Stakeholders Relationship Committee by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on July 29, 2022. The composition of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Board as on March 31, 2023, was as under:

S. No.	Name of Members	Category of Director	Chairman/ Member
1	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Director	Chairman
2	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	Director	Member
3	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	Director	Member
4	Mr. G.B.S. Raju	Managing Director	Member
5	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	Whole-time Director	Member
6	Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao*	Independent Director	Member

*Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru was appointed as member of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Company with effect from close of business hours of July 29, 2022;

Mr. Abhishek Chawla, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, acts as Secretary to the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao and Mr. Kada Narayana Rao, who were the members of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, had attended the last Annual General Meeting held on September 5, 2022 and were available to address the queries of the shareholders.

b. Meetings and attendance during the year:

During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023, one meeting of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee was held i.e., on March 30, 2023.

The attendance of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee members is as under:

Name of Members	No. of the Meetings	
	Held during tenure	Attended
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	1	-
Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	1	-
Mr. G.B.S. Raju	1	-
Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	1	1
Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	1	1
Ms. Denitza Weismantel	1	-
Mr. Matthias Engler (Alternate to Ms. Denitza Weismantel)	1	1

c. The terms of reference of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee are as under:

Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited ["DIAL / Company"], and pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ["Act"], and the applicable provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["Listing Regulations"], as applicable, following are the Terms of Reference ["ToR"]/ Role of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee ["SRC"] of the Board of Directors of the Company:

S. No.	Terms of Reference
1	Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer/ transposition/ transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/ duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
2	Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
3	Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the Company in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
4	Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the Company for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/ annual reports/ statutory notices by the shareholders of the company.
5	To perform all functions relating to the interests of shareholders/ security holders/ investors of the Company as may be required by the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Listing Regulations and guidelines issued by any regulatory authority.
6	Any other matter as may be referred by the Board from time to time and as may be required by the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time or under any other applicable law or statute.

d. The details of the complaints received during the FY 2022-23 and the status of the same are as below:

i) Number of complaints pending as on April 1, 2022 : NIL
ii) Number of shareholder complaints received : NIL
iii) Number of complaints resolved : NIL
iv) Number of complaints not resolved to the satisfaction of shareholders: NIL
v) Number of complaints pending as on March 31, 2023 : NIL

VI. RISK MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) COMMITTEE:

a. Composition of Risk Management (RM) and Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee:

In Compliance with Regulation 21 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["Listing Regulations"], a Risk Management (RM) and Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee ["RM & ESG Committee"] of the Company was constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on July 29, 2022. The composition of the RM & ESG Committee of the Board as on March 31, 2023, was as under:

S. No.	Name	Category	Designation
1	Mr. GBS Raju	Managing Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	Independent Director	Member
3.	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	Executive Director	Member
4.	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	Director	Member
5.	Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar	Chief Executive Officer	Member

Mr. Abhishek Chawla- Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, acts as Secretary to the Risk Management (RM) and Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee.

b. Meetings and attendance during the year:

During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023, two meetings of the Risk Management (RM) and Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee were held i.e., on October 18, 2022 and March 30, 2023.

The attendance of the Risk Management (RM) and Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee members is as under:

Name of Members	No. of the Meetings	
	Held during tenure	Attended
Mr. GBS Raju	2	-
Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	2	2
Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	2	2
Ms. Denitza Weismantel	2	-
Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar	2	1
Mr. Matthias Engler (Alternate to Ms. Denitza Weismantel)	2	2

c. The terms of reference of the Risk Management (RM) and Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee are as under:

Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited [DIAL / Company], and pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ["Act"], and the applicable provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ["Listing Regulations"], as applicable, following are the Terms of Reference ["ToR"]/ Role of the Risk Management (RM) and Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company:

S. No.	Terms of Reference
	<u>Under Risk Management</u>
1	To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include: i. A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the Company, in particular including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information, cyber security risks or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee. ii. Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks. iii. Business continuity plan.
2	To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;
3	To monitor and oversee/ review implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems/ plan;
4	To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;
5	To keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;
6	The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any) shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee.
7	The Risk Management Committee shall coordinate its activities with other committees, in instances where there is any overlap with activities of such committees, as per the framework laid down by the board of directors.
8	Any other matter as may be referred by the Board from time to time and as may be required by the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time or under any other applicable law or statute.
	<u>Under Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)</u>
1	Oversee the development of and make recommendations to the Board regarding the Company's ESG policies, strategy, initiatives, priorities and best practices.
2	Oversee the effective implementation and adoption of ESG practices into the business.
3	Identify the relevant ESG matters that are likely to affect the business, operation, performance of the Company.
4	Identify opportunities related to ESG matters impacting the Company.
5	Monitor and review current and emerging ESG trends, key risks and stakeholder priorities.

6	Set appropriate strategic goals/targets related to ESG matters, road map to achieve those targets.
7	Oversee and review the Company's progress on ESG targets, initiatives and best practices.
8	Work in conjunction with the Risk Committee to oversee the identification and mitigation of risks relating to ESG matters.
9	Report to the Board on a periodic basis on ESG matters including Committee's reviews and assessments on ESG Matters and make appropriate recommendations.
10	Perform such other duties, tasks and responsibilities relevant to ESG matters as may be requested by the Board of Directors from time to time.
11	Any other matter as may be referred by the Board from time to time and as may be required by under any other applicable law or statute.

VII. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE:

a. Composition of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:

Your Company, in compliance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereto has a duly constituted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The composition of the CSR Committee of the Board as on March 31, 2023, was as under:

S. No.	Name of Members	Category of Director	Chairman/ Member
1	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Independent Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	Executive Director	Member
3	Mr. K. Narayana Rao	Whole-time Director	Member

Mr. Abhishek Chawla- Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, acts as Secretary to the CSR Committee.

The CSR Committee has formulated and recommended to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, which has been approved by the Board.

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the annual report on CSR activities and initiatives of the Company for the financial year 2022-2023 is enclosed as **Annexure – B** of Directors Report.

b. **Meetings and attendance during the year:**

During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023, two meetings of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee were held i.e., on April 27, 2022 and October 18, 2022.

The attendance of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee members is as under:

Name of Members	No. of the Meetings	
	Held during tenure	Attended
Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	2	2
Mr. K. Narayana Rao	2	2
Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	2	2

c. **The terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee are as under:**

Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors of Delhi International Airport Limited ["DIAL / Company"], and pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ["Act"], and other applicable provisions, following are the Terms of Reference ["ToR"]/ Role of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company:

S. No.	Terms of Reference
1	Preparation of Corporate Social Responsibility Policy for the Company and to recommend the Board for its approval;
2	Recommendation of projects or programmes relating to activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013;
3	To recommend on CSR activities to be undertaken by the Company on its own or in collaboration with any registered trust / society or a company established under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013;
4	Formulate and recommend to the Board, an annual action plan in pursuance of its CSR policy, which shall include the following, namely: i. the list of CSR projects or programmes to be undertaken in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Act; ii. the manner of execution of such projects or programmes; ii. the modalities of utilization of funds and implementation schedules for the projects or programmes; v. Monitoring and reporting mechanism for the projects or programmes; and v. Details of need and impact assessment, if any, for the projects undertaken by the Company;
5	To institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company or trust / society / company mentioned in point no (d)(iv);
6	To report periodically on the CSR activities of the Company to the Board and in the Board's report;

7	To seek expert advice on CSR activities of the Company that may be appropriate to discharge its responsibilities; and
8	To take up any other roles and responsibilities delegated by the Board from time to time.

VIII. Senior management:

Particulars of senior management including the changes therein since the close of the previous financial year:

Details of the Senior Management Personnel as on March 31, 2023 are mentioned below:

S. No.	Employee Name	Position Text
1	Lalit Bisht	General Manager - Business Integration
2	Ranjit Narayan	Executive Director - Security & Vigilance
3	Shyam Sundar	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
4	Dr. Deepak Kumar	Chief Quality Officer
5	Sidhant Mood	Associate Manager - CEO Office
6	Sudeep Lakhtakia	Executive Director - Security & Vigilance
7	Varun Narayan Channa	Chief Marketing & Passenger Experience Officer
8	Kartik Sood	Vice President - SPG
9	Harinder Khurana	Chief Project & Engineering Officer
10	Sanjiv Edward	Chief Commercial Officer - Aero
11	Tarun Arora	Chief Commercial Officer - Non Aero
12	Puskar Nath Thakur	Chief Commercial Officer(Aero)-Designate
13	Patrick Muller	Chief Operating Officer
14	Hari Nagrani	Chief Finance Officer
15	Abhishek Chawla	Company Secretary
16	Keshava Murthy T V	Chief Human Resource Officer
17	Amit Gupta	Head - Corporate Relations
18	Aseem Mohan	Head Legal - DIAL

No Change in the senior management from the close of the previous year.

IX. Details of remuneration paid during the FY ended March 31, 2023 to the Directors are furnished hereunder:

a. There was no pecuniary relationship or transaction between the Non-Executive Directors and the Company during the FY 2022-23.

b. Criteria for making payments to Non-Executive Directors: - The Independent Directors and Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committees thereof. The sitting fee as decided by the Board is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Independent Directors and Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors aligned to the requirements of the Company (taking into consideration the challenges faced by the Company and its future growth imperatives). However, it is ensured that the amount of such fees does not exceed the amount prescribed by the appropriate authority from time to time.

Other than the above, no other payments are made to the Non- Executive Directors of the Company.

c. Details of Remuneration to Directors:

S. No.	Name	Category	Salary, Commission and allowance(s) (Rs.)	Perquisites (Rs.)	Sitting Fees (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	Mr. G.M. Rao	EC	5,56,63,660	NIL	NIL	5,56,63,660
2	Mr. G. B. S. Raju	MD	4,74,13,659	NIL	NIL	4,74,13,659
3	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	NENID	NIL	NIL	60,000	60,000
4	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	NENID	NIL	NIL	1,20,000	1,20,000
5	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	WTD	2,12,20,295	NIL	NIL	2,12,20,295
6	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	ED	2,79,78,316	NIL	NIL	2,79,78,316
7	Mr. Philippe Pascal	NENID	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8	Mr. Regis Lacote	NENID	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	Ms. V. Siva Kameswari	NEID	NIL	NIL	3,00,000	3,00,000
10	Dr. M. Ramachandran	NEID	NIL	NIL	5,00,000	5,00,000
11	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	NENID	NIL	NIL	1,00,000	1,00,000
12	Ms. Rubina Ali	NENID	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
13	Mr. Kakatkar Vinayak Rao	NENID	NIL	NIL	80,000	80,000
14	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	NENID	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
15	Mr. Matthias Engler	Alternate to Ms. Denitza Weismantel	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
16	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	NEID	NIL	NIL	5,40,000	5,40,000
17	Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	NEID	NIL	NIL	5,60,000	5,60,000
18	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	NEID	NIL	NIL	2,00,000	2,00,000
19	Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan	NENID	NIL	NIL	60,000	60,000

Note:

- No service contracts, notice period and severance fee are applicable.
- The Company does not have any stock option plan or performance-linked incentive for the Director(s).

d. Meeting of Independent Directors

As per the requirement of Regulation 25 of SEBI LODR and Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, the Independent Directors of the Company meet at least once every financial year without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and management personnel. Such meetings enable Independent Directors to discuss matters pertaining to the Company's affairs and the matters mentioned in Regulation 25 of SEBI LODR and Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013. The Independent Directors take appropriate steps to present their views to the Chairman. One meeting of the Independent Directors was held during the Financial Year 2022-23 i.e., on July 21, 2022.

e. Code of Conduct

As per the requirement of Regulation 26(3) of SEBI LODR, the Board has laid down a Code of Conduct ("the Code") for all Board members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company. The Code is posted on the website of the Company (https://www.newdelhiairport.in/pdf/dial-2206-Code-of-onduct-for-Directors-and-Senior-Managerial-Personnel.pdf). All Board members and Senior Management Personnel affirm compliance with the Code on an annual basis and the declaration to that effect by CEO - Mr. Videh Kumar Jaipuriar is enclosed to this report.

A Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all the employees of the Group is communicated and affirmed by them periodically, which is to be followed in the day to day work life and which enables the employees to maintain highest standards of values in their conduct to achieve organizational objectives.

The Company recognizes that sexual harassment violates fundamental rights of gender equality, right to life and liberty and right to work with human dignity as guaranteed by the Constitution of India. To meet this objective, measures have been taken to eliminate any act of sexual harassment (which includes unwelcomed sexually determined behavior) and to take necessary penal action, if required. The Company has taken initiatives to create wide awareness amongst the employees about the policy for prevention of sexual harassment by displaying posters at all the prominent places in the offices of the Company and organising awareness sessions.

f. Name of the listed entities, other than Delhi International Airport Limited, where a director of the Company, is a director:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Directorship in other listed entities as on March 31, 2023	
		Name of the listed entities	Category
1.	Mr. G.M. Rao	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	Non-Executive Chairman
		GMR Enterprises Private Limited*	Non-Executive Chairman
		GMR Airports Limited*	Non-Executive Chairman
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited*	Executive Chairman
		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Non-Executive Chairman
2.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	GMR Enterprises Private Limited*	Non-Executive Director
		GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	Non-Executive Director
		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Managing Director & CEO
		GMR Airports Limited*	Joint Managing Director & CEO
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited*	Non-Executive Director
		Delhi International Airport Limited*	Non-Executive Director
3	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	GMR Enterprises Private Limited*	Non-Executive Director
		GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	Managing Director
		GMR Airports Limited*	Joint Managing Director
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited*	Non-Executive Director
		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Director
4	Mr. G.B.S. Raju	GMR Enterprises Private Limited*	Non-Executive Director
		GMR Airports Limited*	Non-Executive Vice Chairman
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited*	Managing Director
		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Director
5.	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	GMR Airports Limited*	Executive Director
6.	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Coastal Corporation Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
		GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	Non -Executive Independent director
		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Non -Executive Independent director
7.	Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran	GMR Warora Energy Limited*	Non-Executive Independent Director

		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Non -Executive Independent director
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited*	Non-Executive Independent Director
8	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	GMR Airports Limited*	Non-Executive Independent Director
		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Non-Executive Independent director
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited*	Non-Executive Independent Director
9	Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru	GMR Airports Limited*	Non-Executive Independent Director
		GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	Non -Executive Independent director
		GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited*	Non-Executive Independent Director
10	Mr. Philippe Pascal	GMR Airports Limited*	Non-Executive Director
11	Mr. Regis Lacote	NIL	N.A.
12	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	NIL	N.A.
13	Ms. Rubina Ali	NIL	N.A.
14	Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan	NIL	N.A.
15	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	NIL	N.A.
16	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	NIL	N.A.
17	Mr. Matthias Engler (Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel)	NIL	N.A.

* Debt listed Company

g. Independent Directors, in the opinion of the Board, fulfill the conditions specified in SEBI LODR and are independent of the management.

X. General Body Meetings

a. Annual General Meetings

The venue, date and time of the Annual General Meetings held during the three years preceding the financial year 2022-23 and the Special Resolutions passed thereat are as under:

Year	Venue	Date and Time	Special Resolutions passed
2021-22	Through Video Conferencing (VC)	Monday, September 05, 2022 at 3.00 p.m.	1. Re-appointment of M/S. K. S. Rao & Company, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 003109S) as the joint Statutory Auditors of the Company and authorize Board of Directors to fix their remuneration. 2. Appointment of Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya (DIN: 01976832) as an Independent Director of the Company. 3. Issue of Non-Convertible Debentures, Bonds on Private Placement basis.
2020-21	Through Video Conferencing (VC)	Friday, September 17, 2021 at 3.00 p.m.	1. Re-appointment of Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran (DIN: 01573258) as an Independent Director of the Company. 2. Issue of Non-Convertible Debentures, Bonds on Private Placement basis.
2019-20	Through Video Conferencing (VC)	Friday, September 25, 2020 at 11.30 A.M.	1. Approve the Issue of Non-Convertible Debentures, Bonds on Private Placement Basis.

b. Extraordinary General Meetings

The venue, date and time of the Extraordinary General Meetings held during the three years preceding the financial year 2022-23 and the Special Resolutions passed thereat are as under:

Year	Venue	Date and Time	Special Resolutions passed
2021-22	Through Video Conferencing (VC)	Friday, February 25, 2022, at 04.00 P.M. (IST)	1. Re-appointment of Mr. Kada Narayana Rao (DIN: 00016262) as a Whole-Time Director of the Company.
2020-21	Through Video Conferencing (VC)	Thursday, April 29, 2021 at 04.30 P.M. (IST)	1. Approval for the re-appointment of Mr. Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao as the Executive Chairman of the Company and approval of his remuneration. 2. Approval for the re-appointment of Mr. G.B.S. Raju as the Managing Director of the Company and approval of his remuneration. 3. Approval for the re-appointment of Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao as the Executive Director of the Company and approval of his remuneration.

c. **Any special resolution passed last year through postal ballot – details of voting pattern:**
No Resolution passed last year through Postal Ballot.

d. **person who conducted the postal ballot exercise: Not Applicable**

e. **whether any special resolution is proposed to be conducted through postal ballot: Not applicable**

f. **procedure for postal ballot: Not Applicable**

XI. Means of Communication

The Company has been sending Annual Reports, Notices and other communications to each shareholder through e-mail. However, owing to the COVID-19 Pandemic situation and in accordance with the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the Notice and Annual Report for FY 2021-2022 were sent to the shareholders only through e-mail. Further, in terms of circulars of the MCA and SEBI, the Notice of AGM and Annual Report for FY 2022-23 are also being sent through e-mail only, to all those members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depository Participants ("DPs"). Notice and Annual Report shall also be available on the website of the Company.

The quarterly/annual results of the Company as per the requirement of SEBI LODR, are generally published in the 'Hindu Business Line'. Quarterly and Annual Financial Results are posted on the Company's website (https://www.newdelhiairport.in/corporate/our-company?q=collapseinvestor-AccordionTwo#undefined), and intimated to stock exchange i.e. BSE Limited. All periodical and other filings including the price sensitive information etc., are filed electronically through BSE Corporate Compliance & Listing Centre (BSE Listing Centre) and are updated on Company's website. Investor complaints are redressed through SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES).

XII. General Shareholder Information

a. 17th Annual General Meeting to be held for the Financial Year 2022-23:

Day	:	Thursday
Date	:	September 14, 2023
Time	:	03.00 P.M. (IST)
Venue	:	Through Video conferencing as set out in the Notice convening the AGM

b. Financial Calendar:

The Financial year is 1st April to 31st March every year and for the FY 2023-24, the financial results are proposed to be declared as per the following tentative schedule:

Particulars	Schedule
Financial reporting for the quarter ended June 30, 2023	August 14, 2023
Financial reporting for the quarter / half year ending September 30, 2023	First fortnight of November 2023
Financial reporting for the quarter / nine months ending December 31, 2023	First fortnight of February 2024
Financial reporting for the quarter / year ending March 31, 2024	Second fortnight of May 2024
Annual General Meeting for the year ending March 31, 2024	August / September 2024

c. Dividend Payment Date:

The Board has not recommended any dividend for the FY 2022-23.

d. Listing on Stock Exchanges:

(i) Non-Convertible Debenture:

The Company's Non-Convertible Debentures are listed on the following Stock Exchange with effect from June 23, 2022:

Name of the Stock Exchange	Address	Scrip Codes
BSE Limited	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001.	974004 and 974763

The Company has paid Annual listing fees for the FY 2023-24 to Stock Exchange.

e. **Market Price Data – high, low during each month in last financial year relating to Equity Shares listed:** Since the Company is a High Value Debt Listed entity and its equity shares of the Company are not listed on the stock exchange.

f. **Performance of the share price of the Company in comparison to BSE Sensex and S & P CNX Nifty:** Since the Company is a High Value Debt Listed entity and its equity shares of the Company are not listed on the stock exchange, therefore performance of the share price of the company in comparison to BSE Sensex and S & P CNX Nifty is not applicable.

g. The Company is a High Value Debt Listed entity and the Non-Convertible debentures as Listed on BSE Limited, there were no instances of suspension from trading.

h. Share Transfer System:

In terms of SEBI LODR, as amended, no transfer of shares in physical mode is permitted. Transfer of shares is permitted only in dematerialized form. The dematerialised shares are directly transferred by the depositories to the beneficiaries.

i. **Distribution of equity shareholding as on March 31, 2023:**

S. No.	Name of Shareholders	No. of Shares	Percentage Holding
1.	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited [formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited]	100	-
2.	GMR Energy Limited	100	-
3.	GMR Airports Limited (Subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure Limited)	1,567,999,798	64%
4.	Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	245,000,000	10%
5.	Airports Authority of India	637,000,000	26%
6.	GMR Airports Limited jointly with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	1	-
7.	GMR Airports Limited jointly with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	1	-
	TOTAL	2,450,000,000	100%

j. **Dematerialization of Shares and Liquidity**

All Non-Convertible Debentures and shares of the Company are in dematerialized form as on March 31, 2023.

k. **Equity Shares in the Suspense Account:** Not Applicable

l. **Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA)**

Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited (CIN: U74900TN2015PTC101466)
Address: No 30 Ramana Residency, 4th Cross Sampige Road,
Malleswaram, Bengaluru - 560 003
Tel No. (080) 23460815-818, Fax No: (080) 23460819
Email: alpha123information@gmail.com
Contact Person: Mr. S Giridhar
SEBI Registration Number: INR000000544
Website: www.integratedindia.in

m. **Outstanding GDRs / ADRs / Warrants or any convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity:**

i. **GDRs / ADRs:**

The Company has not issued any GDRs / ADRs in the past and hence as on March 31, 2023, the Company does not have any outstanding GDRs / ADRs.

ii. **Warrant:**

During the year under review, the Company has not issued any warrant and there is no warrant outstanding for conversion which is likely to impact on equity.

iii. **Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs):**

During the year under review, the Company has not issued any Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and there are no Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds outstanding for conversion which is likely to impact on equity.

n. Commodity Price Risk/ Foreign Exchange Risk and Hedging activities:

The details of foreign currency exposure and hedging are disclosed in note no. 40 to the standalone financial statements.

o. Plant locations:

In view of the nature of the Company's business, the Company operates at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi - 110037.

p. Address for correspondence:

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN: U63033DL2006PLC146936
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
(Corporate Secretarial Department)
Registered Office: New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3,
Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037
T +91 11 4719 7000
E-mail: DIAL-CS@gmrgroup.in

q. **List of all credit rating obtained for debt:**

Credit rating was obtained during the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023 for debt instrument.

Name of the Credit Rating Agency	Credit Rating	Date of Credit Rating	Rating Outlook	Date of Rating Change
ICRA LIMITED	ICRA A+	MARCH 20, 2023	POSITIVE	N.A.
INDIA RATINGS AND RESEARCH	IND A+	MARCH 21, 2023	POSITIVE	N.A.

r. **Prevention of Insider Trading:**

In accordance with the requirements of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended, the Company has instituted a comprehensive Code of Conduct for prevention of insider trading, in the Company's shares and Code of practices and procedures for fair disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information. The Code is available on the website https://www.newdelhiairport.in/pdf/Code-of-Conduct-for-Prevention-of-Insider-Trading-and-Code-of-Practices-Procedures-for-Fair-Disclosure-of-UPSI.pdf .

s. **Equity Shares in the Suspense Account:** Not Applicable.

XIII. **Disclosure of certain types of agreements binding listed entities:**
Information disclosed under clause 5A of paragraph A of Part A of Schedule III of these regulations:
Not Applicable, Since the Company is a High Value Debt listed entity.

XIV. **Other Disclosures**

a. **Disclosures on materially significant related party transactions i.e., transactions of the Company of material nature, with its promoters, Directors or their relatives, management, its subsidiaries etc., that may have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large:**

None of the transactions with related parties was in conflict with the interests of the Company at large. The transactions with related parties are mentioned in note no. 36 to the Standalone Financial Statement.

b. **Details of non-compliance by the Company, penalties and strictures imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets during the last three years:**

There has been no instance of non-compliance by the Company on any matter related to capital markets during the last three years and hence, no penalty or stricture was imposed by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority.

Due to technical issue, there was a delay of one day in furnishing prior notice of record date under Regulation 60 (2) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and Company has paid a fine of Rs. 10,000 to BSE Limited for the said delay.

c. Whistle Blower Policy/ Vigil Mechanism:

To maintain high level of legal, ethical and moral standards and to provide a gateway for employees to voice concern in a responsible and effective manner about serious malpractice, impropriety, abuse or wrongdoing within the organization, the Company has a Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism in place, applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries.

This mechanism has been communicated to all concerned and posted on the Company's website https://www.newdelhiairport.in/pdf/dial-2206-Policy-on-Whistle-Blower-Vigil-Mechanism.pdf

The Company has set up an "Ethics Helpline", with a toll free number and entrusted the running of the said helpline to an external agency so as to address issues relating to protection of confidentiality of information and identity of the whistle blower.

We affirm that during the year under review, no one has been denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee under the Whistle Blower Policy.

d. **The Company has complied with the mandatory requirements of listing regulations. Further, the Company has also put its best endeavor to comply with non-mandatory requirement(s).**

e. **The Company has framed a Material Subsidiary Policy and the same is placed on the Company's website and the web link for the same is** https://www.newdelhiairport.in/pdf/DIAL-Policy-for-determining-Material-Subsidiaries.pdf

f. **The Company has framed Related Party Transaction Policy, and the same is placed on the Company's website and the web link for the same is** https://www.newdelhiairport.in/pdf/DIAL-Policy-on-Related-Party-Transactions.pdf

g. **During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023, the Company did not engage in commodity price risk and commodity hedging activity.** Not Applicable

h. **Details of utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placement as specified under Regulation 32(7A): Regulation 32(7A):** Not Applicable

During the year under review, there were no funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement. Funds were raised through private placement and there was no deviation in utilization of such funds.

i. **Certificate from Company Secretary in practice that none of the directors on the board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of**

companies by the Board/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority: Certificate is enclosed and part of Corporate Governance Report.

j. **Declaration signed by the chief executive officer stating that the members of board of directors and senior management personnel have affirmed compliance with the code of conduct of board of directors and senior management:** Declaration signed by the chief executive officer is enclosed and part of Corporate Governance Report.

k. **Compliance certificate from either the auditors or practicing company secretaries regarding compliance of conditions of corporate governance shall be annexed with the directors' report:** Certificate from Statutory Auditors is enclosed and part of Corporate Governance Report.

l. Compliance certificate issued by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to the board of directors as specified in Part B of Schedule II is enclosed and part of Corporate Governance Report.

m. **The Board has accepted all recommendations of the Board committees which are mandatorily required in the relevant financial year.**

n. **Total fees for all services paid by the listed entity, to the statutory auditors and all entities in the network firm/ network entity of which the statutory auditors are a part, is Rs. 1.08 Crore.**

o. **Disclosure in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (prevention, prohibition, & redressal) Act, 2013:**
   a. Number of complaints filed during the financial year : 1
   b. Number of complaints disposed of during the financial year : 1
   c. Number of complaints pending as on end of the financial year : Nil

p. **Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which directors are interested.** During the FY 2022-23, no loans/advances was given to firms/companies in which directors are interested.

q. **Details of material subsidiaries of the listed entity:** Not Applicable

r. **Request To Investors:**
   (a) Investors are requested to communicate change of address, if any, directly to the registrar and share transfer agent of the Company.
   (b) As required by SEBI, investors shall furnish details of their respective bank account number and name & address of the bank for incorporating in the dividend warrants to reduce the risk to them of fraudulent encashment.
   (c) Investors holding shares in electronic form are requested to deal only with their respective depository participant or change of address, nomination facility, bank account number etc.
   (d) Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) helps in quick remittance of dividend without possible

loss/delay in postal transit. Shareholders, who have not earlier availed this facility, are requested to register their ECS details with the share transfer agent or their respective Depository Participants.

(e) Shareholders who have multiple folios in identical names, are requested to apply for consolidation of such folios and send the relevant share certificates to the Company.

s. **Detailed reasons for the resignation of an independent director who resigns before the expiry of his /her tenure along with a confirmation by such director that there are no other material reasons other than those provided:** Not Applicable

XV. There has been no instance of non-compliance of any requirement of Corporate Governance Report as prescribed under SEBI LODR.

XVI. Adoption of Non-Mandatory Requirements as stipulated in Part E of Schedule II of SEBI LODR:

Reporting of Internal Auditor:

The Head, Management Assurance Group, Internal Auditor of the Company is a permanent invitee to the Audit Committee Meetings and regularly attends the Meetings and reports the findings of the internal audit, directly to the Audit Committee.

XVII. THE COMPANY HAS FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN REGULATION 17 TO 27 AND CLAUSE B TO CLAUSE I OF SUB-REGULATION 2 OF REGULATION 62 OF THE SEBI LODR.

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

Sd/-	Sd/-
G.B.S. Raju	K. Narayana Rao
Managing Director	Whole-Time Director
DIN: 00061686	DIN: 00016262
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi

Date: August 14, 2023

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Schedule V Para C clause (10) (i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members of
Delhi International Airport Limited
New Udaan Bhawan, opposite Terminal -3,
IGI Airport, New Delhi - 110037

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **Delhi International Airport Limited** having CIN: U63033DL2006PLC146936 and having registered office at New Udaan Bhawan, opposite Terminal -3, IGI Airport, New Delhi - 110037. (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Schedule V Para-C clause 10(i) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications [including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status] at the portal www.mca.gov.in as considered necessary and the explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company (as stated below) for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023 has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Director of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) or any such statutory authority.

Details of Directors:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Designation	Director Identification Number (DIN)	Initial Date of appointment in the Company
1.	Mr. G.M. Rao	Director (Executive Chairman)	00574243	19-04-2006
2.	Mr. G. B. S. Raju	Managing Director	00061686	19-04-2006
3.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Director	00061669	19-04-2006
4.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Director	00061464	19-04-2006
5.	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	Whole-time Director	00016262	17-04-2007
6.	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	Wholetime Director (Executive Director)	03482239	01-04-2018
7.	Mr. Philippe Pascal	Director	08903236	24-05-2021
8.	Mr. Regis Sebastien Lacote	Director	09135168	24-05-2021

9.	Dr. M. Ramachandran	Independent Director	01573258	13-10-2016
10.	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	Director	08213061	29-01-2019
11.	Ms. Rubina Ali	Director	08453990	06-06-2019
12.	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Independent Director	05184747	20-09-2021
13.	Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	Independent Director	00082313	20-09-2021
14.	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	Independent Director	01976832	06-09-2022
15.	Ms. Vidya Vaidyanathan	Director	08366688	14-11-2022
16.	Ms. Denitza Weismantel	Director	07466436	28-04-2016
17.	Mr. Matthias Engler	Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel	06363447	16-10-2012

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Sd/-
Maneesh Gupta
FCS No. 4982
CP No. 2945
PR No.: 2314/2022

Place: New Delhi
Date: August 14, 2023

<u>DECLARATION ON COMPLIANCE WITH CODE OF CONDUCT</u>

To,

The Members of Delhi International Airport Limited

Sub: Declaration by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) under Para D of Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

I, Videh Kumar Jaipuriar, CEO of Delhi International Airport Limited, to the best of my knowledge and belief, declare that all the members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

Sd/-
Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

[Pursuant to Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Certificate from Auditors on Corporate Governance]

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To
The Members of
Delhi International Airport Limited
New Udaan Bhavan, Opp: Terminal 3,
IGI Airport, New Delhi - 110037

1. We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by M/s. Delhi International Airport Limited ("the Company"), for the year ended on March 31, 2023, as per Regulations 17 to 27 and paragraphs C, D and E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations').

2. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to a review of the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

3. We have examined the relevant records of the Company in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in India, to the extent relevant, and as per the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to our examination of the relevant records and the explanations given to us and the representations made by the Directors and the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27 and paragraphs C, D and E of Schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations during the year ended March 31,2023.

5. We state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For M/s K. S. Rao & Co
Firm Reg. No: 003109S
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudarshana Gupta M S, Membership No.223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXITN2168
Place: New Delhi
Date: August 14, 2023

CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO REGULATION 17(8) READ WITH PART B OF SCHEDULE II OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

In terms of the provisions of Regulation 17(8) read with Part B of Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and based on the report of Legatrix Software and Certificates issued by the Functional Heads, we certify that for the quarter and financial year ended March 31, 2023, there has been due compliance of all applicable laws, orders, regulations and other legal requirements of the central, state and other Government and local authorities concerning the business and affairs of the Company and in particular to the following:

A. That all returns and forms have been filed and particulars furnished to the Tax Authorities under Income Tax Act 1961, Finance Act, 2017, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Delhi VAT Act, Registrar of Companies, BSE Limited, Reserve Bank of India and / or Authorities as required by the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, FEMA Regulations and other applicable laws/ regulations and the rules made there under.

B. That all sums required to be deducted in accordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 have been properly deducted and further certified that all the sums so deducted have been paid or will be paid within the prescribed time to the credit of the Central Government as per the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

C. That the financial statements and the cash flow statement for the quarter and Financial Year are reviewed and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
   i. these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
   ii. these statements together present a true and fair view of the listed entity’s affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

D. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the quarter and financial year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company’s code of conduct.

E. Internal controls for financial reporting are maintained and its effectiveness have been evaluated and we have disclosed to the Auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps they have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

F. The following has been indicated to the Auditors and the Audit committee:
   i. significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter and financial year, if any;

ii. significant changes in accounting policies during the quarter and financial year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, if any; and
iii. there are no instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

This Certificate is given by the undersigned with full knowledge that, on its faith and strength, full reliance is placed by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Sd/-	Sd/-
Hari Nagrani	Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 18, 2023

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MDA) REPORT

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:

This document contains statements about expected future events, financial and operating performance of Delhi International Airport Limited [“DIAL/ Company”], which are forward-looking. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Company to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that the assumptions, predictions and other forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a number of factors could cause assumptions, actual future results and events to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, this document is subject to the disclaimer which is qualified in its entirety by the assumptions, and risk factors that are referred in the management’s discussion and analysis of the Delhi International Airport Limited’s Annual Report for financial year 2022-2023.

Financial year 2022-2023 and Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Aviation:

Since the onset of COVID-19 in India, air travel has been significantly impacted. However, financial year 2022-2023 marked a significant recovery in the overall traffic levels as India experienced an entire financial year without the adversities of any ‘Wave’ of COVID-19 infections. The year started on a positive note with the restart of scheduled international operations. Domestic operations continued without any restrictions on capacity.

Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi [IGIA] witnessed 49.7 million of domestic traffic in financial year 2022-2023 which was marginally higher than the pre-pandemic period. This was on the back of revival in traffic across all travel segments such as Leisure, Visiting Friends & Relatives (VFR) as well as Business. International traffic had a restrained recovery in the initial quarters, but slowly picked up to reach 80% of pre-covid level by March 2023. Europe and North America had much quicker recovery than expected. Asia Pacific recovery remained low, primarily due to the restricted frequency with China and Hong Kong.

Cargo business, which had shown significant resilience during the pandemic impacted period of financial year 2020-2021 and financial year 2021-2022, faced significant challenges throughout the year. Overall, at an annual level, Cargo business contracted by 3.1 %. Similar trends were observed in the global cargo market which was majorly impacted by two events, first the Russia-Ukraine war which triggered inflation across North America and Europe due to high energy prices. This had an impact on Exports for India. Secondly, due to sudden outbreak of COVID in China, supply chain for key commodities was significantly impacted which led to impact on Import as well as Domestic cargo movement for some commodities.

DIAL has continued its efforts to enhance the passenger experience at IGIA throughout financial year 2022-2023. It continued its progress on completion of its capacity expansion at

Terminal 1 while the construction of 4th runway and the eastern cross taxi way has been completed. DIAL implemented the facial recognition based passenger journey technology under the aegis of Digi Yatra. Digi Yatra has significantly eased the time and effort taken by passengers to cross various touch points at the IGIA and provides a seamless and hassle-free journey to passengers.

Future Growth Potential:

In financial year 2022-2023, IGIA handled 65.3 million passengers and 0.90 million metric tonnes (MMT) of cargo volume. It recorded a 66% increase in passenger traffic and 3% decrease in cargo volume over previous year. During the year, IGIA passenger and cargo market share was 20.0% and 28.4% respectively amongst Indian airports. DIAL was once again recognized as the 'Best Airport' for service quality in the region by ACI and 'Best Airport in South Asia' by Skytrax. IGI Airport continues to be the leading Airport among all Indian airports in both passenger traffic and cargo handled.

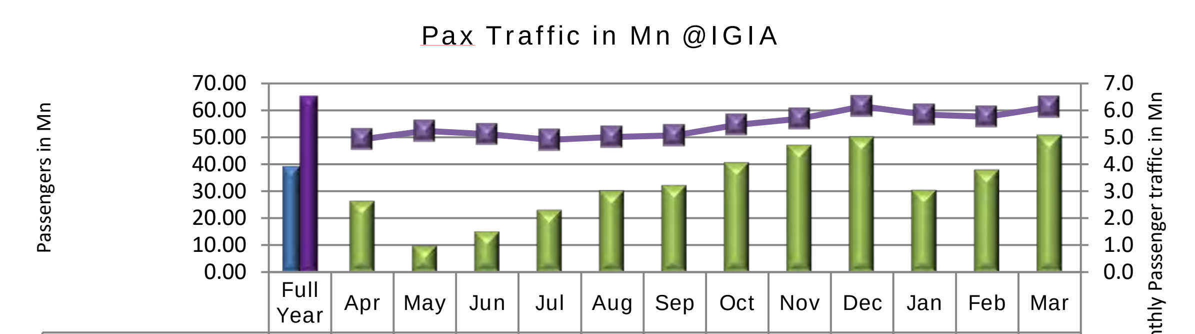
With overall domestic traffic reaching pre-pandemic levels and international traffic also showing strong signs of recovery, DIAL expects demand to grow further over the next 5 years. The veracity of the demand is evident from the addition of new international destinations at IGIA. In both the domestic and international segments, traffic numbers continue to grow even with relatively higher air travel price levels compared to pre-pandemic period.

As per a recent estimate from ICRA, India's domestic passenger traffic is expected to grow from 8-13% in the next fiscal year. Passenger surveys have shown that number of first time passengers has significantly increased over the past year, which will result into stronger demand in coming years. The positive outlook of growth has been further re-enforced by the large fleet orders by major Indian carriers.

DIAL continues to work with all stakeholders including the airlines to further establish IGIA as an international hub airport for passengers and cargo. In line with this goal, DIAL will continue to work towards connecting new international destinations and enhancing frequencies on existing destinations. DIAL will continue to work with international carriers to boost long haul flights as well as dedicated freighters coming into Delhi.

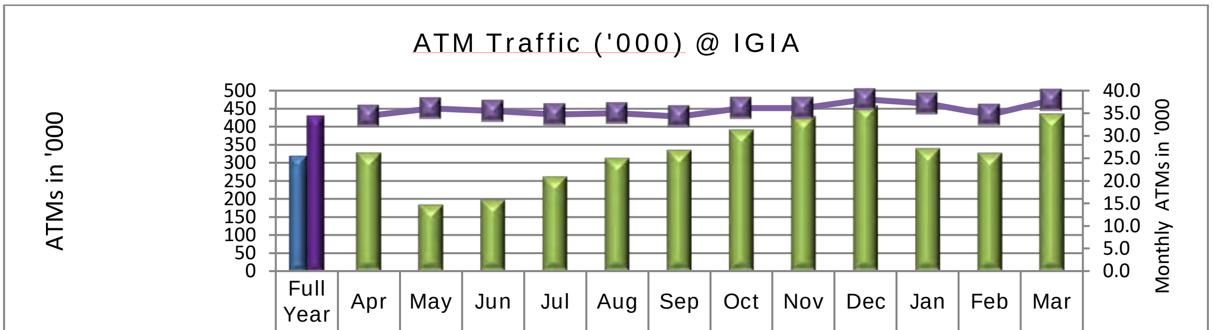
Operational Performance - Delhi Airport:

During the financial year 2022-2023, IGIA was able to enhance the domestic connectivity within India by connecting to a number of new destinations. As government had removed restrictions on operation of scheduled international flights, International passenger traffic has also witnessed robust recovery barring countries such as China and Hong Kong.

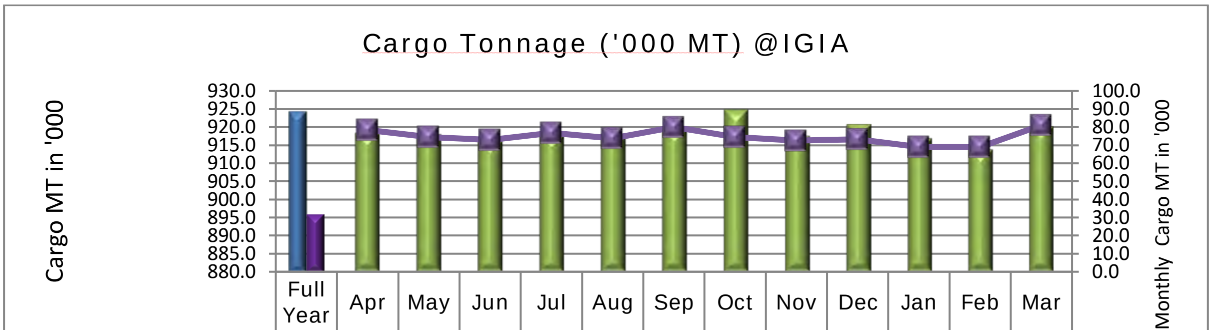


	Full Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
FY22	39.34												
FY23	65.33												
Month of FY22		2.64	0.98	1.51	2.30	3.02	3.22	4.07	4.70	5.01	3.04	3.79	5.08
Month of FY23		4.92	5.24	5.13	4.91	5.01	5.07	5.47	5.69	6.15	5.85	5.76	6.13

DIAL witnessed significant growth of traffic at IGIA in financial year 2022-2023. Passenger traffic at IGIA was 65.3 million in financial year 2022-2023, a growth of 66.1% over previous year with 140.0% growth in international traffic and 51.4% growth in domestic traffic. During the financial year 2022-2023, IGIA handled 429,964 Air Traffic Movements (ATMs) and clocked 0.90 MMT cargo volume.



	Full Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
FY22	320												
FY23	430												
Month of FY22		26.20	14.68	15.74	20.88	24.97	26.77	31.31	34.31	36.59	27.12	26.18	34.84
Month of FY23		34.4	36.07	35.52	34.72	35.01	34.25	36.14	36.15	38.07	37.12	34.62	37.86



	Full Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
FY22	924.3												
FY23	895.9												
Month of FY22		76.89	75.99	72.48	75.50	76.16	79.02	89.84	75.09	81.54	73.74	67.63	80.46
Month of FY23		78.4	74.5	72.9	76.8	73.8	80.0	74.5	72.50	73.24	68.99	68.96	81.09

Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation kicked off Digi Yatra (a contactless biometric passenger processing platform) at IGIA on December 01, 2022. DIAL has deployed Digi Yatra infrastructure across all the touch points in Terminal 3 & Terminal 2 of IGIA.

DIAL's focus on operational excellence and customer experience backed by a strong organizational culture has helped sustain its leadership position in Airport Service Quality. As a result, DIAL was once again recognized as the Best Airport for service quality in the region by Airports Council International (ACI) and Best Airport in South Asia by Skytrax. IGIA has improved its world ranking to 36 and is the only airport in India among top 40 airports in the world Skytrax ranking.

Awards and Accolades of Financial Year 2022-2023

- Delhi Airport has once again emerged as Best Airport in the over 40 million passengers per annum (MPPA) category in Asia Pacific region by ACI in the Airport Service Quality Programme (ASQ) for the 5th time in a row in 2022 rankings.
- In the newest category in ACI ASQ award, DIAL has been bestowed with 'Cleanest Airport' in the Asia Pacific region award
- IGI Airport has been voted as Best Airport in India / South Asia for 5th consecutive years in Skytrax ranking.
- In terms of Skytrax world airports ranking, Delhi airport jumped from rank 50 in 2020 to 45th in 2021 and further to current rank of 36.
- IGI Airport was conferred 'Best Airport' in the country in the ASSOCHAM's 14th International Conference cum Awards on Civil Aviation

Sustainability Focus

DIAL has always had a strong focus on Sustainability, and has received various awards and accolades in this regard for many years now. In FY 2022-2023:

- DIAL has won the Silver Recognition in the Green Airports Recognition run by ACI Asia Pacific in over 35 million passenger category. This is the 6th consecutive year where DIAL has been appreciated and awarded for it's sustainable initiatives.
- DIAL was declared the prestigious 'Energy Excellent Unit' and bestowed with 'National Energy Leader Award - 2022 by CII – Green Business Centre based on the consistent performance of the highest level in the last four years.
- In Wings India 2022, organized by Ministry of Civil Aviation, IGI Airport was bestowed with "Aviation Sustainability and Environment Award".
- Environment Policy of the company has been updated focusing Environment and Sustainability (dated 1st November, 2023) and disclosed in the website.

Financial Performance Overview:

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had total income of ₹ 42,542.75 million (US$ 517.74 million) and EBITDA of ₹ 12,480.97 million (US$ 151.89 million), an increase of 39% and decrease of 33% respectively from the total income of ₹ 30,573.46 million (US$

372.08 million) and EBITDA of ₹ 18,569.93 million (US$ 225.99 million) for financial year ended March 31, 2022.

The revenue of the Company is primarily derived from aeronautical services, which includes domestic and international landing and parking & housing fees, user development fees, baggage x-ray charges, fuel farm charges; and non-aeronautical services, which are derived primarily from commercial and other activities at the Airport. The former is regulated by AERA under the terms of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) whereas the latter is unregulated. The Company also earn lease rental revenue from license fees in connection with certain commercial property development activities at the Airport.

(₹ in Millions except percentages)

	Year ended March 31			
Particulars	2023		2022	
Revenue from Operations				
Revenue from Aeronautical Operations	9,376.32	22%	6,274.04	21%
Revenue from Non-Aeronautical Operations	24,772.55	58%	16,579.86	54%
Other operating revenue (Commercial Property Development)	5,750.86	14%	6,286.87	21%
Total Revenue from Operations	**39,899.72**	94%	**29,140.76**	95%
Other Income	**2,643.03**	6%	**1,432.70**	5%
Total Income	**42,542.75**	100%	**30,573.46**	100%
Total of Non-Aeronautical Revenue and Revenue from Commercial Property Development	30,523.41	72%	22,866.73	75%

Revenue from Aeronautical operations:

Revenues from aeronautical operations were ₹ 9,376.32 million in financial year 2023 as against ₹ 6,274.04 million in financial year 2022, accounting for 22% and 21% of total income in those periods. The table below sets forth the amount of revenue from each type of aeronautical service for the given period.

(₹ in Millions except percentages)

Year ended March 31				
Particulars	2023		2022	
Revenue From Aeronautical Operations				
Landing and Parking Charges	5,048.14	54%	3,863.17	62%
Fuel Farm	32.55	0%	22.65	0%
Baggage X-Ray Charges	724.85	8%	374.55	6%
PSF Facilitation	2,226.88	24%	1,237.87	20%
User Development Fee	1,343.90	14%	775.80	12%
Total	**9,376.32**	100%	**6,274.04**	100%

Revenue from Non-Aeronautical operations:

Revenue from non-aeronautical operations were ₹ 24,772.45 million in the financial year 2022-2023 as compared to ₹ 16,579.86 million in the financial year 2021-2022, accounting for 58% and 54% of total income in those years. The table below sets forth the amount of revenue from certain types of our non-aeronautical services for the given year.

Year ended March 31				
	(₹ in Millions except percentages)			
Particulars	2023		2022	
Revenue From Non-Aeronautical Operations				
Duty Free	5072.20	20%	2117.55	13%
Retail	1791.72	7%	926.70	6%
Advertisement	1665.26	7%	952.81	6%
Food and Beverages	2130.77	9%	1101.27	7%
Cargo	3360.83	14%	3314.32	20%
Ground Handling	1611.22	7%	946.22	6%
Parking	730.83	3%	347.68	2%
Land and Space Rentals	5372.10	22%	4970.30	30%
Others*	3037.51	12%	1903.02	11%
Total	**24772.45**	100%	**16579.86**	100%
*Others primarily include revenue from IT services, including maintenance, management, upgrades and modernization of IT resources at the IGIA received from one of the joint ventures, income from foreign exchange counters and flight catering charges.				

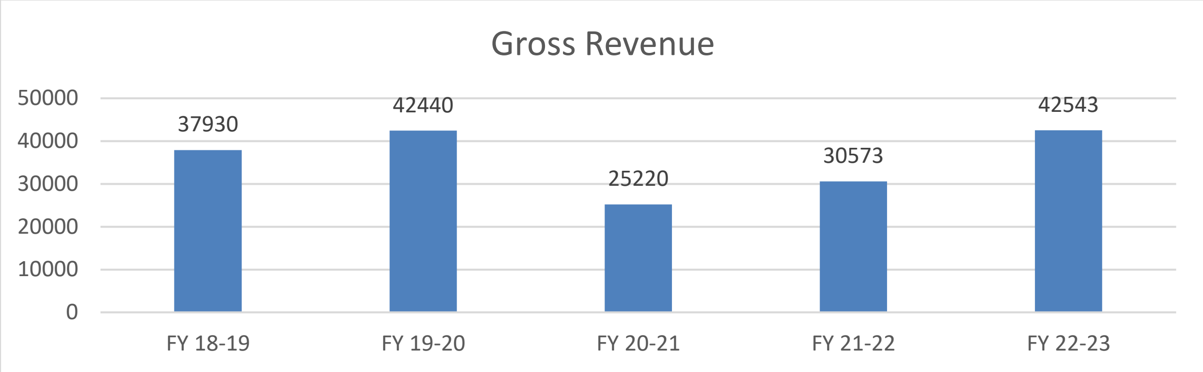
Diversified revenue sources:

Your company has a well-diversified revenue mix comprising aeronautical, non-aeronautical and commercial property development. The aeronautical revenues comprise of landing fees, parking and housing fees, user development fee and baggage x-ray charges. The non-aeronautical revenues comprise of income from food and beverages, duty-free shops, advertisement/hoarding and display, car park, cargo, bridge mounted equipment, ground handling, car rental, flight catering, fuel throughput charges, transit hotel, land and space, hangar rent and ATM/lounges rent. The revenue from commercial property development comprises of lease income.

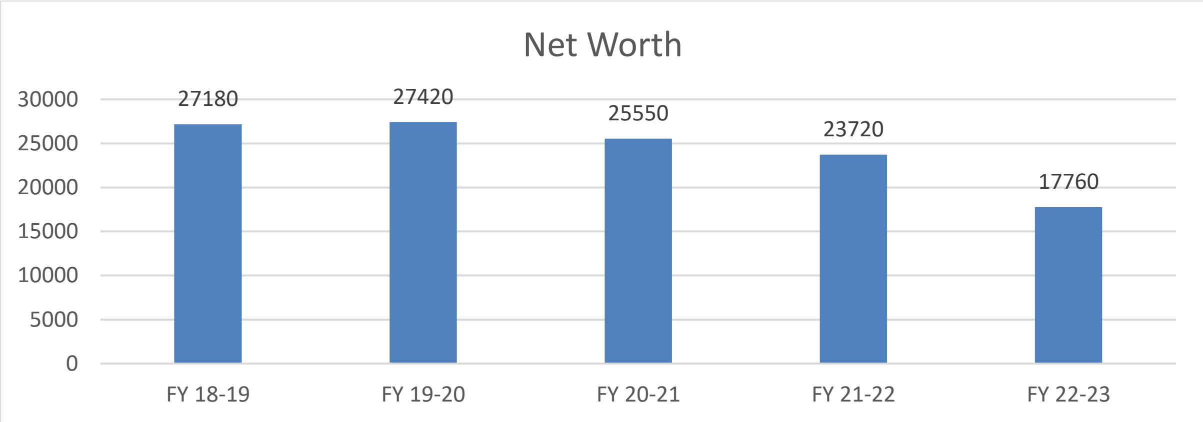
With post lockdown relaxations on the air traffic movement, the company saw an increase in passenger traffic by 66% as compared to previous financial year. The cargo business has seen a considerable growth at the domestic level with an increase of 8% as compared to previous financial year, however, the cargo business at the international level witnessed a decline of 9% as compared to previous financial year. Your Company also maintained a stable stream of income from commercial property development, which highlights the pay-off of diverse concession models.

The details of last five years financial parameters are as follows:

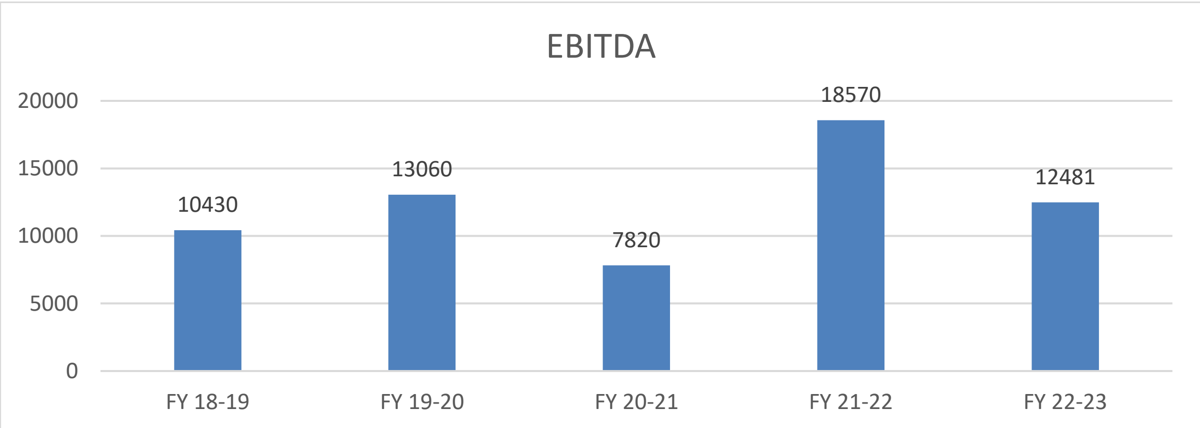
Gross Revenue (₹ in Millions)



Net Worth (₹ in Millions)



EBITDA (₹ in Millions)



CSR Initiatives

BRIEF REPORT ON DIAL- CSR (2022-2023):

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Unit of Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has been working with the communities neighboring Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, since June 2006 in collaboration with GMR Varalakshmi Foundation. Currently DIAL CSR is working with six communities namely Savda Ghevra JJ Colony, Mehram Nagar East located near IGI Airport, Shahabad Mohammadpur village, Dwarka and Samalkha in the periphery of the IGI Airport. During the financial year 2022-2023, DIAL CSR extended its services to Najafgarh & Palam. DIAL CSR is working with an approximate population of 50,000 in these locations. Apart from running a vocational training centre for dropout youth from disadvantaged communities, DIAL is also running different activities under the thrust areas of Education, Health, Hygiene & Sanitation and Empowerment & Livelihoods in the target community. During the financial year 2022-2023, the following activities/initiatives were taken up under Preventive Health Care & Sanitation; Promoting Education including Vocational Skills and Gender Equality through Women Empowerment as per CSR policy of the Company.

Preventive Health Care and Sanitation:

Recognizing that health is integral to a good quality of life, DIAL CSR works on preventing healthcare services and emphasis on health education and awareness. To make quality healthcare accessible to community, many initiatives like Mobile Medicare Units (MMU), Health Clinic, Health Camp and Nutrition Centre were running in the communities. The whole objective was to take healthcare to the doorstep of populations, particularly vulnerable and under-privileged community. In this financial year 2022-23, more than 31000 people were directly reached through these healthcare services.

Two Mobile Medical units operated in association with Help Age India with an outreach in 25 sites in the periphery of the airport benefitted about 30,000 community members. The Multi Activity center for elderly at Palam, Dwarka reaching out to around 150 elderlies through physiotherapy & recreational activities in partnership with Help Age India. Beneficiaries were also provided Digital Literacy. The nutrition centre that provides nutrition support to pregnant and lactating mothers and sensitize them to maintain proper nutrition and childcare practices benefitted 100 women through delivery of Nutrition supplements & awareness sessions. In Samarth, we provide care and support to persons with disabilities, supported around 100 people through aids and appliances like wheel chair, walking stick, walker, crutches etc. and Special education and desired therapy was provided to 35 mentally retarded and hearing-impaired children. Eye check-up camps in collaboration with Chetak Foundation for Taxi drivers were conducted at IGI Airport reaching out to more than 500 taxi drivers. In the winter season, more than 1500 blankets and woolen mufflers were distributed at the time of cold waves among people on street & living in shelter homes.

Preventive health care services to more than 4000 people were supported through GMRVF in Vizianagram distt. (AP) and three districts of UP.

Promoting Education including Vocational Skills:

Enhancing Quality of Education: Recognizing the importance of Early Childhood Education in the holistic development of children, DIAL-CSR runs 3 Balabadis (Pre-schools for the children of 3-5-year age group) covering 100 under-privileged children. The CSR unit also runs After School Learning Center (ASLC) for students of Std. VI to X benefiting 233 children at Savda Ghevra, which provides tuition support to the slow learners. DIAL-CSR continued intervention named as Minimum Learning Standard (MLS) program with 271 students, which is based on the NCERT given Minimum Learning Levels that emphasizes on learner's focused age appropriate learning. During the year, DIAL CSR supported Govt. School at Shahbad for Mission Buniyaad through which 100 students achieved age appropriate learning levels. Pratibha Library was re-established at Najafgarh, which provides opportunities to youth from disadvantaged background to access resources and study material to grow in their career and compete in competitive exams. Around 120 youth were benefitted. Under Gifted Children Scheme, continued supporting 30 students from previous years. Under this program, the prime focus is to support academic expenditure of children from underprivileged community. Children were selected at a very young age (5-6 years) and nurtured by admitting them into good English medium schools identified by GMRVF.

DIAL-CSR has contributed to GMRVF for improving learning levels of 2500 students through remedial classes, coaching & para teachers in 6 districts of 3 states.

Skill Development: DIAL- CSR is implementing various initiatives for empowering youth and women, including vocational training for drop out youth & promotion of entrepreneurial skills among women.

Centre for Empowerment and Livelihoods-Delhi (CEL-D): Started in September 2009, the center is engaged in imparting vocational skill trainings for under-privileged dropout youth. Since inception, above 9000 youth have been trained, with a settlement rate of more than 80%. During the year, training was provided in various trades like Basic Computers; Basic Electrical; Refrigeration and Air Conditioning; B. Cargo Management; Excavator Operator; Business Banking Associate, Food Production & Service, Beautician etc. All the courses are being run in partnership with leading industries like, Volvo, Scheineder, Voltas, ATDC, VDMA, CELEBI, TFS etc. A total of 1,252 under-privileged youth were trained in 13 trades with settlement rate of 86%. Guest Service Associate course was initiated during the year. Around 50 trainees from Beautician course are promoted as Beautipreneurs. In order to strengthen the soft skill training delivery, center joined hands with Brahma Kumaris for delivery of PD program. DIAL CSR sponsored vocational training of 50 differently youth by providing grant support to Sarthak Education Society in Delhi & NCR.

As part of its support to the Skill India Initiative, besides running CEL-D, DIAL CSR has supported GMRVF to impart employability training to around 1,000 youth & women with settlement rate of 70% through vocational training centers in Gujarat & Andhra Pradesh.

Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women:

DIAL-CSR is running a craft production center at CEL-D. 40 women were trained on fabric/ jute based product making during the year. Average monthly income of 8 women was enhanced to ₹ 10,000 / month. Provided push carts to 35 new beneficiaries, lights and weighing machines to 200 beneficiaries and vending certificates & linkages with PM Savnidhi Yojna to 250 beneficiaries under project SMILE (Supporting Marginalized Individuals with Livelihood & Empowerment)

Employee Volunteering:

DIAL-CSR believes in effective partnership and participation of corporate employees in community services. During the period 2022-23, 55 employee involvement programs were organized to create opportunities for employee involvement, and 750 employees and family members were involved and invested 1,260 hours in community services. DIAL colleagues implemented two Social Volunteering Projects and ISR initiative was launched through installation of gullak in the workstations.

Photo Gallery:

Health Services through MMUs

Vocational Training

Support for Beautipreneurship

Employee Volunteering

Human Resource

DIAL continued to maintain a conducive and cordial Industrial relation climate during the financial year 2022-23. The year passed off as yet another year with zero-man day's loss on account of labour disputes and labour unrest. In spite of transition of major contracts including Housekeeping, Engineering & Horticulture, we were able to manage Zero-man day's loss. We ensured coordinal Industrial relation through participative management and active involvement with various stake holders of IGI Ecosystem. Compliance of applicable Labour Laws, adherence to Government Guidelines and consultative decision making, continued to remain the core strengths in dealing with employee benefits and welfare issues. As always, zero tolerance to indiscipline continued to remain the hallmark of your Company's philosophy.

DIAL uphold the best Global and Indian labour standards pertaining to wage determination, allocation of tasks, shifts & working hours, provision of training, incentive & reward schemes and occupational health & safety standards. Both workmen and management complemented each other's efforts in furthering the interest of Company as well as its stakeholders, signifying and highlighting overall harmony and cordial employee relations prevalent in DIAL.

Periodic vendor representative meets were conducted where HR Compliance team made presentations on new development, new initiative taken addressing queries. These meetings are aimed at identifying the areas for enhancing workforce engagement, improving critical processes and developing leadership potential. The outcome of this model is identification of organizational strengths, opportunities for improvement, issues of concern and best practices. DIAL PF trust which came to in existence with rules vide deed of Provident Fund Trust dated 28th February, 2007 has been changed from exemption to non-exemption in its status.

Successful implementation of "Vendor Suvidha Portal" for digitization of documents and paperless processes has not only helped us in saving tons of paper but also resulted in faster decision making, transparency and improved efficiency. As part of extending the benefits of digitalization, a comprehensive vendor portal has been launched for submission of e-invoices and its tracking status.

Handholding employees, standing tall with their family members is an inherit part of value system of DIAL. Moreover, DIAL promotes an environment of continuous learning, growth and personal achievement. The learning and development activities in DIAL focus on adding new skill sets desired and enhancing existing skills as per business needs, strategic challenges and as per core competencies of the organization. DIAL provides learning and development opportunities based on the training need identified through the role based need identification approach, business requirement of core competency, leadership development and strategic challenges.

- Validation of existing functions and roles in organization unit.
- Finalization of technical competency dictionary based on the theories and function in the organization unit.
- Identifying skill sets for a role based on the competency dictionary and departmental strategy planning.
- Finalizing training need for the role.
- Finalizing training needs for the individual based on the proficiency level in the particular role.

Brand Transition Programs and Development of Internal Talent:

To reinforce new knowledge and skills on the job and to enable managers in transitioning from an individual contributor to a people manager, first time manager intervention has been conducted in 2019-2020, 2021-2022 & 2022-2023. The intervention includes a 2-day workshop that addressed various competencies of effective manager through interactive activities and discussions. Post the workshop, 3 Group Coaching Sessions were conducted with a certified coach to reinforce and facilitate the application of the overall learnings.

As part of the Multi-Tier Leadership Development Program, Leadership Excellence for Airport Professionals (LEAP) is an intervention the Company created with an objective of developing internal talent to its optimum potential for the purpose of organization and personal growth. The intervention will focus on competencies around Leading Self, Leading Teams, Financial Analysis and Planning, Data based decision making, Strategic Orientation and Managing Change in the VUCA environment, supported with strategic initiatives and social responsibility projects.Accredited Airport Executive program by American Association of Airport Executives (A.A.A.E) and International Association of Airport Executives (IAAE), AAAE's sister organization. The accreditation process is made up of four modules, Airport Finance and Administration; Airport Planning, Construction and Environmental; Airport Operations, Safety, Security and Maintenance; Airport Marketing, Communications and Community Relations.

Focus on Customer Service and Passenger Experience:

In order to enable our front-end employees to provide exceptional service to passengers and other stakeholders which reflects our GMR Values in true sense Being GMR, a training intervention was undertaken at Delhi Airport. Based on the results achieved and feedback received for the Being GMR program in 2018-2019, Being GMR was conducted in 2019-2020 for the Terminal Operations team. The intervention was conducted for the Customer Service Executives and the Terminal managers also. To strengthen the intervention, Human Job analysis was conducted for each of the above-mentioned roles and each participant underwent a personal profile analysis to understand the gap in the behavioural traits that are required for their roles. The efforts resulted in sustaining our global leadership positions in both ACI and SKYTRAX and bringing in more recognition.

Focus on Knowledge Management and Engagement:

Wins over Worries campaign was launched to capture the new developed capabilities, knowledge and dispositions developed. The session aims to make the employees be aware about some of the best practices. During these sessions, one SCM every month, speaks about the challenges faced by the team and the solutions developed to overcome them. The session highlights new capability, knowledge, initiatives, processes, strategies and systems, which have been implemented to deal with evolving scenario.

Focus on developmental and Behavioural growth:

Trainings such as Execution Effectiveness, Empathy, Personal Effectiveness, Frugality, Conflict Management, Presentation Skills, Negotiation & Influencing skills, Emotional Intelligence, Financial Modelling, and Advanced MS Excel etc. are the behavioural trainings that were conducted to upskill and empower our employees.

Trainings such as, Handling of Hazmat Emergencies, Fire Extinguishing Training, Basic Fire Safety Training, R/T Phraseology, Annex-14, AIS, AIP, NOTAM, DGR Training, etc. are the technical training aligned to our aim of having safe and smooth aircraft operations at the Company.

The Company also conducts program for creating awareness on gender sensitivity. Programs such as ALL women workshop on gender sensitivity, HARMONY- a gender sensitivity dialogue and Soaring High - A women in transition, were conducted to facilitate gender sensitive approach.

People practices and policies of rewarding, listening and celebrating:

The Company is having robust people practice and policy to reward, connect with employees and recognize their contribution towards the organization. There are multiple forums to hear out employee voice and address their issues, starting from Leadership Connect, CHRO Interaction and HR –Business Partner Connect on different forum like:

Employee Engagement Survey – An annual engagement survey based on Great Place to Work model where employee feedback is sought in and action plans are devised around low scoring responses.

Living GMR Values - An initiative wherein employees have an opportunity to imbibe and practices GMR Values and Beliefs and assess the maturity level of demonstration for each value.

Indradhanush - An initiative to provide opportunity to all employees to present revenue generation proposals to contribute to top line and also execute them post evaluation.

SKIP level meetings - Meetings where employees interact with the manager of immediate manager or HOD, in absence of the immediate manager in hierarchy.

HR Dialogues (monthly / Quarterly) - HR Business partner with CHRO attend dialogue sessions with departments. Employees attending the meeting can share feedback on how things are working and share their grievances as well.

CEO Communication - A quarterly activity where the CEO of DIAL interacts directly with the employees and briefs them on the changes that are about to take place in the organization. The CEO communication is also aimed at taking and providing feedback from employees on what went well and what didn't go well.

Idea factory - DIAL's Idea factory has a well-structured process of screening every idea and taking it to a logical conclusion. These ideas are implemented & are leveraged for process improvement.

HR DIAL email communications for all users - HR has a designated email ID from which all communication flows to employees related to policy changes, important information related to employees etc.

Umang- Quarterly HR Magazine - Quarterly Employee engagement magazine that showcases employee achievements, experience, recreational activities undertaken, cooking recipes, fun at work including kids section.

Pratibha - An Annual Cultural show which is driven by the employees for the employees. Participants take part in programmes like poetry, painting, singing, dancing etc. to not only showcase their talent but to rejuvenate and deliver higher productivity.

Harmony- A Gender Sensitivity program for men and women at the workplace which talk about how men and women can work, collaboratively and learn from each other at the workplace.

Insights- Sharing of experience and learning by senior leaders.

Skylympics- After a hiatus of 3 years' DIAL organised sports extravaganza 'Skylympics'. The whole event comprises various sports disciplines like Football, Volleyball, Badminton, Kabaddi, Arm Wrestling, Carrom & Cycling etc. Teams from various stakeholders had participated in this event.

Kids Carnival: - DIAL conducted Kids Carnival on yearly basis to engage family of our employees. The Company has always ensured, nurtured, and rewarded the association of employees with the organization and all the employees having 10 years or more of association with Company have been awarded under the category of long service award. Other than celebrating the association of employees, Company focuses on career progression of internal talent to augment sense of belongingness, ensuring retention and providing a career path to employees in cross functional areas too. The Company is having a robust practice and policy of internal Job posting through which the first priority is given to internal talent for any vacant position and it is a matter of pride that more than 40% of the vacant position are closed through internal job postings. Moreover, Company is committed to provide equal opportunities to all employees and treat them with dignity. All decisions pertaining to eligibility, qualification and selection of applicants in all matters is solely based on merit. As an organization, focus is on providing equal opportunities to all employees without any prejudice of region, religion, race or gender as per policy.

ENVIRONMENT HEALTH AND SAFETY & SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

Your Company is committed to conduct its business in an environment friendly and sustainable manner by minimizing the impact of its activities on the environment with necessary pollution control systems and safeguards. Your Company addresses Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) and sustainability by effective business aspect and associated impact analysis with necessary action plans and controls as per the framework of ISO 14001:2015 Environment Management Systems (EMS) and by Sustainability Management Framework based on GRI Standard.

EHS and Sustainability Management is an integral part of Company's business strategy. Some of the key initiatives by your Company are as follows:

- Adoption of Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Management System at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi (IGIA). The Company has also adopted Airport Carbon Accreditation (ACA) program of Airports Council International (ACI). IGIA is the first Airport in Asia-Pacific region and only the second airport globally to achieve level 4+ "Transition" accreditation under this program. ACA is the only globally recognised program for airports to manage and reduce their emissions along with the stakeholders.
- The Company is working towards becoming "Net Zero Carbon Emission" Airport by 2030 by following various Government of India initiatives and in line with the ACA guidelines.
- Implementation of EMS and certification under ISO 14001:2015. The current EMS certificate is valid till April 08, 2024. DIAL has also adopted Energy Management System (EnMS) and the EnMS is certified under ISO 50001:2018.
- Adoption of green building standards (LEED & IGBC) in all existing and upcoming infrastructures of IGIA. IGIA's Terminal 3 is a LEED India Gold certified green building under "New Construction" category and Platinum rated under Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) Existing Building" category. Currently, Company is developing Terminal 1 as a LEED Gold certified building with energy efficient design and has obtained LEED Platinum rating pre-certification.
- Installation of 7.84 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) plant in the airside premises of IGIA and is the first airport in the country to have megawatt scale solar plant in the airside. The Company also uses additional renewable energy based electricity from offsite sources through open access to achieve 100% renewable energy use.
- The Company has adopted operational measures such as Airport Collaborative Decision Making (A-CDM) to improve operational efficiency and reduce the aircraft emissions through better planning and utilization of resources during operation.

- Implementation of water management system that includes, water efficiency measures, waste water treatment and recycling through 16.6 MLD Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Sewage Treatment Plant and efficient water treatment plant of 5 MLD to provide good quality water.
- The Company has constructed more than 350 rain water harvesting structures across the airport and further as a part of expansion, additional more than 300 structures are being added. DIAL has also developed two rain water storage facilities having combined capacity approximately 9 ML.
- Implementation of aircraft noise management system and environmental compliance management system.
- Use of alternative and green fuel vehicles such as CNG and electric vehicle. DIAL has deployed 57 Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the IGIA. Electric vehicle charging stations have also been set up to support users, passengers and electric taxi service providers.
- More than 120 acres of landscape area which is maintained entirely by supplying Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) treated recycled water by drip irrigation and automatic water efficient water dispensing system.

Sustainability initiatives of the Company has brought many accolades to IGIA. Some of the key awards and achievements are:

- IGIA continues to be the first airport in Asia-Pacific region and only the second airport globally to achieve Level 4+ “Transition” accreditation under ACI’s Airport Carbon Accreditation framework.
- DIAL has achieved Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) National Award for Excellence in Energy Management and National Energy Leader (September 2022).
- DIAL successfully completed the external audit for ISO 14001:2015 re-certification. The audit was conducted by DNV-GL (March 2023).

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

Sd/-	Sd/-
G.B.S. Raju	K. Narayana Rao
Managing Director	Whole-Time Director
DIN: 00061686	DIN: 00016262
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi

Date: August 14, 2023

ANNEXURE'S OF DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Annexure – A

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A" - Subsidiaries:

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries or associate companies or Joint Ventures:

Your Company does not have any subsidiary as on March 31, 2023.

Part "B" - Associates and Joint ventures:

Statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures:

Name of Associates / Joint Ventures	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA)	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL)	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSPL)	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFSPL)	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (Celebi)	Digi Yatra Foundation (DYF)
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet date	March 31, 2023								

2. Share of Associate/ Joint Ventures was associated or acquired	Not Applicable								
3. No. of Shares of Associate or Joint Ventures held by the Company on the year end	1,25,00,000	10,83,33,334	92,22,505	4,26,40,000	4,06,38,560	56,00,000	3,99,20,000	2,91,20,000	148
Amount (in ₹) of investment in Associates /Joint Venture (Cash value)	12,50,00,000	1,08,33,33,340	9,22,25,050	42,64,00,000	40,63,85,600	5,60,00,000	39,92,00,000	29,12,00,000	1480
Extent of Holding %	50.00%	20.14%	49.90%	26.00%	49.90%	40.00%	49.90%	26.00%	14.80 %
4. Description of how there is significant influence	Holding more than 20% Capital and further participation in policy making.								
5. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Not Applicable								

6. Net worth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet (₹ in crore)	14.48	15.53	51.14	67.43	44.63	10.88	285.69	54.69	(0.13)
7.Profit/Loss for the year (₹ in crores)	(7.50)	(209.94)	22.50	23.09	23.88	21.44	266.76	84.72	(0.10)
i.Considered in Consolidation (₹ in crores)	(3.75)	(42.28)	11.23	(6.00)	11.92	8.58	133.11	22.03	(0.02)
ii. Not considered in Consolidation (₹ in crores)	(3.75)	(167.67)	11.27	(17.09)	11.96	12.87	133.64	62.69	(0.08)

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

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
G.B.S. Raju Managing Director DIN-00061686	K. Narayana Rao Whole-Time Director DIN-00016262	Hari Nagrani Chief Financial Officer	Abhishek Chawla Company secretary

Place: New Delhi

Date: August 14, 2023

Annexure – B

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Annual Report of Delhi International Airport Limited for the Financial Year 2022-23

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:**

   The Company has adopted CSR Policy as recommended by its CSR Committee and the Board which covers mainly (I) Preamble; (II) Guiding Principles for Selection & Implementation of Projects/ Programs under CSR Policy; (III) Expenditure incurred for certain activities shall not be treated as CSR activity by the Company; (IV) Surplus from CSR activities; (V) Monitoring of CSR activities; (VI) Annual Action Plan; and (VII) Amendment.

2. **Composition of CSR Committee:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	Independent Director (Chairman of the CSR Committee)	Two (2)	Two (2)
2.	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	Executive Director (Member of the CSR Committee)	Two (2)	Two (2)
3.	Mr. Narayana Rao Kada	Whole-time Director (Member of the CSR Committee)	Two (2)	Two (2)

3. **Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company:** https://www.newdelhiairport.in/corporate/our-company

4. **Details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014:** Not Applicable

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any:**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
1.	2022-23	8,71,93,000/-	4,73,78,000/-

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

Amount (₹ in Crore)

Financial Year	Net Profits/ (Loss)
2019-20	(55,72,21,443)
2020-21	(4,76,25,63,433)
2021-22	(45,57,31,315)
Total Net Profit / (Loss) for 3 years	(577,55,16,191)
Average Net Profit / (Loss)	**(192,51,72,063.66)**

7. Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): NIL

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

(b) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: ₹.4,73,78,000/-

(c) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): NIL

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

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
4,73,78,000/-	NIL			NIL	

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Sl. No		Item from the list of activities in	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project	Project duration(in	Amount allocated for the project	Amount spent in the current financial	Amount Transferred to Unspent CSR	Mode of Implementation -	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency

	Name of the Project	Schedule VII to the Act		State	District	months)	(in ₹)	Year (in ₹)	Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Direct (Yes/No).	Name	CSR Registration number
1.	Preventive health care services at door step through MMUs	Preventive health care & sanitation	Yes	Delhi /SW Delhi slums/JJ clusters in periphery of IGI airport		12 months	50,00,000	50,00,000	NA	No	Help Age India	CSR00000901
2.	Educational Support to 30 Gifted Children	Promoting Education including vocational skills	Yes	Delhi; SW Delhi		12 months	6,00,000	5,67,000	NA	No	GMR VF	CSR00000851
3.	Vocational training to more than 800 school/college dropout youth	Promoting Education including vocational skills	Yes	Delhi; SW Delhi		12 months	1,90,00,000	1,65,61,000	NA	No	GMR VF	CSR00000851
4	Entrepreneurship training for 200 women	Gender Equality through women Empowerment	Yes	Delhi slums in periphery of IGI Airport		12 months	4,00,000	2,50,000	NA	No	GMR VF	CSR00000851
	Total Amount in Lakh (Rs.)						**2,50,00,000**	**2,23,78,000**				

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes / No).	Location of the project.		Amount spent for the project in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation through implementing agency.	
				State	District			Name.	CSR registration Number
1	Employability training to affected youths/women	Promoting Education including vocational skills	No	Andhra Pradesh Tamilnadu Karnatka Gujarat	Krishna, Vijiyanagram Salem Banglore Narmada	1,08,38,000	No	**GMR VF**	CSR00000851
2	Improving learning levels of affected kids	Promoting Education including vocational skills	Yes No No No No No	Delhi UP Uttarakhand Himachal P Tamilnadu Andhra Pradesh	South West Kanpur, Kosambi,prayagraj Chamoli Chamba Chennai Vijiyanagram	75,98,000	No	**GMR VF**	CSR00000851
3	Preventive Health care services	Preventive health care & sanitation	No	UP Uttarakhand Himachal P Andhra Pradesh	Kanpur, Kosambi,Prayagraj Chamoli Chamba Vijiyanagram	65,64,000	No	**GMR VF**	CSR00000851
					Total Amount in Rs.	**2,50,00,000**	**2,50,00,000**		

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

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

f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) = ₹ 4,73,78,000/-

g) Excess amount for set off, if any: ₹ 4,73,78,000/-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	NIL
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	4,73,78,000/-
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	4,73,78,000/-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	4,73,78,000/-

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

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

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

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

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

    Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).

    (a) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.
    (b) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered
    (c) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

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

Sd/-

Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao
Independent Director
(Chairman CSR Committee)
DIN: 05184747

Sd/-

K. Narayana Rao
Whole Time Director
(Member of CSR Committee)
DIN: 00016262

Date: May 25, 2023

Annexure – C
Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Delhi International Airport Limited
New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3,
Indira Gandhi International Airport,
New Delhi-110 037

I was appointed by Delhi International Airport Limited (hereinafter referred to as "**the Company**") to conduct Secretarial Audit as per the provisions of Section 204 of Companies Act, 2013, for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit in respect of compliances as per applicable statutory provisions and adherence to good corporate practices by the Company. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me/us with a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Management's Responsibility for Secretarial Compliances

The Company's management is responsible for preparation and maintenance of secretarial records and for devising proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

Auditors Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances, based on our audit.

We believe that audit evidence and information obtained from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.

We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the company.

Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Opinion

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder, as may be applicable;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder, as may be applicable;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

   (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 **– Not applicable to the Company during the year under review,**
   (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 ,
   (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 **– Not applicable to the Company during the year under review**;
   (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 **– Not applicable to the Company during the year under review**;
   (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008**,**
   (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client **– Not applicable to the Company during the year under review**;
(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 **– Not applicable to the Company during the year under review**; and
(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 **– Not applicable to the Company during the year under review**;
(j) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
(ii) SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the financial year ended March 31, 2023, complied with the aforesaid laws, material compliances are listed in the Annexure attached to this report.

We also confirmed that the Company is in compliance with the requirements of maintaining Structured Digital Database (SDD) as per the Regulations 3(5) and 3(6) of SEBI (PIT) Regulations, 2015.

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Company to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

The Company's appeal against the second control period ("CP2") is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, the Company in respect of the Company order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Company has agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The matter is being sub judice at TDSAT.

Based on information received and records maintained, we further report that:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors.

2. Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings. Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in compliance of the Secretarial Standards, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

3. Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

4. The Company has proper Board processes.

I further report that during the Audit period there were following Specific events/actions having a major bearing on Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred Laws, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. which are :

1. Pursuant to the issue of listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), the Company had got listed on June 23, 2022.

Based on the compliance mechanism established by the Company in the form of Legatrix Software and Compliance Certificate(s) issued by the Function Head(s) of all the Departments to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company and on the basis of said certificate(s) the Compliance Certificate(s) signed by Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) taken on records by the Board of Directors at their meeting(s), we are of the opinion that the management has adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

Sd/-

Place: New Delhi
Date:17/05/2023
UDIN: F004982E000323795

Maneesh Gupta
FCS No. 4982
C P No. 2945
PR No.- 2314/2022

ANNEXURE TO SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the examinations carried out by us and explanations furnished, and representations made to us by the Company, its officers and agents, we report that the Company has during the financial year under review, complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules made thereunder and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company with regard to:

1. Maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein:

2. Contracts, Common Seal and Registered Office and publication of name of the Company;

3. Forms, returns, documents and resolutions wherever required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, Regional Director, Central Government, National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) or such other authorities;

4. Service of documents by the Company on its Members, Directors, Auditors and Registrar of Companies;

5. Re-constitution of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee;

6. Constitution of Risk Management and Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee.

7. Appointment, re-appointment and Retirement of Directors and payment of remuneration to them;

8. Disclosure of interest and concerns in contracts and arrangements, shareholdings and directorships in other companies and interest in other entities by Directors;

9. Disclosure requirements in respect to their eligibility for appointment, declaration of their independence,

10. All transactions with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and arms length and were placed before the Audit Committee periodically;

11. Establishing a vigil mechanism and providing to complainants, if any, unhindered access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

12. Constituting the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee formulating and adopting Corporate Social Responsibility Policy indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company;

13. Appointment of persons as Key Managerial Personnel;

14. Appointment and remuneration of Statutory Auditor and Cost Auditor;

15. Appointment of Internal Auditor;

16. Notice of meetings of the Board and Committee thereof;

17. Minutes of meetings of the Board and Committees thereof including passing of resolutions by circulations;

18. Notice convening Annual General Meeting held on September 05, 2022 and Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 06, 2023, and holding of the meetings on that dates;

19. Minutes of General meeting;

20. Approval of members, Board of Directors, Committee of Directors and government authorities, wherever required;

21. Form of balance sheet as at March 31, 2022 as prescribed under Schedule III Part I of the Companies Act, 2013;

22. Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended March 31, 2022;

23. Borrowings and registration of charges;

24. Investment of the Company's funds including inter corporate loans and investments.

Place: New Delhi
Date:17/05/2023
UDIN: F004982E000323795

Sd/-

Maneesh Gupta
FCS No. 4982
C P No. 2945
PR No.- 2314/2022

Annexure – D

Delhi International Airport Limited

CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

FORM No. – AOC 2

(Pursuant to *clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and* Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

All the contracts or arrangements or transactions with the related parties are on arm's length basis. So, the information below is not applicable.

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions
(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any
(e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions
(f) Date(s) of approval by the Board
(g) Amount paid as advances, if any:
(h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

As per details given below in Annexure – D (I)

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions
(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:

ANNEXURE – D (I)

S. No.	Name(s) of the related party	Nature of contracts/ arrangements /transactions	Duration of the contracts / arrangements /transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any.	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any.	Amount paid as advances, if any.
1	GMR Airport Developers Limited*	Internal and External Landscaping management services at IGI Airport, New Delhi.	3 years	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	April 27, 2022	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.
2		Allotment of office and Shed space at IGI Airport, New Delhi.	From May 01, 2022 till March 31, 2036.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	April 27, 2022	None
3	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited#	Extension of Existing Agreement(s) with DDFS for operating duty free outlets at IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Till July 27, 2025.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	April 27, 2022	None
4	Raxa Security Services Limited*	Providing non-core aviation security functions at IGI Airport, New Delhi.	3 years	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	June 28, 2022	None
5		Allotment of space of 90 sq. mtr. at Wing-D, First Floor, Building No. 301, New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Till March 31, 2028.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	February 14, 2023	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.
6	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited#	Allotment of space of 110 sq. Mtr. space at IPA – A09 & 22 sq. mtr. space at IPA – A15,	Till March 31, 2028.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	February 14, 2023	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.

		Apron Level, Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi.				
7	GMR Aviation Private Limited*	Allotment of space of 15 sq. mtr. space at Room No. 10, Ground Floor, Terminal-1D, IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Till March 31, 2028.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	February 14, 2023	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.
8	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited [Including its subsidiaries, Holding Company, Fellow Subsidiaries and associates] **	Allotment of space of upto 800 sq. mtr. space at City Side of Terminal – 2, IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Till March 31, 2028.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	February 14, 2023	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.
9		Allotment of upto 400 sq. mtr. space at Ground Floor, New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Till March 31, 2028.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	February 14, 2023	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.
10	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited#	Allotment of 600 sq. mtr. space at Building No. 301, Ground Floor, New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Till Sept. 30, 2023.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	February 14, 2023	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.
11	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited#	Allotment of 160 sq. mtr. Office space at Wing B, First Floor, Building no. 301, New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Till March 31, 2028.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.	N.A. Approved by the Audit Committee on February 14, 2023.	As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.
12		Allotment of 160 sq. mtr. Office space at Wing B, First Floor, Building no. 301, New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite	Till March 31, 2024.	As explained in the Probity Audit Report and the Agreement.		As per the terms of the Agreement, if applicable.

		Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi.				

Nature of Relationship:
*GMR Group Entity and Fellow Subsidiary of DIAL.
#Associate and Fellow Subsidiary of DIAL.
** Step up Holding Company of DIAL.

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

Sd/-
G.B.S. Raju
Managing Director
DIN: 00061686
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
K. Narayana Rao
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 00016262
Place: New Delhi

Date: August 14, 2023

Annexure – E
Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

A) Conservation of Energy:

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

- Automation of break down maintenance performance tracking.
- Achieved GreenCo Platinum Level under Green Company Framework by CII-GBC. The Company has been accredited highest rating for Energy category in service industry.
- Street light and all T3 High Mast control has been fitted with Astronomical timers and seasonal control.
- Overall Terminal lighting control at T3 has been improved through LCMS logic change.
- BMA area of Terminal 3 is fully converted to LED.
- Street lights around Terminal 3 converted into LED.
- Terminal 2 lights fully converted to LED.
- All street lights of IGI has been converted into LED.
- All signage lights at Terminal 3 has been changed to LED.
- Check-in, SHA, Retail area of T3 completely converted to LED.
- 100% of Apron high mast at T3 has been changed to LED.
- All T-3 conventional lights including back-of-house lighting converted to LED.
- 100% of Apron high mast at T1, T2 and Cargo has been changed to LED.
- More than 90% of power requirement is through renewable source.
- Extending UPS supply from Substation to minimize the inventory of UPS and AC at the Perimeter Intrusion Detection System.
- LED conversion of AGL Sign Boards. 100% completed.
- LED conversion of AGL lights. One RWY(09/27) completed.
- Use of Sine wave CCR instead of Thyristor controller CCR.
- Conversion of Dual lamps light fixtures to single lamp fixtures to minimize the spares as well as energy.
- Solar Power operated traffic blinkers are installed at airside with three days back up without sun.
- Conversion of 100% perimeter lighting to LEDs from Conventional light fixtures.
- Conversion of Halogen based Light Fixture to LED Light Fixture for Taxi Lanes.
- Conversion of HPSV high mast light fixture to LEDs light fixture in Cargo Apron area.
- Conversion of 100% LEDs in Ancillary buildings at the airside.
- Conversion of Dual lamps light fixtures to single lamp fixtures to minimize the spares as well as energy.

(ii) The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

- Entire power generated from the 7.84 MWp Solar power plants is being consumed.
- Purchased electricity through renewable source under open access.

(iii) The Capital Investment on Energy Conservation Equipment's : NIL

B) Technology Absorption:

(i) **The efforts made towards technology absorption:** New Protection relay - REF615 installed, Logic Merging and integration with existing Electrical CMS system.
(ii) Upgradation of Conventional UPS with Modular UPS and VRLA (Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid) Batteries with Lithium-Ion
(iii) Adoption of mechanized cleaning of Airfield Ground Lighting
(iv) Deployment of candela measurement tool
(v) Implementation of ILCMS (Individual Lamp Control & Monitoring System) for all AGL lights
(vi) IOT based Control and Monitoring of Apron Flood Lighting system at Airside
(vii) First Indian Airport certified for ISO 55001-2014 Asset Management System for AGL & Electrical System
(viii) Use of BSES power source as primary power supply through ONLINE UPS during Low Visibility Operations to reduce diesel consumption and CO2 emission.
(ix) Deployment of Direction control for RWY 11/29 for Energy Conservation
(x) **the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution;** Cost reduction and Product improvement.
(xi) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year): NIL

a. the details of technology imported;
b. the year of import;
c. whether the technology been fully absorbed;
d. if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and

(xii) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development. N.A.

C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Information regarding the Foreign Exchange Earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange Outflow during the year in terms of actual outflow is given in the Note No. 42 (d)(i) to (vi) of the Notes to Accounts of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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

Sd/-	Sd/-
G.B.S. Raju	K. Narayana Rao
Managing Director	Whole-Time Director
DIN: 00061686	DIN: 00016262
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi
Date: August 14, 2023	

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments *Refer note 3(q) for the accounting policy and note 7, 39 and 40 for the financial presentation and disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.* The Company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and	Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's key internal controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting;

coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the long-term bonds issued in foreign currency. Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid debt at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The valuation of hedging instrument is complex and necessitates a sophisticated system to record and track each contract and calculate the related valuations at each financial reporting date. Since valuation of hedging instruments and consideration of hedge effectiveness involves both significant assumptions and judgements such as market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error. We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view of the aforesaid significant judgements, assumptions and complexity involved.	• Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship; • Considered the consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments; • Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity; • Tested the accuracy of input data provided by the management to the external valuation specialist and assessed the reasonability of the assumptions used, while valuing the hedging instruments; • Involved our valuation specialist to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results; • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.
Capitalisation for airport expansion *Refer note 3(d) for the accounting policy and Note 42(o) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements* The Company is in the process of expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport') with a plan to incur an amount of INR 11,550 crores. Till 31 March 2023, the Company has incurred ₹ 9,457.81 crores (excluding capital advances) as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion. Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Company's accounting policy. Further, the tariff determination by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for control periods for the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Asset Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering these additions are significant to the regulated asset base of the Company, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy.	Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs. • Reviewed management's capitalization policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. • Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors. • Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs. • Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the capitalization is as per company's accounting policy. • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

<table>
<tr>
<td>Such, the aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs.

Owing to the above factors, we have identified this as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure incurred during the year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI)

Refer note 35(I)(h) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements.

The Company has ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2022 for which the Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying standalone financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of Ind AS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective.

The outcome of such litigation /arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.

The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying standalone financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation.</td>
<td>Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:

• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets.
• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, and held discussions with the management of the Company to understand management's assessment of the matter;
• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments.
• Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS.</td>
</tr>
</table>

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

K. S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

17. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

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

c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2023 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

i. the Company, as detailed in note 35(I) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2023;

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;

iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023;

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 32(g) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 32(h) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNA4289

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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

M.S.S.G

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQV2846

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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

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

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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

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

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

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment including Right of Use assets or intangible assets during the year.

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

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

(b) As disclosed in note 32(k) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs 5 crore by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to review.

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

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the specified services of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules

S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)

made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii)(a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Undisputed amounts payables in respect thereof, which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Statement of arrears of statutory dues outstanding for more than six months:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax deducted at source	0.55	Financial year ended 31 March 2022	30 April 2022	29 April 2023

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

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Gross amount (₹ crores)	Amount paid under protest (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Cantonment Act, 2006	Property tax	4,330.43	8.00	Financial year 2016-17 to 2020-21	Delhi High Court
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	42.90	-	Assessment year 2008-09	Delhi High Court
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	21.39	-	Assessment year 2007-08	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	54.31	-	Financial year 2010-11	Supreme Court
Finance Act 1994	Service tax	9.86	-	Financial year 2009-10 to 2013-14	Commissioner of Service Tax
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	2.35	-	Financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13	Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	1.58	-	Financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10	Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi

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

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

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Gross Amount (₹ crores)	Amount paid under protest (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	1.30	-	Financial year 2016-17 to 2017-18	Additional Commissioner Central Excise, Service tax & GST Delhi South Commissionerate
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	0.07	-	Financial year 2011-12 (April-June 2010)	Commissioner of Service tax, New Delhi
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	0.22	-	Financial year 2011-12	Commissioner (Appeals) of Service Tax, New Delhi
Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004	Value added tax	1.48	-	Financial year 2010-11	Assistant Commissioner (Special Zone), DVAT
Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992	Served From India Scheme scrips pertaining to destuffing activity on the import of goods	0.30	-	Financial year 2009-10	Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty	0.12	-	Financial year 2009-10	Additional Commissioner of Customs

**Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 54.02 crores.*

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

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

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

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

K. S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year, as shared with us by the management have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

K. S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)

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

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

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

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

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

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNA4289

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQV2846

K.S. RAO & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ BENGALURU

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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

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

Annexure B

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of

K. S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNA4289

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No.: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQV2846

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,453.31	6,142.50
Capital work in progress	42(o)	8,082.88	5,537.69
Intangible assets	5	355.25	364.19
Right-of-use assets	42(l)	10.80	12.26
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	249.45	254.61
(ii) Other financial assets	7	1,257.41	1,134.43
Other non-current assets	8	2,163.65	2,860.71
Non-current tax assets		10.48	5.06
		18,583.23	**16,311.45**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	5.53	7.23
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6.3	914.25	775.65
(ii) Trade receivables	11	76.80	158.98
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	279.09	1,282.93
(iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	13	47.27	216.63
(v) Other financial assets	7	590.16	238.42
Other current assets	8	177.06	220.23
		2,090.16	**2,900.07**
Total Assets		**20,673.39**	**19,211.52**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2,450.00	2,450.00
Other equity			
(i) Retained earnings	15	(291.59)	(4.91)
(ii) Cash flow hedge reserve	15	(382.89)	(72.98)
		1,775.52	**2,372.11**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	12,614.18	10,960.76
(ii) Lease liabilities	42(l)	8.59	10.51
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	1,305.09	1,168.65
Deferred revenue	18	2,130.44	2,210.41
Provisions	22	3.06	6.59
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	19	185.45	177.89
		16,246.81	**14,534.81**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	-	22.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	42(l)	3.99	3.89
(iii) Trade payables	21		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		36.02	37.43
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		410.02	269.21
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	1,561.10	1,434.76
Deferred revenue	18	190.70	192.04
Other current liabilities	19	296.65	192.28
Provisions	22	152.58	152.99
		2,651.06	**2,304.60**
Total Liabilities		**18,897.87**	**16,839.41**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**20,673.39**	**19,211.52**

Summary of Significant accounting policies — 3

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

		Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	23	3,989.97	2,914.07
	Other income	24	264.30	143.27
	Total revenue		**4,254.27**	**3,057.34**
II	**Expenses**			
	Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI)		1,857.67	192.70
	Employee benefits expense	25	251.98	228.45
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	655.79	588.29
	Finance costs	27	810.32	862.48
	Other expenses	28	896.52	779.22
	Total expenses		**4,472.28**	**2,651.14**
III	**(Loss)/ profit before exceptional items**		(218.01)	406.20
IV	**Exceptional items**	29	59.30	378.43
V	**(Loss)/ profit before tax expenses [(III)-(IV)]**		**(277.31)**	**27.77**
	Current tax	9	-	10.46
	Current tax - earlier years	9	7.55	-
	Deferred tax reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement	9	-	(0.37)
	Total tax expense		**7.55**	**10.09**
	(Loss)/ profit for the year		**(284.86)**	**17.68**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods**			
	Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	34(c)	(1.82)	(0.12)
	Income tax effect		-	-
B	**Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods**			
	Net movement of cash flow hedges	30	(309.91)	(198.85)
	Income tax effect		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B)		**(311.73)**	**(198.97)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**(596.59)**	**(181.29)**
	Earnings per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 10)]			
	(1) Basic	31	(1.16)	0.07
	(2) Diluted	31	(1.16)	0.07

Summary of Significant accounting policies — 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Cbawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Standalone Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) As at March 31, 2023

Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes during the current period	Balance as at March 31, 2023
2,450.00	-	2,450.00	-	2,450.00

(2) As at March 31, 2022

Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes during the current period	Balance as at March 31, 2022
2,450.00	-	2,450.00	-	2,450.00

B. Other Equity

(1) As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15)	Total
	Retained Earnings (refer note 15)		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	(4.91)	(72.98)	(77.89)
Loss for the year	(284.86)	-	(284.86)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(1.82)	(309.91)	(311.73)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(291.59)**	**(382.89)**	**(674.48)**

(2) As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15)	Total
	Retained Earnings (refer note 15)		
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(22.47)	127.29	104.82
Profit for the year	17.68	-	17.68
Reclassified to statement of profit and loss account of hedge settlement	-	(1.05)	(1.05)
Deffer tax on above reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement	-	(0.37)	(0.37)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(0.12)	(198.85)	(198.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(4.91)**	**(72.98)**	**(77.89)**

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabbakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936

Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/ profit before tax	(277.31)	27.77
Adjustment to reconcile (loss)/ profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	655.79	588.29
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off	0.56	0.29
Reversal of lease revenue (Refer note 42(k) & 42(n))	54.14	325.16
Interest receivable written off (Refer note 42 (b))	-	19.90
Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(h)]	5.16	33.37
Non-current investment written off	-	0.10
Interest income on deposits/current investment	(40.50)	(63.58)
Exchange differences unrealised (net)	0.75	1.85
Gain on sale of current investments-Mutual fund	(19.21)	(23.03)
Loss on discard of capital work in progress and property, plant and equipments	12.50	1.60
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(0.36)	-
Profit on relinqushment of assets rights	(59.57)	-
Dividend income on non-current investments carried at cost	(135.03)	(50.00)
Interest on borrowings	575.17	557.48
Call spread option premium	152.31	181.99
Other borrowing costs	1.67	4.29
Redemption premium on borrowings	-	1.94
Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost	0.62	0.90
Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI) [refer note 35(I)(h) & (i)]	-	43.21
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	75.73	73.35
Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	(113.92)	(107.81)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1.09)	(0.98)
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost	(6.50)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	880.91	1,616.09
Working capital adjustment:		
Change in non-current financial liabilities	93.25	287.27
Change in non-current deferred revenue	33.95	452.78
Change in other non-current liabilities	7.56	130.18
Change in non-current provisions	(3.52)	3.06
Change in trade payables	137.71	(16.44)
Change in current financial liabilities	2.98	(31.83)
Change in deferred revenue	(1.34)	85.32
Change in other current liabilities	105.71	(23.30)
Change in current provisions	(0.41)	3.42
Change in other non-current financial assets	286.63	135.44
Change in other non-current assets	(272.78)	(602.22)
Change in inventories	1.70	(0.96)
Change in trade receivables	65.50	(64.43)
Change in other current financial assets	(324.65)	(37.80)
Change in other current assets	43.73	(73.36)
Cash generated from operations	1,056.93	1,863.22
Direct taxes paid	(12.98)	(11.26)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	1,043.95	1,851.96
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipments, including capital work in progress and capital advances	(2,016.37)	(1,472.83)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress	0.70	0.32
Purchase of current investments	(8,139.35)	(7,781.29)
Sale/maturity of current investments	8,021.05	8,240.21
Dividend received	105.91	50.00
Interest received	124.25	149.29
Investment of margin money deposit	(0.01)	(0.02)
Redemption of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (net)	169.36	233.17
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,734.46)	(581.15)

(The space has been intentionally left blank)

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal payment of lease liability	(4.99)	(3.61)
Interest payment of lease liability	(1.34)	(1.68)
Repayment of short term loan from banks	(22.00)	(242.75)
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) non-current borrowings	1,000.00	(2,142.77)
Redemption Premium paid	-	(16.38)
Proceeds from hedge cancellation	-	264.60
Option premium paid	(260.25)	(298.87)
Borrowing cost paid	(15.03)	(28.14)
Interest paid	(1,009.72)	(852.48)
Net cash used in from financing activities (C)	**(313.33)**	**(3,322.08)**
Net decrease io cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(1,003.84)**	**(2,051.27)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,282.93	3,334.20
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**279.09**	**1,282.93**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.08	0.05
Cheques/ drafts on hand	-	0.58
With banks		
- on current account	27.87	16.43
- on deposit account	251.14	1,265.87
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 12)	**279.09**	**1,282.93**

Explanatory notes annexed

1. The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the related standalone statement of profit and loss for the year.

2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore), pertaining to Marketing Fund to be used for sales promotional activities.
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financials statements.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

b. Current versus non-current classification

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

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c. Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Subsidiary

The Company has accounted for its investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiary at cost (Refer Note 36 (d).

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Company') is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. It was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014), India and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') holds majority shareholding in the Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. These standalone financials statements have been taken on record by the audit committee and board of directors in their meetings held on May 25, 2023 and May 26, 2023 respectively.

2. (A) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the financial statements.

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

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

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financials statements have been disclosed in note 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

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

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

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

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

e. Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chartered Accountants * Walker Chandiok & Co LLP *

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

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

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

f. Intangible assets

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

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

g. Amortisation of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in these financial statements.

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

h. Government Grant and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that
(i) the Company will comply / have complied with the conditions attached to them, and
(ii) tbe grant / subsidy will be received.

When the grant/ subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of receipts of such grant/ subsidy, at the amount expected to be realized.

i. Borrowing cost

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

Borrowing costs consist of interest, call spread premium and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

j. Leases

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

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

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

K.S. Rao & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ Bengaluru

Company as a lessee:

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

(i) Right-of-use assets: The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

In case of a short-term lease contract and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value, lease payments are charged to statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Company as a lessor:

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfers from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

k. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes other directly associated costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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

m. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments

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

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting date. Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be delivered by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

n. Contingent assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are recognized when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

o. Retirement and other Employee Benefits

Defined benefit plan

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

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

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

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

The Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants
Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi
K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p. Financial Instruments

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

I) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (u) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three broad categories:

a) Financial assets at amortised cost
b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets at amortised cost: A 'Financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 11.

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

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any Financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI), is classified as at FVTPL.

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

q. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation of derivative contracts in the financial statement

Derivative assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheet are presented as current and non-current based on the classification of the underlying hedged item.

r. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

s. Foreign currencies

Functional Currency

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

Transactions and Translations

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

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

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

t. Fair value measurement

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

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

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

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as derivative instruments.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes as mentioned below:
a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 38)

b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 39)

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

u. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering contractually defined terms of payment, and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue from contract with customer

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

Revenue from Operations

Significant financing component

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

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

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer (which consist of unbilled revenue). If the Company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

Income from services

Revenue from airport operations i.e. Aeronautical and Non Aeronautical operations are recognised on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST), and applicable discounts when services are rendered. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into plane charges. The main streams of non – aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

Land & Space- rentals pertains to granting right to use land and space primarily for catering to the need of passengers, air traffic services and air transport services.

Revenue from commercial property development rights granted to concessionaires is recognized on accrual basis, as per the terms of the agreement entered into with the customers.

Interest income

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

Claims

Claims on contractors / concessionaires are accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realization.

v. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961.
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

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

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance

K.S. RAO & CO Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Taxes, cess, duties such as sales tax/ value added tax/ service tax/goods and service tax etc. paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

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

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets, goods or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

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

w. Operating segments

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

x. Proposed dividend

As per Ind AS –10, 'Events after the Reporting period', the Company disclose the dividend proposed by board of directors after the balance sheet date in the notes to these financial statements. The liability to pay dividend is recognised when the declaration of dividend is approved by the shareholders.

y. Earnings per share

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

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

z. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.1 Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ BENGALURU

4 **Property, plant and equipment**

	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Bridges, Culverts, Bunders,etc.	Electrical installations and equipments	Roads-Other than RCC	Runways, Taxiways and Apron etc.	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Computer and data processing units	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Total
Gross block (at cost)												
As at April 1, 2021	4,570.29	20.79	399.72	1,108.68	245.62	2,309.74	2,507.12	13.43	114.87	333.73	19.45	11,643.44
Additions	167.75	-	9.69	282.54	5.60	341.51	145.11	6.35	19.79	28.62	0.46	1,007.42
Adjustments [refer note (a) below]	(3.84)	(0.02)	-	(0.77)	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.35)	-	(0.89)	(2.71)	-	(8.78)
As at April 1, 2022	**4,734.20**	**20.77**	**409.41**	**1,390.45**	**251.06**	**2,651.21**	**2,651.88**	**19.78**	**133.77**	**359.64**	**19.91**	**12,642.08**
Additions (refer note (b) below)	169.51	4.90	1.36	17.14	9.39	413.58	286.98	1.78	46.02	36.64	11.24	998.54
Disposals [refer note (c) below]	(0.02)	(0.02)	-	(27.15)	-	-	(80.71)	(5.23)	(21.14)	(26.86)	(3.93)	(165.06)
As at March 31, 2023	**4,903.69**	**25.65**	**410.77**	**1,380.44**	**260.45**	**3,064.79**	**2,858.15**	**16.33**	**158.65**	**369.43**	**27.22**	**13,475.56**
Accumulated depreciation												
As at April 1, 2021	1,584.15	16.50	153.96	910.82	218.39	1,041.09	1,691.13	11.48	76.94	214.24	9.78	5,928.48
Charge for the year	199.15	3.97	14.15	32.94	2.90	106.76	178.03	1.14	15.25	16.94	1.91	573.14
Adjustment	(0.94)	(0.01)	-	(0.17)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.05)	-	(0.25)	(0.56)	-	(2.04)
As at March 31, 2022	**1,782.36**	**20.46**	**168.11**	**943.59**	**221.24**	**1,147.84**	**1,869.11**	**12.62**	**91.94**	**230.62**	**11.69**	**6,499.58**
Charge for the year	198.11	0.45	13.57	58.83	3.00	129.33	195.88	2.07	16.06	21.45	2.49	641.24
Disposals/ discard	-	-	-	(4.43)	-	-	(57.82)	(5.19)	(20.76)	(26.77)	(3.61)	(118.58)
As at March 31, 2023	**1,980.47**	**20.91**	**181.68**	**997.99**	**224.24**	**1,277.17**	**2,007.17**	**9.50**	**87.24**	**225.29**	**10.57**	**7,022.24**
Net block												
As at March 31, 2022	**2,951.84**	**0.31**	**241.30**	**446.86**	**29.82**	**1,503.37**	**782.77**	**7.16**	**41.83**	**129.03**	**8.22**	**6,142.50**
As at March 31, 2023	**2,923.22**	**4.74**	**229.09**	**382.45**	**36.21**	**1,787.62**	**850.98**	**6.83**	**71.42**	**144.13**	**16.65**	**6,453.31**

a. Includes reduction of cost due to reduction of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. Nil crore (March 31, 2022: 8.78) pertaining to construction of various capital assets.

b. During the year Input tax credit pertaining to Goods and Service Tax on civil works has been capitalised amounting Rs. 176.87 crores (Refer note 42 (j))

c. Terminal arrival building were decapitalized during the year for Rs 33.60 crores.
During the year certain high value assets written off due to physical verification amounting to Rs. 124.85 crores
Assests sold as scrap during the year of Rs. 6.61 crores

d. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 227.25 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 222.27 crore),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 9.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.38 crore),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 88.77 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 75.04 crore) and
Net book value Rs. 129.06 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 147.23 crore)

e. Refer note 35(III)(i) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

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

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

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

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

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

5 Intangible assets

	Airport concessionaire rights*	Computer software	Total
Gross block (at cost)			
As at April 1, 2021	490.52	46.90	537.42
Additions	-	0.52	0.52
As at March 31, 2022	**490.52**	**47.42**	**537.94**
Additions	-	0.36	0.36
Disposals	-	(0.17)	(0.17)
As at March 31, 2023	**490.52**	**47.61**	**538.13**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 1, 2021	121.57	42.81	164.38
Charge for the year	8.21	1.16	9.37
As at March 31, 2022	**129.78**	**43.97**	**173.75**
Charge for the year	8.21	1.10	9.31
Disposals	-	(0.17)	(0.17)
As at March 31, 2023	**137.98**	**44.90**	**182.89**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	**360.74**	**3.45**	**364.19**
As at March 31, 2023	**352.54**	**2.71**	**355.25**

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

6 Investments

6.1 Investment in associates and joint ventures

	Non-current	
Investments carried at cost	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Unquoted equity shares fully paid up		
Investment in associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited 29,120,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 29,120,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	29.12	29.12
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited 40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 40,638,560 shares of Rs 10 each)	40.64	40.64
Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited 5,600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 5,600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	5.60	5.60
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited 9,222,505 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 9,222,505 shares of Rs. 10 each)	9.22	9.22
DIGI Yatra Foundation 148 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 222 shares of Rs. 10 each)	0.00	0.00
Investment in joint ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited 12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 12,500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	12.50	12.50
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited 42,640,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 42,640,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	42.64	42.64
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited 108,333,334 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 108,333,334 share of Rs. 10 each)	108.33	108.33
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited 39,920,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 39,920,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	39.92	39.92
Less:- Provision for impairment in the value of investment:-		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower private limited [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(h)]	(38.53)	(33.37)
	249.44	**254.60**
Aggregate book value of unquoted non-current investment	**249.44**	**254.60**

6.2 Other Non-current Investments

Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited 7,839 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each)	0.01	0.01
Total Investments [6.1 + 6.2]	**249.45**	**254.61**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants * BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

6.3 Current Investments

	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in mutual fund		
Unquoted investments		
Invesco Mutual Fund [Nil units (March 31, 2022 : 209,347.97) of Rs. 1,000 each]	-	22.49
Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth [203,167.728 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each]	24.20	-
HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth [309,602.196 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each]	36.32	-
L&T Overnight Fund-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2022: 228,703.58) of Rs. 1,000 each]	-	37.93
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth [414,042.233 units (March 31, 2022 : 5,161,423.23) of Rs. 100 each]	50.04	59.15
SBI Overnight Fund-Growth [22,808.123 units (March 31, 2022 : 121,256.677) of Rs. 1,000 each]	8.32	41.97
Aditya Birla Overnight Fund-Growth [270,781.618 units (March 31, 2022 : 117,615.36) of Rs. 1,000 each]	32.83	13.52
UTI Overnight Fund-Growth [186,662.092 units (March 31, 2022 : 88,246.21) of Rs. 1,000 each]	57.28	25.68
Axis Overnight Fund- Growth [687,038.697 units (March 31, 2022 : 388,586.24) of Rs. 1,000 each]	81.45	43.67
Tata Overnight Fund- Growth [195,958.525 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,726.57) of Rs. 1,000 each]	23.17	39.67
Kotak Overnight fund [792,542.202 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,728.63) of Rs. 1,000 each]	94.77	40.11
Nippon Overnight Fund-Direct-Growth [NIL units (March 31, 2022 : 2,953,899.98) of Rs. 100 each]	-	33.71
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Investment in Commercial Papers		
ECL Finance Limited [5,140 (March 31, 2022: 2,300) of 500,000 each]	146.82	106.62
Edel Finance Company Limited [4,940 (March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each]	236.79	-
Time Technoplast Limited [NIL (March 31, 2022: 1,400) of 500,000 each]	-	65.46
Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited [2,500 (March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each]	122.26	-
Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Limited [NIL (March 31, 2022: 5,300) of 5,00,000 each]	-	245.67
	914.25	**775.65**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investment	**914.25**	**775.65**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

7. Other financial assets

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #				
Cash flow hedge- Call spread option	1,065.92	723.01	-	-
Unsecured, considered good				
Carried at amortised cost				
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	107.11	411.12	305.47	3.23
	107.11	411.12	305.47	3.23
Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others				
Non-trade receivable [refer note 42(b)]	-	-	20.22	21.07
[net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 0.81 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.76 crores)]	84.07	-	63.45	38.20
Unbilled receivables				
Debentures for provident fund^	-	-	200.05	174.55
Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 36(b)]	-	-	0.17	-
Unsecured, considered good				
Doubtful	-	-	0.80	1.37
	-	-	489.42	489.42
Less: provision for doubtful advances	-	-	490.21	490.79
			(489.42)	(489.42)
Margin money deposit* (refer note 12)	-	-	0.80	1.37
Total other financial assets	0.31	0.30	-	-
	1,257.41	**1,134.43**	**590.16**	**238.42**

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,402.70 Crore) [March 31, 2022: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 7,750.54 Crore)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million (March 31, 2022: 150 million).
* Rs 0.31 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
^Debentues were taken over by the Company at the time of surrender of provident fund trust.

8. Other assets

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Capital advances		471.35	612.27	-	-
	(A)	471.35	612.27	-	-
Advances other than capital advance					
Advance to suppliers		-	-	131.91	119.17
	(B)	-	-	131.91	119.17
Others					
Prepaid expenses					
Deposit with government authorities including amount paid under protest [refer note 35 (I) (a)]		25.72	14.73	11.79	11.09
Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised		-	-	10.12	10.12
Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3(j)]		5.25	6.74	1.53	1.48
Good and service tax refund receivable		1,661.33	1,472.19	-	-
Balance with statutory / government authorities [refer note 42(j)]		-	-	-	0.08
		-	754.78	21.70	78.29
	(C)	1,692.30	2,248.44	45.15	101.06
Total other assets (A+B+C)		**2,163.65**	**2,860.71**	**177.06**	**220.23**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(Amount in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

9. Income tax/ deferred tax

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current income tax	7.55	10.46
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement	-	(0.37)
Income tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss	**7.55**	**10.09**

Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-
Cash flow Hedge Reserve	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting (loss)/ profit before tax	(277.31)	27.77
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2022: 34.94%)	(96.90)	9.70
Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised	64.34	-
Permanent differences	30.88	(12.02)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	7.55	-
Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961	1.68	1.56
Other adjustments	-	10.83
Total tax expense	**7.55**	**10.09**
Total tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss related to	7.55	10.09

Deferred tax:

	Balance sheet		Statement of profit or loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liability				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(746.50)	(783.39)	36.89	68.20
On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective intererst rate (EIR) method	(36.00)	(39.69)	3.69	10.55
Fair value of investment in mutual fund	(0.38)	(0.34)	(0.04)	0.97
Right-of-use assets	(3.77)	(4.28)	0.51	2.02
Rent Equalization reserve	(580.54)	(514.44)	(66.10)	(113.26)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(23.85)	(17.26)	(6.59)	75.10
	(1,391.04)	**(1,359.40)**	**(31.64)**	**43.58**
Deferred tax asset				
Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss	1,232.67	1,050.57	182.10	268.31
Others disallowances/adjustments	14.64	15.83	(1.19)	(154.06)
Unrealised forex loss on borrowings	-	-	-	(78.40)
Intangibles (Airport Concession rights)	47.09	51.01	(3.92)	(3.93)
Lease liability	4.40	3.67	0.73	(2.62)
Interest income credited in capital work in progress	117.09	93.10	23.99	23.37
Non trade receivable deferment	-	-	-	(10.13)
Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share	231.88	201.48	30.40	16.98
Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised	32.90	36.71	(3.81)	(10.13)
Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment	13.46	11.66	1.80	11.66
	1,694.13	**1,464.03**	**230.10**	**61.05**
Net deferred tax assets*	-	-	-	-

* The Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities			
Opening balance as at beginning of the year		-	-
Deferred tax reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on account of hedge settlement	(A)	-	(0.37)
Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement	(B)	-	0.37
Tax income during the period recognised in statement of profit or loss	(C)	-	-
Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI	(D)	-	-
Movement during the year	(A+B+C+D)	-	-
Closing balance		-	-

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

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

10. Inventories
(valued at lower of cost or net realizable value)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Stores and spares	5.53	7.23
	5.53	7.23

11. Trade receivables

	Current	
Trade receivables	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Related parties (refer note 36(b))	21.70	24.35
Others	55.09	134.63
	76.80	158.98
Break up for security details:		
Trade receivables #^		
Secured, considered good**	35.00	93.08
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 42(b))	41.80	65.90
Trade Receivables- credit impaired	2.51	2.04
	79.31	161.02
Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)		
Less: Unsecured, considered good	(2.51)	(2.04)
	76.80	158.98

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.
# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days.
^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Trade receivables includes:-

	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Dues from entities in which the Company's non-executive director is a director		
GMR Power and urban infra limited	2.77	2.44
GMR Warora Energy Limited	4.38	4.32
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	1.20	0.03
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.19	0.09
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	0.14	-
GMR Airports Limited	0.10	1.13
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	4.14	1.77
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.65	1.42
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	0.14	0.06
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.02	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.25

Refer note 32(a)(ii) for ageing of Trade receivables.

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with Banks					
-On current accounts#		-	-	27.87	16.43
-Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-	251.14	1,265.87
Cheques / drafts on hand		-	-	-	0.58
Cash on hand		-	-	0.08	0.05
	(A)	-	-	279.09	1,282.93
Other bank balances					
– Margin money deposit		0.31	0.30	-	-
Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 7)		(0.31)	(0.30)	-	-
	(B)	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B)		-	-	279.09	1,282.93

Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2023, the Company has available Rs. 454.40 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 432.50 crore) of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities.

13. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with banks:		
– Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months#	47.27	216.63
	47.27	216.63

Deposits with bank includes Rs. 47.27 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 45.63 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Investment in commercial papers (refer note 6.3)	-	-	505.87	417.75
Trade receivables (refer note 11)	-	-	76.81	158.98
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)	-	-	279.09	1,282.93
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	-	-	47.27	216.63
Other financial assets (refer note 7)	191.49	411.42	590.16	238.42
(A)	191.49	411.42	1,499.19	2,314.71
Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI				
Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 7)	1,065.92	723.01	-	-
(B)	1,065.92	723.01	-	-
Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in mutual funds (refer note 6.3)	-	-	408.38	357.90
Investments in Equity Shares (refer note 6.2)	0.01	0.01	-	-
(C)	0.01	0.01	408.38	357.90
Total financial assets (A+B+C)	1,257.42	1,134.44	1,907.57	2,672.61

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

14. Equity Share Capital

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Authorised shares (No. in Crores)		
300 crore (March 31, 2022: 300 crore) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,000	3,000
	3,000	3,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (No. in Crores)		
245 crore (March 31, 2022: 245 crore) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	2,450	2,450
	2,450	2,450

a. Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year
Equity Shares

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. (in crore)	(Rs. In Crores)	No. in crore	(Rs. In Crores)
At the beginning of the year	245	2,450	245	2,450
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	245	2,450	245	2,450

b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

c. Shares held by holding/ intermediate holding company and its subsidiary
Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, intermediate holding company and its subsidiary are as below:

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited, the intermediate Holding Company 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	0.00	0.00
GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (ultimate Holding Company) 100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	0.00	0.00
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	0.00	0.00
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar 1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	0.00	0.00
GMR Airports Limited, the holding company 156.80 crore (March 31, 2022: 156.80 crore) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1,568	1,568

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

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Numbers	% holding in Class	Numbers	% Holding in Class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Airports Authority of India	637,000,000	26%	637,000,000	26%
GMR Airports Limited	1,567,999,798	64%	1,567,999,798	64%
Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	245,000,000	10%	245,000,000	10%
	2,449,999,798	100%	2,449,999,798	100%

As per records of the Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents legal and beneficial ownership of shares as at the balance sheet date.
The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.
Refer note 32 (c) for Promoter's shareholding.

15. Other Equity

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Retained earnings^		
Opening balance	(4.91)	(22.47)
(Loss)/ profit for the year	(284.86)	17.67
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	(1.82)	(0.12)
Closing balance	(291.59)	(4.91)
Other items of Comprehensive Income		
Cash flow hedge reserve *		
Opening balance	(72.98)	127.29
Reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on account of hedge settlement	-	(1.05)
Less:- Deferred tax reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on account of hedge settlement	-	(0.37)
Net Movement during the year	(309.91)	(198.85)
	(382.89)	(72.98)
	(674.48)	(77.89)

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Company has earned/incurred till date less utilzation for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.
* The Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

#During the previous year, the Company had canecl led/ matured call spread nptions on principal of USD 288.75 million and call spread options on interest liability for full repayment of borrowings of USD 288.75 million.

16. Borrowings

	Non - Current	
Secured*	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Bonds		
6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1)	4,279.69	3,944.39
6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2)	4,135.74	3,819.87
(ii) Debentures		
10.964% (2025) Non Convertible Debentures (NCD)	3,210.83	3,196.50
(2027) Non Convertible Debentures	987.92	-
	12,614.18	10,960.76

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 520.83 million (March 31, 2022: USD 520.42 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2022: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. Note-1 are due for repayment in October 2026. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA.

b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 503.39 million (March 31, 2022: USD 503.98 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2022: USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes shall be utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA.

c.(i) The Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crore on March 30, 2021. NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33%. Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 senior secured foreign currency notes and for financing of Phase 3A expansion project.

ii) 10.964% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 3,210.83 crore (March 31, 2022: 3,196.50), principal outstanding of Rs. 3,257.10 crore (March 31, 2022: 3257.10) issued to Cliffton Limited (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD are due for repayment in October 2025. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent

d. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. NCDs were allotted on June 22, 2022 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due in June 22, 2027. Proceeds from NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase 3A expansion project. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

e. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture.

f. Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030.
Proceeds from both NCDs (listed in BSE) shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

g. During the previous year, in April 2021 and January 2022 DIAL had paid USD 105.42 million (Rs. 770.74 crore) as per tender acceptance and USD 183.33 million (Rs. 1,369.87 crore) respectively to existing USD 288.75 million bondholders out of proceeds of NCD.

h. The above mentioned borrowings have been utilised as per the purpose they have been taken.

i. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:-

Particulars	Liabilities arising from financing activities			Assets held to hedge long term borrowings
	Borrowings	Interest accrued on borrowings	Lease liabilities	Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge
As at March 31, 2022	10,982.76	337.63	14.40	723.01
Cash flows	978.00	(1,009.72)	(6.33)	(260.25)
Non-cash changes				
Finance cost	0.14	1,015.99	1.34	260.66
Foreign exchange fluctuation	653.29	-	-	-
Additions/modification in leases	-	-	3.17	-
Change in Fair values	-	-	-	342.49
As at March 31, 2023	12,614.18	343.90	12.58	1,065.92

17. Other Financial Liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposits from trade concessionaires- others	448.50	405.12	256.65	249.14
Security deposits from commercial property developers	185.87	182.44	-	-
Earnest money deposits	-	-	1.29	1.05
Capital creditors	-	-	816.28	725.81
Retention money	7.15	4.51	140.38	116.62
Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 36(b)]	663.57	576.58	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	343.90	337.63
Employee benefit expenses payable	-	-	2.60	4.51
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,305.09	1,168.65	1,561.10	1,434.76

18. Deferred Revenue

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below)	2,126.31	2,206.31	99.74	100.93
Unearned revenue (refer note b below)	4.13	4.10	90.96	91.11
	2,130.44	2,210.41	190.70	192.04

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

(a) Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As at April 01, 2022	2,307.24	1,841.63
Deferred during the year	32.72	573.42
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(113.92)	(107.81)
As at April 01, 2023	**2,226.04**	**2,307.24**

(b) Unearned revenue

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As at April 01, 2022	95.21	9.14
Deferred during the year	580.27	909.56
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(580.39)	(823.49)
As at April 01, 2023	**95.09**	**95.21**

Note:

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

b. Unearned revenue as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

19. Other Liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances from commercial property developers	185.29	177.73	78.76	33.73
Advance from customer	0.16	0.16	49.64	31.99
Marketing fund liability	-	-	45.74	40.63
Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable	-	-	84.26	50.74
Goods and Service tax payable	-	-	1.88	2.18
Other statutory dues	-	-	3.49	2.22
Other liabilities	-	-	32.88	30.79
	185.45	177.89	296.65	192.28

Notes:

1. Advances from commercial property developers and Advances from customers as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

2. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis.

3. Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 128.40 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 65.72 crores) and after one year for Rs. 185.45 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 177.89 crores).

20. Current Borrowings

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Short Term Loans:		
from banks (secured)*	-	22.00
	-	22.00

* The Company has availed Working capital facility from ICICI bank, which is payable between 120 to 180 days from the date of disbursement, in single installment and carried an interest rate of 7.5% per annum (March 31, 2022: Rs 22 crores). The current working capital facility is valid till May 20, 2023. The working capital facility is secured with:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

21. Trade payables

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	36.02	37.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- Related parties [refer note 36(b)]	181.28	34.74
-Others*	228.74	234.47
	446.04	306.64

*Includes bills payable of Rs. 0.11 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs 8.56 crore) towards goods and services , which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Company.

Disclosure as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006".

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
- Principal amount	36.02	37.43
- Interest thereon	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor	-	-

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.

Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40.

Refer note 32(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables.

22 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for leave benefits [refer note 34(a)]	-	-	32.52	32.92
Provision for Gratuity [refer note 34(c)]	3.06	6.59	-	-
Provision for superannuation	-	-	0.33	0.34
Others	-	-	119.73	119.73
	3.06	6.59	152.58	152.99

Break up of financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial liability carried at amortised cost				
Borrowings (refer note 16)	12,614.18	10,960.76	-	-
Current Borrowings (refer note 20)	-	-	-	22.00
Trade Payables (refer note 21)	-	-	446.04	306.64
Lease liabilities (refer note 42(I))	8.59	10.51	3.99	3.89
Other financial liablities (refer note 17)	1,305.09	1,168.65	1,561.10	1,434.76
	13,927.86	12,139.92	2,011.13	1,767.29

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

23. Revenue From Operations

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from contract with customers [refer note 42 (m)]		
Aeronautical (A)	937.63	627.40
Non - Aeronautical		
Duty free	507.22	211.75
Retail	179.17	92.67
Advertisement	166.53	95.28
Food and Beverages	213.08	110.13
Cargo	336.10	331.43
Ground Handling	161.12	94.62
Parking	73.08	34.77
Land and Space — Rentals	537.20	497.03
Others	303.75	190.30
Total Non -Aeronautical (B)	2,477.25	1,657.98
Other operating revenue		
Revenue from commercial property development (C)	575.09	628.69
TOTAL (A+B+C)	3,989.97	2,914.07

24. Other income

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost		
Bank deposits and others	39.78	63.58
Security deposits given	0.72	1.01
Dividend Income on non-current investments carried at cost	135.03	50.00
Other non-operating income		
Gain on sale of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Current investments-Mutual fund	19.21	23.03
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss*	1.09	0.98
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost	6.50	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.36	-
Profit on relinqushment of assets rights	59.57	-
Miscellaneous income	2.04	4.67
	264.30	143.27

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds.

25. Employee Benefits Expense

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	222.20	203.43
Contribution to provident and other funds	16.00	13.58
Gratuity expenses [refer note 34(c)]	2.73	2.90
Staff welfare expenses	11.05	8.54
	251.98	228.45

26. Depreciation and amortization expense

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	641.24	573.14
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	9.31	9.37
Depreciation on Right to use the Asset [refer note 42(l)]	5.24	5.78
	655.79	588.29

27. Finance Costs

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	575.17	557.48
Call spread option premium	152.31	181.99
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	75.73	73.35
Other interest	5.06	41.72
Other borrowing costs		
-Bank charges	0.38	1.71
-Other cost	1.67	4.29
Redemption premium on borrowings	-	1.94
	810.32	862.48

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

28. Other expenses

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Utility expenses	76.50	44.42
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	117.61	107.23
Buildings	41.10	30.57
IT Systems	34.26	39.95
Others	22.71	21.02
Manpower hire charges	145.51	139.55
Airport Operator fees	64.67	50.14
Security related expenses	20.88	23.42
Insurance	21.42	19.83
Consumables	24.90	27.99
Professional and consultancy expenses	104.45	67.96
Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest [refer note 35(I)(h) and (i)]	-	43.21
Travelling and conveyance	45.53	35.93
Rates and taxes	19.57	14.41
Rent (including lease rentals)	5.60	2.59
Advertising and sales promotion	15.64	10.80
Communication costs	1.08	3.75
Printing and stationery	1.21	1.60
Directors' sitting fees	0.24	0.20
Payment to auditors (refer note A below)	1.08	0.73
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off	0.56	0.29
Non-current investments written Off	-	0.10
Exchange difference (net)	0.75	1.85
Corporate cost allocation	68.33	66.32
Collection charges (net)	7.18	5.63
Donations	0.38	0.81
CSR expenditure (refer note B below)	4.42	3.67
Property, plant and equipment written off	12.50	-
Loss on discard of Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment	-	1.60
Expenses of commercial property development	32.84	9.11
Miscellaneous expenses	5.60	4.54
	896.52	**779.22**

A. Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)
(Excluding Goods and service tax)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As Auditor		
Audit fee	0.99	0.60
Tax audit fee	0.06	0.06
Other services		
- Other services (including certification fees)	-	-
-Reimbursement of expenses	0.03	0.07
	1.08	**0.73**

B. Details of CSR expenditure:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-

(b) Amount spent during the year ended:

	March 31, 2023		
	Yet to be paid in cash	In cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above*	-	4.42	4.42

c) Amount spent during the year ended:

	March 31, 2022		
	Yet to be paid in cash	In cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above*	-	3.67	3.67

* Includes Rs 3.00 crores (March 31, 2022 : Rs 1.77 crores) contribution to GMR Varalaksmi Foundation for various CSR activities as approved by CSR committee [refer note 36(a) and 36 (c)]

29. Exceptional items

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Reversal of lease revenue (net of annual fee to AAI) (Refer note 42(k) and 42(n))	54.14	325.16
Interest receivable written off (Refer note 42 (b))	-	19.90
Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 35 (III)(ii)(h)]	5.16	33.37
	59.30	**378.43**

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

30. Components of other comprehensive income

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net)	(308.84)	105.99
Less: reclassified to statement of profit and loss	(1.07)	(304.84)
	(309.91)	**(198.85)**

31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders of the company	(284.86)	17.68
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted)	245.00	245.00
Earning per share (basic) (Rs)	(1.16)	0.07
Earning per Share (diluted) (Rs)	(1.16)	0.07
Face value per share (Rs)	10.00	10.00

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

32. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

(a) Ageing schedules

(i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,541.73	2,542.07	1,479.21	1,519.87	**8,082.88**

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,570.12	1,416.95	1,491.19	59.43	**5,537.69**

No project is temporarily suspended.

Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue

As at March 31, 2023	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
Phase-3A Project ^	7,766.09	-	-	-

^ Due to COVID-19 pandemic overall project completion date shifted from June'2022 to September'2023 and project cost increased from Rs. 10,550 crores to Rs 11,550 crores on account of additional interest during construction / expenditure during construction [refer note 42(o)].

As at March 31, 2022	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
NIL	-	-	-	-

(ii) Trade Receivables

As at March 31, 2023

		Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	17.80	29.93	18.74	4.75	5.58	**76.80**
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.51	0.01	-	-	1.99	**2.51**
Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	(0.51)	(0.01)	-	-	(1.99)	**(2.51)**
Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2023*	-	**17.80**	**29.93**	**18.74**	**4.75**	**5.58**	**76.80**

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

As at March 31, 2022

		Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months -1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	124.10	13.29	8.57	8.49	4.53	158.98
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.61	-	0.11	1.32	2.04
Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	(0.61)	-	(0.11)	(1.32)	(2.04)
Trade Receivables as at March 31, 2022*	-	**124.10**	**13.29**	**8.57**	**8.49**	**4.53**	**158.98**

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

(iii) Trade Payables

As at March 31, 2023

	Provisions	Not due	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Micro and small enterprises	27.50	7.58	0.85	0.03	0.06	0.00	**36.02**
Others	200.43	128.93	79.91	0.24	0.44	0.07	**410.02**
Disputed dues — MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues — Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022

	Provisions	Not due	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Micro and small enterprises	23.76	12.24	1.36	0.05	0.01	0.01	37.43
Others	204.64	45.21	17.55	0.48	0.89	0.44	269.21
Disputed dues — MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues — Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Financial Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	Variance %	Remarks
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.79	1.26	-37%	In current year due to utilisation of funds for Phase 3A there is decrease in current assets
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings+Lease liability]	Shareholder's equity	7.11	4.64	53%	Due to increase in non- current borrowings during the year and decrease in shareholder's equity because of the current year losses.
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings avaiable for debt services = [Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.]	Debt Service = [Interest, option premium & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments]	0.90	1.03	-13%	
Return on equity ratio	Net Profit after tax (including OCI)[1]	Average Shareholder's equity	-28.77%	-7.36%	291%	On account of payment of annual fee to Airports Authority of India during the current year
Inventory turnover ratio[2]	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations[3]	Average trade receivables[4]	11.74	5.20	126%	Reduction in trade receivables
Trade payables turnover ratio	Other expenses and annual fee to AAI	Average trade payables	7.58	2.51	202%	On account annual fee to Airports Authority of India during the current year
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital	-7.11	4.89	-245%	Due to increase in the revenue for the current year and utilisation of funds for Phase 3A leading to decrease in the working capital.
Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-7.14%	0.61%	-1277%	Due to loss in current year as annual fee to Airports Authority of India accounted during the current year
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed [5]	3.79%	6.85%	-45%	During the current year due to increase in total debt and corresponding decrease in earnings before interest and tax due to accounting of annual fee to Airports Authority of India
Return on investment	Income generated from investments in equity instrument of Joint Venture and Associate Companies[6]	Weighted average investments[7]	45.08%	5.77%	681%	Due to increase in receipt of dividend during the current year
Return on investment	Income generated from other investments [8]	Time weighted average investments	6.04%	4.26%	42%	Due to increase in investment in higher yield investments in current year

Notes :

(1) Profit after tax includes Other comprehensive income (OCI).

(2) Company is not into manufacturing/ sales of product, hence this ratio is not applicable for the company.

(3) Revenue from Operation does not included notional income of Rs 406.26 crores and Rs 535.93 crores in current and previous year respectively.

(4) Average trade receivables includes average unbilled revenue of Rs 187.30 crores and Rs 330.73 crores in current and previous year respectively.

(5) Capital Employed is Tangible Net Worth, Total Debt including Lease liabilities and Deffered tax liability.

(6) Dividend income received during the year after adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment.

(7) It is the gross value of investment without adjusting provision for impairment in value of non-current investment..

(8) It includes income received from mutual funds, commercial papers and fixed deposits.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP * Chartered Accountants

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

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants * Bengaluru

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(c) **Promoter Shareholding :-**

Name of promoter	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	100	0.00%	Nil	100	0.00%	Nil
GMR Energy Limited	100	0.00%	Nil	100	0.00%	Nil
GMR Airports Limited	1,567,999,798	64%	Nil	1,567,999,798	64%	Nil
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	1	0.00%	Nil	1	0.00%	Nil
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	1	0.00%	Nil	1	0.00%	Nil

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

(e) The Company has no transactions/balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management except below :

Name of the Struck off Company	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Relationship with Struck off Company
Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited	Write off of Investment	-	0.10	Subsidiary

(f) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

(g) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(h) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) The Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

(j) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(k) The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(l) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

33.1 Judgements

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

Discounting rate

The Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector as at transition date, for measuring deposits being financial assets and financial liabilities, at amortised cost. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for period starting from April 1, 2022 for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2022. The impact has, accordingly, been duly accounted for in these Financial Statements.

Consideration of significant financing component in a contract

The Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)

DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical services. The management of the Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to DIAL. Company concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from DIAL, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Company.

Annual Fee to AAI

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of DIAL with certain specified exclusions.

Management of the Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent actual receipts from business operations, from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/ credits should not be treated as "Revenue" for calculation of MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits [refer note 35(I)(h) and (i) and 42(h)].

33.2 ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Taxes

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

Defined benefit plans

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.
The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 34 (c).

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Provision for Leave encashment

The present value of leave encashment is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Contingencies

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 38, 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounting cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

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

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

34. Retirement and other employee Benefit:-

Employee Benefit:-

a) Leave Obligation

The leave obligation cover the Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 32.52 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 32.92 crores) is presented as current in financial statements, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

b) Defined contribution plans

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has recognised Rs. 16.00 crores (March 31, 2022: 13.58 crores) as an expenses and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Employer's contribution to		
Provident and other fund#	12.15	9.71
Superannuation fund*	3.85	3.87
Total	16.00	13.58

Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers (CPD) Rs. 0.51 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.56 Crore).

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.09 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.25 Crore).

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 1, 2022. The Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

Till previous year, the Company made contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Company's provident fund administered by a trust, required that if the board of the trustees were unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency should be made good by the Company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Company had settled the trust liability and contributed towards the deficiency.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there was no cumulative short-fall which had been provided in the standalone financial statements in previous year.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value	-	181.43
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	-	171.63
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	-	-

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

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

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the deterministic Approach:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	-	7.10%
Fund rate	-	8.00%
PFO rate	-	8.10%
Withdrawal rate	-	5.00%
Mortality	-	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult *

*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective April 1, 2013.

(c) Gratuity expense

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

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:
Net employee benefit expense:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current Service Cost	2.55	2.66
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest Cost	0.18	0.24
Total	**2.73**	**2.90**

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Actuarial loss due to DBO experience	0.70	0.56
Actuarial gain due to DBO financial assumptions changes	(0.42)	(0.61)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	**0.28**	**(0.05)**
Return on plan assets less than discount rate	1.54	0.17
Actuarial loss recognized in OCI	**1.82**	**0.12**

Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	(29.78)	(26.95)
Fair value of plan assets	26.72	20.36
Benefit Liability	**(3.06)**	**(6.59)**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	26.95	24.44
Interest cost	1.85	1.60
Current service cost	2.55	2.66
Acquisition cost	(0.04)	0.17
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(1.80)	(1.88)
Actuarial loss on obligation-experience	0.70	0.57
Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption	(0.42)	(0.61)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**29.78**	**26.95**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening fair value of plan assets	20.36	20.91
Acquisition Adjustment	(0.04)	(0.04)
Interest income on plan assets	1.67	1.37
Contributions by employer	8.08	0.15
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(1.80)	(1.88)
Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate	(1.54)	(0.17)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**26.72**	**20.34**

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 8.08 crores to gratuity fund during the year ending on March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.17 crore).

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(%)	(%)
Investments with insurer managed funds	100	100

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	7.30%	7.10%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.00%	7.30%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Assumptions	Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(1.95)	(1.86)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	2.23	2.13

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO. LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Assumptions	**Future Salary Increase**	
Sensitivity level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	1.85	1.82
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(1.70)	(1.66)

Assumptions	**Attrition rate**	
Sensitivity level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.24	0.17
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.27)	(0.20)

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

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2022:10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

Year Ending	**Amount**
March 31, 2024	4.22
March 31, 2025	2.73
March 31, 2026	3.50
March 31, 2027	3.24
March 31, 2028	3.58

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

35. Commitments and Contingencies

I. Contingent Liabilities: - claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:

	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i)	In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department) *	64.29	64.29
(ii)	In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (e), (f) and (g) below]	58.53	190.42
(iii)	In respect of property tax matter [refer note (a) below]	38.41	38.41
(iv)	In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (h) & (i) below]		

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 54.02 crores.

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs.9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the company has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores. Accordingly, the Company has disclosed remaining amount of Rs. 38.41 crores in respect of financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2020 as contingent liability.

The Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to be keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Company, upon the Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Company and ignoring all contentions of the Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Company till next hearing. Pending writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for Rs. 1733.32 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 after considering amount paid by the Company , the Company had filed its additional affidavit for consideration for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 in present writ petition. The matter was heard on February 27, 2023 and Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Civil Aviation along with AAI sought 4 weeks time for filing affidavits and the court approved the request for it. The matter was heard was on May 25, 2023 and Hon'ble Court has directed both party to come with amicable solution. The hearing is adjourned to next date of July 27, 2023.

Basis internal assessment done by the management and legal advice obtained from external legal experts, the management believes that the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Company and the matter is now listed on September 19, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these Financial Statements.

c) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Company, the Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on August 8, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in the books of accounts.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Company with an undertaking to MoCA by

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

the Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in it's the Company's favour, the Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

d) The Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI has filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 3, 2023 for arguments.

e) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Company has replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Company has filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Company. The Company has filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2023. Further, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these financial statements.

f) The Commissioner of Service Tax, New Delhi had issued Six Show Cause Notices (SCN) and one addendum to SCN on the Company, proposing a demand of service tax aggregating to Rs. 275.53 crores (excluding interest and penalty) on the collection of Development Fee ("DF") from passengers in airport for the period from March, 2009 to September, 2013. Out of total demand of service tax of Rs 275.53 crores, service tax amounting to Rs 130.17 crores has already been paid by Company under protest. The Company replied to the show cause notice referred to above with appropriate authority and the issue was heard on merits on February 17, 2016. Subsequently, the Commissioner of Service Tax, has passed Order No. C.No.D III/ST/IV/16/Hqrs/Adjn/DIAL/153/2015/1862-ST dated July 12, 2016 confirming the demand of service tax of Rs. 262.06 crores (after giving cum duty effect) and out of the said demand has appropriated amount of Rs 130.17 crores already deposited by Company under protest towards service tax, and further imposed a penalty of Rs 131.89 crores in respect of this matter.

However, based on an internal assessment by Company in this regard, the management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on DF, as the DF is a statutory levy and is meant to bridge financing gap funding for the airport project. The collection of DF from passengers is not in lieu of provision of any service to them. Further, there is no service provider and service recipient relationship between the Company and the passengers paying DF. Service tax liability, if any arises on DF, shall be decided by AERA, keeping in view the final pronouncement of the matter.

The Company had filed an appeal against the order before CESTAT, New Delhi on October 10, 2016. The matter was concluded in final hearing held on December 04, 2018 and the decision is pronounced on January 18, 2019 in favour of the Company setting aside the order of the Commissioner levying service tax on ADF and penalty amounting to Rs. 262.06 crores. The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated January 18, 2019 passed by CESTAT in favour of the Company. The Company has filed counter affidavit on August 14, 2020. The matter was heard on various dates and final order was pronounced on May 19, 2023 in favour of the Company.

Accordingly, the amount of Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 131.89 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

g) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein the Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

h) The Company issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI that consequent to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, the entire aviation industry, particularly the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport has been adversely affected. It was specifically communicated that the said crisis has materially and adversely affected the business of the Company which in turn has directly impacted the performance of the Company's obligations under the Operations Management and Development Agreement ("OMDA") (including obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee) while the Company is continuing to perform its obligation to operate, maintain and manage the IGI Airport. The Company thereby invoked Force Majeure post outbreak of COVID-19 "A Pandemic" as provided under Article 16 of OMDA and claimed that it would not be in a position to perform its obligation to prepare Business Plan and pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual fee to AAI. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to the Company. Consequently, the Company is entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligations to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee to as notified to AAI. However, AAI has not agreed to such entitlement of the Company under OMDA. This has resulted in dispute between the Company and AAI and for the settlement of which, the Company has invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, the Company again requested AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, the Company approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of the Company, against AAI and ICICI Bank. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and the Company can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by the Company and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were closed in February and March 2023 and final order of Arbitration Tribunal is awaited.

Before the Company's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI has preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which is listed for consideration and arguments.

In compliance with the ad-interim order dated January 5 2021, AAI had not issued any certificate or instructions to the Escrow Bank from December 09, 2020 onwards regarding the amount of AAI Fee payable by the Company to AAI, as contemplated under the Escrow Agreement and the OMDA. Resultantly both pursuant to the ad-interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and in the absence of any certificate or instruction from AAI, the Escrow Bank has not transferred any amount pertaining to AAI Fee from Proceeds Account to AAI Fee Account of the Escrow Account from December 09, 2020 onwards.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi
K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Basis the legal opinion obtained, the Company is entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it is not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Company had also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of the Company had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the company had already protested. Accordingly, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Company had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year 2020-21.

As an interim arrangement the Parties (the Company and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, have entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, the Company is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f. April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both the Company and AAI had filed copy of the agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement is entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

i) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market

The Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that, no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the Company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Company had shown aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though the Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year-ended March 31, 2022.

II. **Financial guarantees**- The Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

III. Capital and Other Commitments:

i. Capital Commitments:

The Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 1,575.75 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 475.49 crores (excluding GST)] at March 31, 2023 and Rs. 3,183.21 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 519.10 crores (excluding GST)] at March 31, 2022.

ii. Other Commitments:

a. As per the terms of OMDA, the Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 35(I)(h) & (i)].

b. In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Limited, the Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and equity shareholding of the Company & SELCO shall not be less than 26% for 10 years thereafter. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017.

c. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

d. During previous years, the Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2022) of USD 288.75 million, 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which have repayment due in February 2022, October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

Option Value (in USD Mn)	Period		Call spread range (INR/USD)	Total Premium Payable	Premium paid/adjusted till	Premium outstanding as at	
	From	To			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
522.60	December 6, 2016	October 22, 2026	66.85 - 101.86	1,241.30	769.92	471.38	596.80
80.00*	February 8, 2017	January 25, 2022	68.00 - 85.00	94.33	94.33	-	-
208.75*	January 25, 2018	January 25, 2022	63.80 - 85.00	192.28	192.28	-	-
350.00	June 24, 2019	May 30, 2029	69.25-102.25	742.79	273.17	469.62	544.74
150.00	February 27, 2020	May 30, 2029	71.75-102.25	307.17	99.51	207.66	240.89

During the previous year, the Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings.

During the previous year, the Company had entered into "Coupon only hedge" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.
*During the previous year, the Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options of USD 288.75 million for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates:

e. The Company has committed to provide financial support to Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (100% Subsidiary Company) to meet the liabilities of Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (Subsidiary Company), as and when required.
The Company has approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 have approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL is now struck-off and dissolved. Accordingly, the Company had written off the investments made in DAPL amounting to Rs 0.10 crore in its books of accounts on March 31, 2022.

f. The following investments have been pledged by the Company towards borrowings by these companies:

Company Name	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs.)
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	36,648,000	366,480,000	18,853,703	188,537,030
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	1,680,000	16,800,000	16,80,000	16,800,000

g. In respect of the Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

h. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Company and the Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for impairment on in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 5.16 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 33.37).

i. The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Not for Profit Organization). Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially for incorporation AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with shareholding of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36. Related Party Transactions

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Ultimate Holding Company (Group)	GMR Enterprises Private Limited
Intermediate Holding Company	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited[5]
Holding Company	GMR Airports Limited
Subsidiary company	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[1]
Associates	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited
	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
	GMR Airport Developers Limited
	GMR Consulting services Private Limited
	GMR Aviation Private Limited
	Raxa Security Services Limited
	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited
	GMR Highways Limited[6]
	GMR Energy Trading Limited
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[3]
	GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited
	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited
	GMR Green Energy Limited
Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
Joint ventures	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited[4]
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture	Airports Authority of India
	DIGI Yatra Foundation
	Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide
Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited
	GMR Warora Energy Limited
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited
Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists	GMR Varalaksmi Foundation
Key Management Personnel	Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman
	Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director
	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Non Executive Director
	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Non Executive Director
	Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director
	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director
	Mr.Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021)
	Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021)
	Ms. Denitza Weismantel- Non Executive Director
	Mr. Gunuputi Subba Rao- Non Executive Director (till May 24, 2021)
	Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel
	Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director (wef. September 20, 2021)
	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director (wef. September 20, 2021)
	Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director (wef. September 06, 2022)
	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director (till September 05, 2022)
	Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director
	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu -Independent Director (till September 20, 2021)
	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran-Independent Director (till September 20, 2021)
	Mr. Anuj Aggarwal-Non Executive Director (AAI nominee) (till April 22, 2021)
	Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022)
	Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee)
	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee)
	Mr. K. Vinayak Rao- Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. June 28,2021 to October 31,2022)
	Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer
	Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer
	Mr.Sushil Dudeja - Company Secretary (wef. May 24, 2021 to November 08, 2021)
	Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary (wef. November 09, 2021)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ✻ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ✻

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

1.The Company had approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 had approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was now struk-off and dissolved.

2.The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,440 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has transferred 74 equity shares (i.e. 7.4% equity in DYF) to Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) on June 14, 2022.

3.GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited".

4. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 5.16 crores (March 31, 2022, Rs. 33.37 crores).

5. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" from "GMR Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 15, 2022.

6. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL) and GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL) with GMR Highways Limited was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench vide its order dated August 03, 2022 with Appointed date of April 01, 2019. The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GTAEL and GTTEL on August 11, 2022 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

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

K.S. RAO & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures		
Investments in Unquoted Equity Share		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	29.12	29.12
Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	5.60	5.60
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	9.22	9.22
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	40.64	40.64
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	12.50	12.50
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	39.92	39.92
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	42.64	42.64
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	108.33	108.33
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Digi Yatra Foundation	0.00	0.00
Provision for dimunition in value of Non-Current Investments		
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	38.53	33.37
Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	1.20	0.03
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.10	1.34
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.65	1.42
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.19	0.09
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.25
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.14	0.06
GMR Highways Limited	1.14	4.71
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.78	1.87
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	2.84	2.96
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.02	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.26	0.12
GMR Consulting services Private Limited	0.01	-
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	2.77	2.44
GMR Green Energy Limited	0.03	-
Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Tenaga Operations And Maintenance Private Limited	0.01	-
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	0.14	-
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Warora Energy Limited	4.38	4.32
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	2.83	2.83
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	4.14	1.77
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	0.07	0.14
Other Financial Assets - Current		
Unbilled receivables - Current		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	-	0.02
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	-	0.01
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	7.91	4.68
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	29.53	18.69
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	17.98	19.66
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	2.70	(0.12)
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	12.92	32.12
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	1.82

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.01	0.02
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.06	0.02
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.01	0.01
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	-	0.60
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.86	-
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	1.01	0.01
Other Financial Assets - Non Current		
Other recoverable from related parties		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	0.10
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.09	0.08
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.05	0.05
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.11	0.10
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.11	0.59
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	489.42	489.42
DIGI Yatra Foundation	0.17	0.16
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.27	0.27
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	-	0.02
Advances recoverable in cash or kind		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	2.22	-
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	62.31	6.82
Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	489.42	489.42
Other Financial Assets - Current		
Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.02	-
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	-	0.05
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.08	0.11
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	-	0.02
GMR Airport Developers Limited	84.50	-
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Warora Energy Limited	0.46	0.46
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	0.37	0.10
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	0.57	0.57
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	28.55	3.92
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	-	0.45
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	13.23	7.94

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	-	0.70
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	37.80	8.68
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	-	0.25
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.11	0.28
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	-	0.03
Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists		
GMR Varalaksmi Foundation	-	0.01
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	2.09	7.70
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.10	0.01
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.59	0.04
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.01
GEOKNO India Private Limited	0.01	-
GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited	0.02	0.01
GMR Power and Urban Infra limited	0.02	-
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	107.53	17.02
Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	35.35	-
Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current		
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	663.57	576.58
Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current		
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - current		
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.01	0.01
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.01	0.01
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	-	0.01
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.87	0.77
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.46	0.61
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	1.50	1.19
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	15.04
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.11	0.11
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	4.13
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.32	0.22
Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current		
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires - non current		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	19.28	43.69
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	204.32	180.30
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	55.97	45.05
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.73	0.64
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	14.71	13.11
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	5.40	4.83
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.08	-

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unearned Revenue - Current		
Current		
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.19	0.20
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.53	0.22
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.31	0.33
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.15	0.13
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	0.01	-
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.01	0.02
Unearned Revenue - Non-Current		
Non-Current		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.17	0.20
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.04	0.03
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.07	0.04
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.01	0.01
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.01	-
Deferred Revenue		
Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.11	0.11
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	8.68	7.59
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	1.56	1.59
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.57	0.58
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	0.98	6.31
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	13.69	13.48
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	0.13
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.01	0.02
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.24	0.44
Deferred Revenue		
Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	1.29	1.40
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	93.97	89.85
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	10.02	11.58
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	1.11	1.67
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	9.23	65.72
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	5.16	18.43
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	2.92	-
Other Liabilities		
Current		
Joint Venture		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.09	-
Other Current Liabilities		
Capital creditors		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.06	-

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other Liabilites- Current		
Advance From Customers- Current		
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.02	0.21
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.25	-

Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current investments		
Write off of Investment		
Subsidiary		
Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited [refer note 35 (III) (ii) (e)]	-	0.10
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires		
Security Deposits Received		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	19.00	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	-	1.55
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.07	-
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.08	-
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	2.79	-
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires		
Security Deposits Refunded		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	-	9.08
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.17	-
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	87.46	-
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	15.17	-
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.33	4.58
Marketing Fund Billed		
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	1.99	0.93
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	15.74	5.97
Marketing Fund Utilised		
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.55	0.70
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	-	0.14
Capital Work in Progress		
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.02	-
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	10.98	8.54
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.74	0.74
Non-aeronautical revenue		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.62	2.20
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	1.54	1.43
Joint Venture		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	38.68	38.61
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.39	7.46
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	496.49	209.15
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	166.40	96.05
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	269.70	270.90
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	48.82	23.69
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	73.13	34.84

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.09	0.08
GMR Energy Trading Limited	2.42	2.26
GMR Green Energy Limited	0.03	-
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	1.22	1.08
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	1.25	1.16
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.45	0.28
GMR Airport Developers Limited	8.36	-
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited	2.35	0.58
Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited	0.01	-
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	2.43	2.26
Aeronautical Revenue		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.05	0.03
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.01	0.01
Other Income		
Dividend Income on Non-current Investments		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	1.81	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	81.84	23.95
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	3.50	2.75
Associastes		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	43.68	23.30
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	4.20	-
Profit on relinqushment of assets rights		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	59.57	-
Discounting income		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	6.50	-
Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.11	0.11
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	1.65	1.64
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	8.72	7.98
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.63	0.63
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	1.85	6.40
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	13.87	13.73
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.42	1.56
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.03	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.42	-
Other Revenue		
Interest Income-Others		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.04	-
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	-	0.06

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable		
Short-term employee benefits*		
Managerial Remuneration	20.61	20.08
Annual Fee		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	1,857.67	192.70
Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India [refer note 35 (I) (h) & (i)]	-	43.21
Bad Debts Written Off		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.04	-
Expenditure write back		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited	0.01	-
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.33	-
Consultancy Charges		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	0.04	-
Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.08	0.07
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	1.69	1.51
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	5.85	5.20
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.64	0.61
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	3.07	4.79
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	22.36	19.84
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.42	1.58
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.03	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.41	-
Donations/ CSR Expenditure		
Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists		
GMR Varalaksmi Foundation	3.00	1.77
Finance Cost		
Interest on Revenue share		
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	5.13	-
Rent		
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.23	-
Employee benefit expenses		
Training expenses		
Holding company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.28	-
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.01	-
Manpower hire charges		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	63.68	55.58
Raxa Security Services Limited	1.59	-

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.03	-
Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	7.76	-
Airport Operator fees		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	64.67	50.14
Corporate Cost Allocation		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	20.65	26.49
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	47.68	39.84
Security related expenses		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	23.80	25.94
Hire Charges-Equipments		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.04
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.14	-
Utility Expenses		
Electricity charges		
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	118.61	88.65
Electricity charges recovered		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.03	0.05
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	9.56	9.28
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	1.56	12.44
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	3.80	3.05
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	8.45	9.21
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	4.19	3.76
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	12.29	8.96
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	0.01
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.17	0.03
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)3	0.01	0.02
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.04	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	14.05	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.02	-
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited	0.02	-
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	14.58	14.75
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	0.23	0.12
Water charges recovered		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.02	0.10
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.02	0.01
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.95	0.64
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	1.36	0.73
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	3.01	3.80

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fellow Subsidiaries(including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)		
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.02	0.01
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.36	-
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	4.96	-
Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.09	-
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.78	-
Airport Entry Fees Recovered		
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.01	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.05	-
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.03	-
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.02	-
BID Award Cost Recovered		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.50	-
Recovery of Collection Charges		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	5.24	1.40
Directors' sitting fees		
Key Management Personnel		
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	-	0.02
Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa	0.03	0.04
Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	0.01	0.01
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	-	0.02
Mr. G. Subba Rao	-	0.01
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	0.01	0.01
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	0.01	0.01
Mr. K. Vinayak Rao	0.01	-
Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru	0.06	0.02
Mr. M. Ramachandran	0.05	0.04
Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	0.05	0.02
Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan	-	-
Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	0.02	-
Ms. Vidya	0.01	-
Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties		
Intermediate Holding company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.01	0.02
Holding company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.33	2.21
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.53	1.15
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.64	0.61
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	0.38	0.09
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.87	0.81
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.82	0.81
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.60	0.63
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.63	0.63
DIGI Yatra Foundation	-	0.01
Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member		
GMR Warora Energy Limited	0.05	0.02
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	-	0.02
GMR Megawide CEBU Airport Corporation	-	0.14

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

36 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fellow Subsidiaries(including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)		
GMR Highways Limited	0.04	-
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.08	-
GMR Consulting services Private Limited	0.01	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.09	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.01	
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.34
GMR Energy Trading Limited	-	0.01
Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company		
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.70	0.32
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.25	0.34
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	-	0.04
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited	0.26	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.01
Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	0.10
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.10	-
GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited	-	0.06
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.01	-
Exceptional items		
Joint Ventures		
Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 35 (III)(ii)(h)]	5.16	33.37
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	32.37	-

Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

36 (d) Interest in significant investment in subsidiary, joint ventures and associates:

Name of Entities	Relationship	Ownership interest	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation
Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited [refer note 35 (III) (ii) (e)]*	Subsidiary	100.00%	May 22, 2007	India
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	Associate	26.00%	June 18, 2009	India
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Joint Venture	49.90%	July 07, 2009	India
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	Associate	49.90%	February 11, 2010	India
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	Associate	40.00%	December 04, 2009	India
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	Associate	49.90%	June 01, 2010	India
DIGI Yatra Foundation [Refer note 35 (III) (ii) (i)]	Associate	14.80%	February 20, 2019	India
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [Refer note 35 (III) (ii) (h)]	Joint Venture	20.14%	September 11, 2017	India
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	Joint Venture	26.00%	August 11, 2009	India
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	Joint Venture	50.00%	June 28, 2007	India

* During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited had been struck off in Registrar of Companies and now stand dissolved.

Terms and Condition of transaction with related parties:

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Outstanding balances at the reporting date are secured/ unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had written off investment in Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited for Rs. 0.10 crores as it had been struck off

During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Company has created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited for Rs. 5.16 crores (March 31, 2022: 33.37). This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Commitments with related parties:

The commitments in respect of related parties are provided in note 35(III)(ii) above, forming part of these financial statements.

Transactions with key management personnel

The transaction with key management personnel includes the payment of directors sitting fees and managerial remuneration, which are provided in note 36(c) above. There are no other transactions with Key management personnel.

37. Segment Information

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services and operates in a single business segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 42 (m).

Major customers: Revenue from one customer of the Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 496.49 crores (March 31, 2022: Nil).

38. Fair Values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for certain other financial assets and liabilities, i.e. "Instruments carried at fair value") appearing in the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial Assets				
Investments	249.45	254.61	249.45	254.61
Current investment	914.25	775.65	914.25	775.65
Trade receivables	76.80	158.98	76.80	158.98
Cash and cash equivalents	279.09	1,282.93	279.09	1,282.93
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	47.27	216.63	47.27	216.63
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	1,847.57	1,372.85	1,847.57	1,372.85
Total	**3,414.43**	**4,061.65**	**3,414.43**	**4,061.65**
Financial Liabilities (carried at amortised cost)				
Trade payables	446.04	306.64	446.04	306.64
Borrowings (current and non-current)	12,614.18	10,982.76	12,614.18	10,982.76
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	12.58	14.40	12.58	14.40
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	2,866.19	2,603.41	2,889.31	2,628.46
Total	**15,938.99**	**13,907.22**	**15,962.11**	**13,932.27**

The management of the company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Assumption used in estimating the fair values:

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

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. As at March 31, 2023, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

39. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

	Fair value measurement using				
	Date of valuation	**Total**	**Market prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment in mutual fund	March 31, 2023	408.39	408.39	-	-
Cash flow hedges- Call spread option	March 31, 2023	1,065.92	-	1,065.92	-
Total		**1,474.31**	**408.39**	**1,065.92**	-

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

(This space is intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022 :

	Fair value measurement using				
	Date of valuation	**Total**	**Market prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment in mutual fund	March 31, 2022	357.90	357.90	-	-
Cash flow hedges-Call spread option	March 31, 2022	723.01	-	723.01	-
Total		**1,080.91**	**357.90**	**723.01**	-

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

40. Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by senior management team that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

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

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2023.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 35 (I).

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Company are at fixed rate of interest.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings taken from banks. However, the Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange call spread options measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges to hedge the USD INR conversion rate volatility with reference to the cash outflows on settlement of its borrowings designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cash flow hedges-Call spread option	1,065.92	-	723.01	-

As at March 31, 2023 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 652.16 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2022, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 304.84 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in standalone statement of profit and loss. Further, net loss of Rs 1.05 crores has been reclassified to standalone statement of profit and loss on settlement of USD 288.75 million call spread option.

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit/ (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax	
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD- Increase by 5%	(2.25)	(2.90)
INR/USD- decrease by 5%	2.25	2.90
EURO Sensitivity		
INR/EURO- Increase by 5%	(0.23)	(0.15)
INR/EURO- decrease by 5%	0.23	0.15
GBP Sensitivity		
INR/GBP Increase by 5%	(0.01)	(0.02)
INR/GBP- decrease by 5%	0.01	0.02
AED Sensitivity		
INR/AED Increase by 5%	(0.04)	-
INR/AED- decrease by 5%	0.04	-
AUD Sensitivity		
INR/CHF Increase by 5%	(0.00)	-
INR/ CHF - decrease by 5%	0.00	-
CAD Sensitivity		
INR/CAD Increase by 5%	(0.01)	-
INR/ CAD - decrease by 5%	0.01	-

(This space is intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 22.00 crores) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

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

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023						
Borrowings* (including current maturities)	-	-	-	8,551.30	4,108.50	**12,659.80**
Trade payables	-	446.04	-	-	-	**446.04**
Lease liability	-	1.31	3.74	9.76	-	**14.81**
Other financial liabilities	20.44	1,201.89	334.20	350.42	3,028.67	**4,935.62**
Total	**20.44**	**1,649.24**	**337.94**	**8,911.48**	**7,137.17**	**18,056.27**
As at March 31, 2022						
Borrowings* (including current maturities)	-	-	-	7,218.02	3,789.62	**11,007.64**
Current borrowings	-	22.00	-	-	-	**22.00**
Trade payables	-	306.64	-	-	-	**306.64**
Lease liability	-	1.34	3.83	11.67	-	**16.84**
Other financial liabilities	31.15	1,164.74	250.66	328.12	3028.24	**4,802.91**
Total	**31.15**	**1,494.72**	**254.49**	**7,557.81**	**6,817.86**	**16,156.03**

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 16.

Credit Risk

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

Trade receivables- Customer credit risk is managed by Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any services to major customers are generally covered by bank guarantee or other forms of credit assurance.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counter party. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's senior management on regular basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

Collateral

As at March 31, 2023 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;
(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;
(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP * Chartered Accountants
Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * दिल्ली इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड * नई दिल्ली
K.S. Rao & Co. * Chartered Accountants * Bengaluru

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

41. Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total net debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	12,614.18	10,960.76
Current borrowings	-	22.00
Total Borrowings (I)	**12,614.18**	**10,982.76**
Less:		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	279.09	1,282.93
(ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	47.27	216.63
(iii) Current investments	914.25	775.65
Total cash & investments (II)	**1,240.61**	**2,275.21**
Net debts (A)= I-II	**11,373.57**	**8,707.55**
Share Capital	2,450.00	2,450.00
Other Equity	(674.48)	(77.89)
Total Equity (B)	**1,775.52**	**2,372.11**
Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)	**13,149.08**	**11,079.66**
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**86.50%**	**78.59%**

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

42. Other Disclosures

(a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Company to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

The Company's appeal against the second control period ("CP2") is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, the Company in respect of the Company order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Company has agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The matter is being sub judice at TDSAT.

(b) The Company had a receivable of Rs. 28.58 crores as at March 31, 2022 (including unbilled receivables) from Air India Limited and its subsidiaries namely Indian Airlines Limited, Airline Allied Services Limited and Air India Express Limited collectively referred as 'Air India'. The Air India is privatized w.e.f. January 27, 2022 and control is transferred to Tata Sons by Government of India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had received Rs. 148.16 crores (including GST) towards interest agreed to be paid by Air India Limited. Pursuant to the interest settlement with Air India during the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the company had reversed interest receivable of Rs 19.90 crores in statement of profit & loss and shown as part of exceptional item. In view of continuous reduction in the overdue quarter on quarter, the Company considers its due from Air India as good and fully recoverable.

(c) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date are as under:

	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
Particulars	**Amount (Rs. in crores)**	**Currency**	**Foreign Currency in crores**	**Amount (Rs. In crores)**	**Currency**	**Foreign Currency in crores**
Trade Payables	4.64	EUR	0.05	2.92	EUR	0.03
	0.13	GBP	0.00	0.43	GBP	0.00
	12.10	USD	0.15	1.92	USD	0.03
	0.05	AUD	0.00	0.04	AUD	0.00
	0.79	AED	0.04	0.03	AED	0.00
	0.19	CAD	0.00	-	CAD	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	32.96	USD	0.40	55.61	USD	0.73

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Closing exchange rates in Rs:

Currency	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
EUR	89.443	84.220
GBP	101.648	99.455
SGD	61.793	55.970
USD	82.17	75.793
AUD	55.025	56.743
AED	22.373	20.635
CAD	60.668	60.490

(d) Additional information:

i) Earnings in foreign currency (On accrual basis, excluding GST)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines)	70.03	25.18

ii) CIF value of imports (On accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Import of capital goods	38.28	0.94
Import of stores and spares	1.90	0.90
Total	40.18	1.84

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to statement of profit & loss (On accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	259.70	330.97
Professional and consultancy expenses	16.52	15.87
Finance costs	-	0.89
Other expenses	1.91	0.88
Travelling and conveyance	1.26	2.73
Total	**279.39**	**351.34**

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (On accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	271.18	253.81
Professional and consultancy expenses	5.98	5.94
Finance costs (Other borrowing cost including amount debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised)	-	0.17
Total	**277.16**	**259.92**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Imported	6.92	2.05	4.22	1.02
Indigenous	93.08	27.55	95.78	23.16
Total	**100.00**	**29.60**	**100.00**	**24.18**

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Imported	61.19	1.34	60.52	1.21
Indigenous	38.81	0.85	39.48	0.79
Total	**100.00**	**2.19**	**100.00**	**2.00**

(e) The Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, the Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case the Company towards development of any infrastructure facility does not utilize any portion of the advance development cost, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ADC Funds Received *	953.85	848.85
Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC)	689.80	637.39
Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities"	264.05	211.46

* During the year March 31, 2023, the company has received Rs 105 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 168.71 crores) for common infra development from Developers.

(f) Based on the legal opinion taken, the management is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. The Company had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by the Company from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 months from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on Feb., 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

DIAL has partly concluded its arguments which will further continue on next date of hearing scheduled for 26 May, 2023.

(g) The Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Company. As at March 31, 2023, the Company has accounted for Rs. 229.23 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 196.30 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 183.48 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 155.66 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2023 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 45.74 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40.63 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy.

(h) The Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI: Accordingly, the Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under :

Description	Incomes forming part of	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Construction income from commercial property developers	Other operating income	32.84	9.11
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers	Other operating income	44.01	36.40
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires	Sale of services – Non Aeronautical	69.88	71.41
Discounting on profit on relinquishment of assets rights	Other income	40.43	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss*	Other income	1.09	-
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost	Other income	6.50	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given	Other income	0.72	0.98

Other income of Rs. 59.57 crores (Rs. 100 crores as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

However, the Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

Description	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	259.52	419.00
Annual fees to AAI	119.36	192.70

Further, the Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

(i) As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, the Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2023.

(j) The Hon'ble Orissa High Court vide Judgement in W.P. No.20463/2018, in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited, observed that the GST provisions under Section.17(5) (c) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was held that if an assessee is required to discharge GST on the rental income, it is eligible to avail the Input Tax Credit (ITC) of GST paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. The Company (the company) is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refuelling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, the company in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited DIAL has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said the input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by the company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates and upon mentioning the Court has directed to list the batch matters for hearing on merits in last week of July,2023 within first five matters, it may be listed accordingly. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 will be heard together.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and currently being recognised as CWIP, the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works needs to be capitalised during the period ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 997.13 crores accumulated till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 754.78 crores) has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year 2022-23.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

(k) The Company has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay DIAL for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised the Company not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rate and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). DIAL has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT arbitrarily, which is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by DIAL and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

In view of the above, the Company has decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and has disclosed the amount of Rs. 54.14 as an "Exceptional item" in these financial statements.

(l) Leases

Company as lessee

The Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 9.96 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 6.93 crores).

Right of use assets:

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Opening Right of use assets	**12.26**	**18.04**
Additions during the year	1.08	-
Modifications during the year	2.70	-
Depreciation during the year	(5.24)	(5.78)
Closing Right of use assets	**10.80**	**12.26**

Lease liability:

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Opening Lease liability	**14.40**	**18.01**
Additions	1.02	-
Modifications during the year	2.15	-
Interest for the year	1.34	1.68
Repayment made during the year	(6.33)	(5.29)
Closing Lease liability	**12.58**	**14.40**

Maturity profile of Lease liability:

Particulars	within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023					
Lease payments	3.99	5.91	2.68	-	**12.58**
Interest payments	1.06	0.98	0.19	-	**2.23**
Year ended March 31, 2022					
Lease payments	3.89	9.35	1.16	-	**14.40**
Interest payments	1.27	1.15	0.02	-	**2.44**

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Depreciation on right of use asset	5.24	5.78
Interest on lease liabilities	1.34	1.68
Expenses related to low value assets and short term lease (included under other expenses)	0.27	0.59
Total amount recognized in statement of profit & loss account	**6.55**	**8.05**

Operating lease: Company as lessor

The Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 23) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Income Received during the year	547.59	493.69
Receivables on non- cancelable leases		
Not later than one year	564.96	577.68
Later than one year but not later than five year	2,523.92	2,558.78
Later than five year	23,351.69	24,559.90

(m) Revenue

For the year ended March 31, 2023, revenue from operations includes Rs. 145.50 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 30.86 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

	March 31, 2023			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
India	937.63	2,477.25	575.09	**3,989.97**
Outside	-	-	-	-
Total	**937.63**	**2,477.25**	**575.09**	**3,989.97**

	March 31, 2022			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
India	627.40	1,657.98	628.69	**2,914.07**
Outside	-	-	-	-
Total	**627.40**	**1,657.98**	**628.69**	**2,914.07**

The Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

	March 31, 2023			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
Services rendered at a point in time	906.00	-	-	**906.00**
Services transferred over time	31.63	2,477.25	575.09	**3,083.97**
Total	**937.63**	**2,477.25**	**575.09**	**3,989.97**

	March 31, 2022			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
Services rendered at a point in time	581.37	-	-	581.37
Services transferred over time	46.03	1,657.99	628.69	2,332.70
Total	**627.40**	**1,657.98**	**628.69**	**2,914.07**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	3,989.97	2,914.07
Adjustments: - Significant financing component	-	-
Total	**3,989.97**	**2,914.07**

(n) The Company had entered into Development agreements with five developers collectively referred as Bharti Reality SPV's ("Developers") on March 28, 2019 ("Effective date") granting the Developers the right during the term for developing 4.89 million square feet commercial space from the Effective Date subject to the receipt of applicable permits. As per the terms of Development agreements, the Company was entitled to receive interest free refundable security deposit ("RSD"), advance development cost ("ADC") and the annual lease rent ("ALR") in certain manner and at certain times as stated in the respective development agreements.

With respect to the receipt of applicable permits, the approval of Concept Master Plan ("CMP") was received from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) in March 2021. Thereafter, a sudden surge in Covid-19 cases emerged in India affecting the entire economy. Accordingly, the Company was not in a position to effectuate the transaction and seek payment of ALR, balance amount of RSD and ADC from the Developers until August 2021.

On August 27, 2021, basis the CMP, the Company had entered into certain modifications w.r.t. area and date of commencement of lease rental for the three Developers. As per amended agreements, lease rentals have started with effect from September 1, 2021 for modified area of 2.73 million square feet (approx.).

Accordingly, considering the above and the amendment with three Developers as Lease Modification, lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 678.04 crores accrued until August 2021 shall be carried forward to balance lease period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Consequently, the Company has also carried forward the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 211.35 crores corresponding to straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 which will get adjusted in future in line with Lease receivables.

In respect of Development agreements with two Developers for balance area of 2.16 million square feet (approx.), the asset area would be identified by the Company not later than February 28, 2023, as per mutual understanding vide agreement dated August 27, 2021. Accordingly, all payments would be due basis the handover of asset area. Pending identification of asset area and effectiveness of lease, the Company had reversed the lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 462.33 crores pertaining to these two developers recognized earlier until August 2021 in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Further, the Company had also reversed the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 144.11 crores corresponding to the straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 recognized earlier until August 2021. Further, the Company had also made the required adjustments of RSD as per Ind AS 109, reversing the discounting impact amounting to Rs. 6.94 crores in statement of profit & loss. The net amount of Rs. 325.16 crores is disclosed as an "Exceptional item" in statement of profit & loss in March 31, 2022.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(o) During the year 2018-19, company had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. The company has incurred the following costs towards construction of phase 3A works.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Cost incurred #	8,113.02	5,343.97
Capital advance outstanding	337.03	451.29
Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)	**8,450.06**	**5,795.26**
Interest cost during construction (IDC)	1,678.43	1,121.75
Less:- Income on surplus investments	(333.64)	(250.03)
Net IDC (B)	**1,344.78**	**871.72**
Total Cost* (A+B)	**9,794.84**	**6,666.98**

* Out of above, Assets amounting to Rs. 1,691.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 846.88 crores) has been put to use for operations as on March 31, 2023.

During the current year, the Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2023 for Rs. 945.81 crores [refer note 42 (j) also].

The Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the company.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Employee benefit expenses	54.83	41.48
Manpower hire charges	38.91	27.23
Professional consultancy	6.05	5.43
Travelling and conveyance	6.58	4.37
Insurance	4.55	2.91
Others	10.89	6.07
Total	**121.81**	**87.49**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(p) The audited standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 reflected excess of current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 560.89 crore and losses from continuing operations after tax amounting to Rs. 284.86 crore. The management of the Company is of the view that this is situational in nature due to ongoing Phase 3A expansion project, since net worth of the Company is positive and management has taken various initiative to further strengthen its liquidity position including raising finances from various financial institutions, strategic investors , business plans of the Company and other strategic initiatives to meet its financial obligations including for Phase 3A expansion project, to improve net current assets and its cash flows in an orderly manner.

(q) Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these Financial Statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place : New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S. Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686
Place : New Delhi

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239
Place: New Delhi

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Delhi International Airport Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 15 of the Other Matter section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments *Refer note 3(r) for the accounting policy and note 7, 39 and 40 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated financial statements The Holding company has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e., call spread options and coupon only hedge, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the long-term bonds issued in foreign currency. Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid debt at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The valuation of hedging instrument is complex and necessitates a sophisticated system to record and track each contract and calculate the related valuations at each financial reporting date. Since valuation of hedging instruments and consideration of hedge effectiveness involves both significant assumptions and judgements such as market observable inputs and involvement of management's valuation specialist, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error. We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view the aforesaid significant judgements, assumptions and complexity involved.	Our audit procedures to test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of Holding Company's key internal controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting; • Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship; • Considered the consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments; • Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity; • Tested the accuracy of input data provided by the management to the external valuation specialist and assessed the reasonability of the assumptions used, while valuing the hedging instruments; • Involved our valuation specialist to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results; • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.
Capitalisation for airport expansion *Refer note 3(f) for the accounting policy and Note 44(o) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.* The Holding Company is in the process of expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport') with a plan to incur an amount of INR 11,550.00 crores. Till 31 March 2023, the Holding Company has incurred ₹ 9,457.81 crores (excluding capital advances) as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion.	Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs. • Reviewed management's capitalization policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. • Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors. • Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs. • Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Holding Company's accounting policy. Further, the tariff determination by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') for control periods for the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Asset Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering these additions are significant to the regulated asset base of the Holding Company, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy. Such, the aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs. Owing to the above factors, we have identified this as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure incurred during the year.	capitalization is as per Holding company's accounting policy. • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.
Monthly Annual Fee to Airport Authority of India (AAI) *Refer note 36(I)(h) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying* consolidated financial statements. The Holding Company has ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2022 for which the Holding Company has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, if the potential exposure were to materialize. Further, the application of Ind AS to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective.	Our audit procedures for the assessment of ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following: • Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigation/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets. • Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, and held discussions with the management of the Holding Company to understand management's assessment of the matter; • Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal expert on the likelihood of the outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The outcome of such litigation /arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit. The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation.	litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments. • Involved our independent expert to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Ind AS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Holding Company including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its associates and joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Holding Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate

internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

9. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Holding Company and of its associates and joint ventures.

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

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

15. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net loss after tax of Rs. (14.23) crores and other comprehensive income of Rs. (0.05) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 associate and 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These annual financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates and joint ventures is based solely on the audit reports of such other auditors.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 8.18 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associate and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 152.94 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs (0.10) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid associates and joint venture is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP on aforementioned financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

16. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraph 15, on separate financial statements of the associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 5 associate companies and 4 joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

17. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 15 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 and covered under the Act we report that:

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

S.No	Name	CIN	Holding Company / subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1.	Delhi International Airport Limited	U63033DL2006PLC146936	Holding Company	3(vii)(a)
2.	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	U40101HP2008PTC030971	Joint Venture	3(ix)
3.	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	U63030DL2010PTC198985	Associate	3(iii)(c)

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

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors,

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company its associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure 2' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

i. the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Holding Company, its associates and joint ventures as detailed in note 36, 42(2) and 43(2) to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;

iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its associate companies and joint venture companies during the year ended 31 March 2023;

iv.

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

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

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

v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the associate companies and joint venture companies during the year ended 31 March 2023 and until the date of this audit report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act. Further, final dividend paid by the joint venture company during the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

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

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

Danish Ahmed

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNC7934

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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

M.S.S. Gupta

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQX3924

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

Annexure 1

List of entities included in the consolidated financial statements

S. No.	Name of the entity	Relation
1	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	Associate
2	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	Associate
3	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	Associate
4	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	Associate
5	Digi Yatra Foundation	Associate
6	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	Joint Venture
7	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	Joint Venture
8	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	Joint Venture
9	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Joint Venture

K.S. RAO & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

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

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

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Annexure 2

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Delhi International Airport Limited ('the Holding Company') and its associates and joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

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

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the associate companies and joint venture companies, the Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matter

1. The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net loss after tax of Rs. (14.23) crores and other comprehensive income of Rs. (0.05) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 associate and 2 joint ventures, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have not been audited by us. These internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint ventures as aforesaid,

K. S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delhi International Airport Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Cont'd)

under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such associate companies and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies.

The consolidated financial statements includes the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 8.18 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs 0.00 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 1 associate and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have been audited solely by K. S. Rao & Co, one of the joint auditors and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP's joint audit in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associate and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by K. S. Rao & Co.

The consolidated financial statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 152.94 crores and other comprehensive income of Rs (0.10) crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 in respect of 2 associates and 1 joint venture, which are companies covered under the Act, whose annual financial statements have been audited solely by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, one of the joint auditors and K. S. Rao & Co's joint audit in so far as it relates to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in respect of these associates and joint venture as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act is based solely on the audit reports issued by Walker Chandiok & Co LLP.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNC7934

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No: 223060
UDIN: 23223060BGXIQX3924

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

K.S. RAO & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,453.31	6,142.50
Capital work in progress	44(o)	8,082.88	5,537.69
Intangible assets	5	355.25	364.19
Right-of-use asset	44(l)	10.80	12.26
Investments in associates and joint ventures	42 and 43	544.34	532.65
Financial assets			
(i) Investment	6.1	0.01	0.01
(ii) Other financial assets	7	1,257.41	1,134.43
Other non-current assets	8	2,163.65	2,860.71
Non-current tax assets		10.48	5.06
		18,878.13	**16,589.50**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	5.53	7.23
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6.2	914.25	775.65
(ii) Trade receivables	11	76.80	158.98
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	279.09	1,282.93
(iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	13	47.27	216.63
(v) Other financial assets	7	590.16	238.42
Other current assets	8	177.06	220.23
		2,090.15	**2,900.07**
Total Assets		**20,968.29**	**19,489.57**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2,450.00	2,450.00
Other equity			
(i) Retained earnings	15	3.32	273.14
(ii) Cash flow hedge reserve	15	(382.89)	(72.98)
		2,070.42	**2,650.16**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	12,614.18	10,960.76
(ii) Lease liabilities	44(l)	8.59	10.51
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	1,305.09	1,168.65
Deferred revenue	18	2,130.44	2,210.41
Provisions	22	3.06	6.59
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	19	185.45	177.89
		16,246.81	**14,534.81**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	-	22.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	44(l)	3.99	3.89
(iii) Trade payables	21		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		36.02	37.43
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		410.02	269.21
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	1,561.10	1,434.76
Deferred revenue	18	190.70	192.04
Other current liabilities	19	296.65	192.28
Provisions	22	152.58	152.99
		2,651.06	**2,304.60**
Total Liabilities		**18,897.87**	**16,839.41**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**20,968.29**	**19,489.57**

Summary of significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

		Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	23	3,989.97	2,914.07
	Other income	24	129.27	93.27
	Total revenue		**4,119.24**	**3,007.34**
II	**Expenses**			
	Annual fee to Airports Authority of India (AAI)		1,857.67	192.70
	Employee benefits expense	25	251.98	228.45
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	655.79	588.29
	Finance costs	27	810.32	862.48
	Other expenses	28	896.53	779.22
	Total expenses		**4,472.29**	**2,651.14**
III	**(Loss)/ profit before exceptional items and share of profit of associates and joint ventures [(I)-(II)]**		(353.05)	356.20
IV	**Exceptional items**	29	54.14	396.66
V	**Loss before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax [(III)-(IV)]**		**(407.19)**	**(40.46)**
VI	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	42 and 43	146.89	116.49
VII	**(Loss)/ profit before tax expense [(V)+(VI)]**		**(260.30)**	**76.03**
	Tax expense	9		
	Current tax		-	10.46
	Current tax - earlier years		7.55	-
	Deferred tax credit		-	(90.75)
	Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement		-	(0.37)
VIII	**Total tax expense**		**7.55**	**(80.66)**
IX	**(Loss)/profit for the year [(VII)-(VIII)]**		**(267.85)**	**156.69**
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods**			
	Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	35(c)	(1.82)	(0.12)
	Income tax effect		-	-
B	**Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures**	42 and 43	(0.15)	(0.14)
C	**Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods**			
	Net movement of cash flow hedges	30	(309.91)	(198.85)
	Income tax effect		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B+C)		**(311.88)**	**(199.11)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) [(IX)+(X)]		**(579.73)**	**(42.42)**
	Earning per equity share: [nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 10)]			
	(1) Basic	31	**(1.09)**	**0.64**
	(2) Diluted	31	**(1.09)**	**0.64**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) As at March 31, 2023

Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes during the current period	Balance as at March 31, 2023
2,450.00	-	2,450.00	-	2,450.00

(2) As at March 31, 2022

Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes during the current period	Balance as at March 31, 2022
2,450.00	-	2,450.00	-	2,450.00

B. Other Equity

(1) As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15)	Total
	Retained Earnings (refer note 15)	Share of other comprehensive income (OCI) of associates and joint ventures		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	273.50	(0.36)	(72.98)	**200.16**
Loss for the year	(267.85)	-	-	**(267.85)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(1.82)	(0.15)	(309.91)	**(311.88)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**3.83**	**(0.51)**	**(382.89)**	**(379.57)**

(2) As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges (refer note 15)	Total
	Retained Earnings (refer note 15)	Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures		
Balance as at April 1, 2021	116.93	(0.22)	127.29	**244.00**
Profit for the year	156.69	-	-	**156.69**
Reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement	-	-	(1.05)	**(1.05)**
Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement	-	-	(0.37)	**(0.37)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(198.85)	**(199.11)**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**273.50**	**(0.36)**	**(72.98)**	**200.16**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financials statements

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/ profit before tax	(260.30)	76.03
Adjustment to reconcile (loss)/ profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	655.79	588.29
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off	0.56	0.29
Reversal of lease revenue (Refer note 44(k) and 44(n))	54.14	325.16
Interest receivable written off (Refer note 44 (b))	-	19.90
Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer note 36 III (viii)]	-	51.60
Non-current investment written off (Refer note 32(d))	-	0.10
Interest income on deposits/current investment	(40.50)	(63.58)
Exchange differences unrealised (net)	0.75	1.85
Gain on sale of current investments - Mutual fund	(19.21)	(23.03)
Loss on discard of capital work in progress and property, plant and equipments	12.50	1.60
Profit on sale of property, plant & eqnipment	(0.36)	-
Profit on relinquishment of assets rights	(59.57)	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	(146.89)	(116.49)
Interest on borrowings	575.17	557.48
Call spread option premium	152.31	181.99
Other borrowing costs	1.67	4.29
Redemption premium on borrowings	-	1.94
Rent expenses on financial assets carried at amortised cost	0.62	0.90
Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI) [refer note 36(I) (h) and (i)]	-	43.21
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	75.73	73.35
Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	(113.91)	(107.81)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1.09)	(0.98)
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost	(6.50)	
Operating profit before working capital changes	**880.91**	**1,616.09**
Working capital adjustment:		
Change in non-current financial liabilities	93.25	287.27
Change in non-current deferred revenue	33.95	452.78
Change in other non-current liabilities	7.56	130.18
Change in non-current provisions	(3.52)	3.06
Change in trade payables	137.71	(16.44)
Change in current financial liabilities	2.98	(31.83)
Change in deferred revenue	(1.34)	85.32
Change in other current liabilities	105.71	(23.30)
Change in current provisions	(0.41)	3.42
Change in other non-current financial assets	286.63	135.44
Change in other non-current assets	(272.78)	(602.22)
Change in inventories	1.70	(0.96)
Change in trade receivables	65.50	(64.43)
Change in other current financial assets	(324.65)	(37.80)
Change in other current assets	43.73	(73.36)
Cash generated from operations	**1,056.93**	**1,863.22**
Direct taxes paid	(12.98)	(11.26)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**1,043.95**	**1,851.96**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipments, including capital work in progress and capital advances	(2,016.37)	(1,472.83)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress	0.70	0.32
Purchase of current investments	(8,139.35)	(7,781.29)
Sale/maturity of current investments	8,021.05	8,240.21
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	105.91	50.00
Interest received	124.25	149.29
Investment of margin money deposit	(0.01)	(0.02)
Redemption of fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (net)	169.36	233.17
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(1,734.46)**	**(581.15)**

(The space has been intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(4.99)	(3.61)
Interest payment of lease liabilities	(1.34)	(1.68)
Repayment of short term loan from banks	(22.00)	(242.75)
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) non-current borrowings	1,000.00	(2,142.77)
Redemption premium paid	-	(16.38)
Proceeds from hedge cancellation	-	264.60
Option premium paid	(260.25)	(298.87)
Borrowing cost paid	(15.03)	(28.14)
Interest paid	(1,009.72)	(852.48)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(313.33)**	**(3,322.08)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(1,003.84)**	**(2,051.27)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,282.93	3,334.20
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**279.09**	**1,282.93**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.08	0.05
Cheques/ drafts on hand	-	0.58
With banks		
- on current account	27.87	16.43
- on deposit account	251.14	1,265.87
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)	**279.09**	**1,282.93**

Explanatory notes annexed

1. The above consolidated cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023.

2. Cash and cash equivalents include Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore), pertaining to Marketing Fund, to be used for sales promotional activities.

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

G.B.S Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date : May 26, 2023

1. Corporate information

Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL' or 'the Holding Company'), is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. DIAL was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on March 1, 2006 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, (replaced with Companies Act 2013 with effect from April 1, 2014) and was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from April 10, 2017. The registered office of the Company is New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal-III, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037. DIAL is into the business of managing the operations and modernization of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ('Delhi Airport'). GMR Airports Limited ('GAL' or 'Holding company of DIAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('GIL' or 'Intermediate Holding Company'), holds majority shareholding in the Holding Company. DIAL had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives DIAL an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA entered between Holding Company and AAI. The consolidated financial statements have been taken on record by the audit committee and board of directors in their meetings held on May 25, 2023 and May 26, 2023 respectively.

2. A) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use [refer note 3].

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

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

B) Basis of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiary

Subsidiary includes the entity over which the Holding Company has control. The Holding Company controls an entity when it is exposed or has right to variable return from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power (that is, existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities) over the entity. The Holding Company re-assesses whether or not it controls the entity, in case the under-lying facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to above mentioned parameters that determine the existence of control.

Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Holding Company, and they are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(ii) Joint ventures and associates

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

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

Joint ventures and associates are accounted for from the date on which Holding Company obtains joint control over the joint venture / starts exercising significant influence over the associate.

(iii) Method of consolidation

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture and associate are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the Holding Company under Ind AS.

The Consolidated financial statements of subsidiary are fully consolidated on a line-by-line basis. Intragroup balances and transactions, and income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated while preparing the said financial statements. The un-realised gains resulting from intra-group transactions are also eliminated. Similarly, the un-realised losses are eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence as to impairment of the asset transferred.

The Holding Company's investments in its joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the investments are carried at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Holding Company's share of the net assets of investees. Any excess of the cost over the Holding Company's share of net assets in its joint ventures / associates at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment. The un-realised gains / losses resulting from transactions (including sale of business) with joint ventures and associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Holding Company's interest in the investee. However, un-realised losses are eliminated only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

At each reporting date, the Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of investment and its carrying value.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

The entities considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the year are listed below:

S. No.	Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Relationship as at March 31, 2022	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at	
					March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (DAPL)*	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	-
2	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	50%	50%
3	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL)	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	26%	26%
4	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)**	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	20.14%	20.14%
5	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFSPL)	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	49.90%	49.90%
6	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA)	India	Associate	Associate	49.90%	49.90%
7	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSPL)	India	Associate	Associate	49.90%	49.90%
8	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)	India	Associate	Associate	40%	40%
9	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (Celebi)	India	Associate	Associate	26%	26%
10	DIGI Yatra Foundation#	India	Associate	Associate	14.40%	22.20%

*During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited has been struck off in Registrar of Companies and now stand dissolved.

** W.e.f. from September 11, 2017, the Holding Company has entered into a share subscription cum shareholder's agreement for acquisition of 17.33% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited. The Holding Company holds 20.85% of shareholding in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited as at March 31, 2019 which is subsequently changed to 20.14% as at March 31, 2020.

The Holding Company has invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has transferred 74 equity shares (i.e. 7.4% equity in DYF) to Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) on June 14, 2022.

C) Going concern

The Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) had entered into Concession Agreement with Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) for a period of 10 years effective from 30th July 2010 and ending on 29th July 2020 for provisioning services vis-à-vis Ground Power Unit (GPU), Portable Air Conditioner (PCA) and supplying purified water. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and as per themutual discussion between DASPL and DIAL concession period was extended by 1 more year i.e from July 28, 2020 to July 27, 2021 vide DIAL's letter dated June 25, 2020, which is extended upto December 31, 2021. DIAL has further extend the concession period till March, 2022 vide DIAL's letter dated December 30, 2021. On the basis of the cash reserves available with the Company as on March 31, 2023, the Company has sufficient cash reserves to meet its oblications for next 12 months period. Accordingly, DASPL financials are prepared on Going Concern basis as on March 31, 2022.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these consolidated financial statements have been disclosed in note 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

b. Current versus non-current classification

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

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Holding Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:
a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Holding Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Holding Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

c. Significant Accounting Judgements:

In case of DAPSPL, it has executed Concession agreement with Holding Company for operating car parking facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for a period of 25 years.

Appendix A to Ind AS 115 ("Appendix A") contains provisions to cover arrangements between Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to make a careful evaluation with regard to applicability of Service concession arrangement ("SCA") guidance on every BOT arrangement. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and also control the residual interest in the infrastructure.

Post the concession period, the DAPSPL shall handover all the assets to DIAL and the services are open to general public. However, the Management demonstrated that the rates at which services are required to be rendered are not controlled by Holding Company (Grantor) and accordingly concluded that provisions of "SCA" are not applicable.

d. Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly

Chartered Accountants
K.S. RAO & CO.
BENGALURU

acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

e. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The Holding Company's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Holding Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Holding Company's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Holding Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Holding Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Holding Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

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

The aggregate of the Holding Company's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Holding Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Holding Company.

After application of the equity method, the Holding Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

f. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs (net of Cenvat) directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

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

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Holding Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

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

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000/-, which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition and certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub-station, the Holding Company, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013.

The following is a comparison of the useful lives of these assets as adopted by the Holding Company and those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

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

The useful life of the property, plant and equipment which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated by the management based on internal technical evaluation. The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life; or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the DAPSPL will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

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

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

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

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

Some of the joint ventures and asscoates have been following useful life for their Fixed Assets which are different from the lives published under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the estimation of useful lives done by the respective Management.

Type of Assets	Useful life as adopted by the management of respective entities based on technical evaluation	Life of Asset As per Sch II of the Companies Act 2013 (in years)
Building	25 or remaining life of the concession period whichever is earlier	30
Plant and machinery	3- 15 or concession period whichever is earlier	15
Electrical Fittings	3-15	10
Office Equipments	3-10	5
Furniture and Fittings	3 – 10	10
Computers (including servers and network)	3 – 6	3-6
Vehicles	5 – 10	8-10

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

In case of GBHHPL, with respect to plant and machinery the life of the asset is considered as 40 years. Leasehold land is amortised from the date of commercial operation in case of power plants.

g. Intangible assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised:
a) when the Company controls the asset,
b) it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and
c) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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

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

In DDFS, license represents right to run and operate duty free shops and represents time value of security deposit amount paid to the Holding Company in accordance with the terms of concession arrangement.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of other intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the other intangible asset and are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent costs is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on other intangible assets is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

Amortisation of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives 1-6 years for software and 5-10 years for Franchise rights fee using the straight-line method. Amortisation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ disposed during the year.

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

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi * नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Service concession arrangements:

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

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to their relative fair values of the services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable.

CELEBI has entered into Concessionaire Agreement with Holding Company which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the existing Cargo Terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new Domestic Terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. The concession arrangement is a service concession arrangement under appendix C to Ind AS 115. The CELEBI has a right to charge the users for the services and therefore, the same has been classified under Intangible assets model.

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

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

h. Government Grant and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that
(i) the Holding Company will comply / have complied with the conditions attached to them, and
(ii) the grant / subsidy will be received.

When the grant/ subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized under other income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of receipts of such grant/ subsidy, at the amount expected to be realized.

i. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs, net of income on surplus investments directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest, call spread premium and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

j. Leases

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

Holding Company as a lessee:

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

Right-of-use assets: The Holding Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Lease liabilities: At the commencement date of the lease, the Holding Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Holding Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Holding Company exercising the option to terminate.
Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets: In case of a short term lease contract and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value, lease payments are charged to statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Holding Company as a lessor:
Leases in which the Holding Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfers from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

k. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes other directly associated costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

However, in respect of TFS , cost of inventories is determined on First in First out ('FIFO') basis. The value of inventories in respect of the entity is not significant and as such, has not been aligned with Holding Company accounting policy.

Provision is made for items which are expired/not likely to be consumed and other anticipated losses wherever considered necessary.

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. The Holding Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Holding Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Holding Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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

m. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments

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

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

Provision for Decommissioning cost: In Case of TFS, the company records a provision for decommissioning costs of outlets located at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and any short / excess is adjusted from Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting date.
Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be delivered by the Holding Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Holding Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

n. Contingent assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are recognized when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

o. Retirement and other Employee Benefits

Defined benefit plan

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

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.
The Holding Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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

The Holding Company treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

- Net interest expense or income

p. Financial Instruments

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

I) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Holding Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Holding Company has applied the practical expedient, the Holding Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Holding Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (v) Revenue from contracts with customers.
In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Holding Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Holding Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three broad categories:

a) Financial assets at amortised cost
b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.. The losses arising from impairment are

Chartered Accountants
K.S. RAO & CO
BENGALURU

recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 11.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

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

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any Financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI), is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Holding Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Holding Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

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

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

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

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

The Holding Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

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

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

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

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

II. Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Holding Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

ii. Subsequent measurement

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

iii. De-Recognition of Financial liability

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

III. Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

q. Loans and borrowings

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. ★ New Delhi ★ नई दिल्ली

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

r. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement

The Holding Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation of derivative contracts in the financial statement

Derivative assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheet are presented as current and non-current based on the classification of the underlying hedged item.

s. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Holding Company's cash management.

t. Foreign currencies

Functional Currency

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

Transactions and Translations

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

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

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

In case of DDFS, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or statement of profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

u. Fair value measurement

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Holding Company determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as derivative instruments, unquoted financial assets and contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For impairment testing purposes and where significant assets (such as property) are valued by reference to'fair value less costs of disposal, an external valuation will normally be obtained using professional valuers who have appropriate market knowledge; reputation and independence

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

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

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

a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions **(note 38)**
b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy **(note 39)**
c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

v. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Holding Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price, excluding the estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligation, considering contractually defined terms of payment, and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue from contract with customer

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

Revenue from Operations

Significant financing component

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

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

Contract balances

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer (which consist of unbilled revenue). If the Holding Company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Holding Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Income from services

Revenue from airport operations i.e. Aeronautical and Non Aeronautical operations are recognised on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST), and applicable discounts when services are rendered. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, Landing and Parking of aircraft and into-plane charges. The main streams of non –aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals.

Land & Space- rentals pertains to granting right to use land and space primarily for catering to the need of passengers, air traffic services and air transport services.

Revenue from commercial property development rights granted to concessionaires is recognized on accrual basis, as per the terms of the agreement entered into with the customers.

Cargo revenue

Revenue from cargo operations are recognized on accrual basis, net of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and applicable discounts, when services are rendered. In case of cargo handling revenue, revenue from outbound cargo is recognized at the time of acceptance of cargo with respect to non-airline customers and at the time of departure of aircraft with respect to airline customers and revenue from inbound cargo is recognized at the time of arrival of aircraft in case of airline customers and the point of delivery of cargo in case of non –airline customer. For non –airline customers, Holding Company follow the tariff approved by the airport economic regulatory authority. In other cases, mutually agreed contract price. The Holding Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Holding Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

In case of service concession agreements, revenue are recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of:
i) fair value of contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and
ii) payments actually received from the users.

Revenues and cost of improvements to concession assets

In conformity with appendix C of Ind AS 115, the CELEBI recognizes revenues and the associated costs of improvements to concession assets which it is obligated to perform at the cargo terminal as established by the concession agreement. Revenues represent the value of the exchange between the Celebi and the grantor of concession with respect to the improvements, given that the Celebi constructs or provides improvements to the cargo terminal as obligated under the concession agreement and in exchange, the grantor of concession grants the Celebi the right to obtain benefits for services provided using those assets. The Celebi has determined that its obligations per the concession agreement should be considered to be a revenue earning activity as all expenditures incurred to fulfil the concession provisions are included in the maximum tariff it charges its customers and therefore it recognizes the revenue and expense in statement of profit and loss when the expenditures are performed.

The cost for such additions and improvements to concession assets is based on actual costs incurred by the Celebi in the execution of the additions or improvements, considering the requirements in the concession agreement. The amount of revenues for these services is equal to the amount of costs incurred, as Celebi does not obtain any profit margin for these construction services. The amounts paid are set at market value.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Food and Beverage Operations

a) Sale of goods (food, beverages, liqour and others)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which coincides with the point of delivery of the goods to the customer from restaurant delivery outlets, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Holding Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods;
- The Holding Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Holding Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

b) Mangement Fee

Management fees are recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the food and beverage outlet operator.

c) Sales Incentive Fees

Sales Incentive fees is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period to which it pertains.

Advertisement & Installation Services

Revenue from developing, operating, maintaining and managing the sites at airport for display of advertisement are recognized on pro-rate basis over the period of display of advertisements.

TIMDAA provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of display services to the customer. Contracts for bundled sales of installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to provide display services and provide installation services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable. Accordingly, the TIMDAA allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the display and installation services.TIMDAA recognizes revenue from installation services at a point of time of billing to the customers, that generally coincides with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Bridge Mounted Equipments Operations

Revenue from Operations i.e. Ground Power Unit (GPU), Pre Conditioned Air (PCA) and potable water are recognized on accrual basis when the services are rendered.

Parking Operations

The Holding Company's revenue is generated from parking services and revenue from these services is recognised as and when the amounts are received from users i.e. recognised as revenue on receipt.
Similarly revenue from airport entry ticket for visitors and from left luggage facilities are recognised as and when cash/money is collected.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Power Plant Income

In case of power generating and trading companies, revenue from energy units sold as per the terms of the PPA ('Power Purchase Agreement) and Letter Of Intent ('LOI') (collectively hereinafter referred to as 'the PPAs') is recognised on an accrual basis and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year. Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers.

Revenue is recognized after netting off purchase of power, transmission charges and E-tax paid and recovered from customers. The Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Holding Company is entitled to under the PPAs, are accounted for in the year of acceptance.

Interest income

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Holding Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Claims

Claims on contractors / concessionaires are accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realization.

Rental income

In case of DAFFPL, rental income from operating leases is generally recognised as per the terms of the lease agreement. As the rentals are structured soley to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the period in which such benefits accrue.

Income from Mutual Funds

Mutual fund income are recognized based on the fair valuation as on each reporting date for the respective period. Profit/ loss on sale of mutual funds is recognized when the title to mutual funds ceases to exist. On disposal of above, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

w. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in a year is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Holding Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Holding Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Holding Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Holding Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Holding Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Taxes, cess, duties such as sales tax/ value added tax/ service tax/goods and service tax etc. paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

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

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets, goods or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

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

x. Operating segments

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

y. Proposed dividend

As per Ind AS –10, 'Events after the Reporting period', the Holding Company discloses the dividend proposed by board of directors after the balance sheet date in the notes to these consolidated financial statements. The liability to pay dividend is recognised when the declaration of dividend is approved by the shareholders.

aa. Earnings per share

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

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

ab. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Holding Company are segregated.

3.1 Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Bridges, Culverts, Bunders,etc.	Electrical installations and equipments	Roads-Other than RCC	Runways, Taxiways & Apron etc.	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Computer and data processing units	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Total
Gross block (at cost)												
As at April 1, 2021	4,570.29	20.79	399.72	1,108.68	245.62	2,309.74	2,507.12	13.43	114.87	333.73	19.45	11,643.44
Additions	167.75	-	9.69	282.54	5.60	341.51	145.11	6.35	19.79	28.62	0.46	1,007.42
Adjustments [refer note (a) below]	(3.84)	(0.02)	-	(0.77)	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.35)	-	(0.89)	(2.71)	-	(8.78)
As at March 31, 2022	**4,734.20**	**20.77**	**409.41**	**1,390.45**	**251.06**	**2,651.21**	**2,651.88**	**19.78**	**133.77**	**359.64**	**19.91**	**12,642.08**
Additions (refer note (b) below)	169.51	4.90	1.36	17.14	9.39	413.58	286.98	1.78	46.02	36.64	11.24	998.54
Disposals [refer note (c) below]	(0.02)	(0.02)	-	(27.15)	-	-	(80.71)	(5.23)	(21.14)	(26.86)	(3.93)	(165.06)
As at March 31, 2023	**4,903.69**	**25.65**	**410.77**	**1,380.44**	**260.45**	**3,064.79**	**2,858.15**	**16.33**	**158.65**	**369.43**	**27.22**	**13,475.56**
Accumulated depreciation												
As at April 1, 2021	1,584.15	16.50	153.96	910.82	218.39	1,041.09	1,691.13	11.48	76.94	214.24	9.78	5,928.48
Charge for the year	199.15	3.97	14.15	32.94	2.90	106.76	178.03	1.14	15.25	16.94	1.91	573.14
Adjustmeut	(0.94)	(0.01)	-	(0.17)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.05)	-	(0.25)	(0.56)	-	(2.04)
As at March 31, 2022	**1,782.36**	**20.46**	**168.11**	**943.59**	**221.24**	**1,147.84**	**1,869.11**	**12.62**	**91.94**	**230.62**	**11.69**	**6,499.58**
Charge for the year	198.11	0.45	13.57	58.83	3.00	129.33	195.88	2.07	16.06	21.45	2.49	641.24
Disposals	-	-	-	(4.43)	-	-	(57.82)	(5.19)	(20.76)	(26.77)	(3.61)	(118.58)
As at March 31, 2023	**1,980.47**	**20.91**	**181.68**	**997.99**	**224.24**	**1,277.17**	**2,007.17**	**9.50**	**87.24**	**225.29**	**10.57**	**7,022.24**
Net block												
As at March 31, 2022	**2,951.84**	**0.31**	**241.30**	**446.86**	**29.82**	**1,503.37**	**782.77**	**7.16**	**41.83**	**129.03**	**8.22**	**6,142.50**
As at March 31, 2023	**2,923.22**	**4.74**	**229.09**	**382.45**	**36.21**	**1,787.62**	**850.98**	**6.83**	**71.42**	**144.13**	**16.65**	**6,453.31**

a. Includes reduction of cost due to reduction of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. Nil crore (March 31, 2022: 8.78 crores) pertaining to construction of various capital assets.

b. During the year Input tax credit pertaining to Goods and Service Tax on civil works has been capitalised amounting Rs. 176.87 crores (Refer note 44 (j))

c. Terminal arrival building were decapitalized during the year for Rs 33.60 crores
During the year certain high value assets written off due to physical verification amounting to Rs. 124.85 crores
Assests sold as scrap during the year of Rs. 6.61 crores

d. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 227.25 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 222.27 crores),
Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 9.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.38 crores),
Accumulated depreciation Rs. 98.19 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 75.04 crores) and
Net book value Rs. 129.06 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 147.23 crores)

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

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

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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

5 Intangible assets

	Airport concessionaire rights*	Computer software	Total
Gross block (at cost)			
As at April 1, 2021	490.52	46.90	537.42
Additions	-	0.52	0.52
As at March 31, 2022	**490.52**	**47.42**	**537.94**
Additions	-	0.36	0.36
Disposals	-	(0.17)	(0.17)
As at March 31, 2023	**490.52**	**47.61**	**538.13**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 1, 2021	121.57	42.81	164.38
Charge for the year	8.21	1.16	9.37
As at March 31, 2022	**129.78**	**43.97**	**173.75**
Charge for the year	8.21	1.10	9.31
Disposals	-	(0.17)	(0.17)
As at March 31, 2023	**137.98**	**44.90**	**182.89**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	**360.74**	**3.45**	**364.19**
As at March 31, 2023	**352.54**	**2.71**	**355.25**

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

6.1 Other Non Current Investments	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited		
7,839 shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 7,839 shares of Rs 10 each)	0.01	0.01
	0.01	**0.01**

6.2 Current Investments	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in mutual funds		
Unquoted investments		
Invesco Mutual Fund [Nil units (March 31, 2022 : 209,347.97) of Rs. 1,000 each]	-	22.49
Sundaram Money Fund Regular – Growth [203,167.728 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each]	24.20	-
HSBC Overnight Fund Direct - Growth [309,602.196 units (March 31, 2022 : Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each]	36.32	-
L&T Overnight Fund-Growth [Nil units (March 31, 2022: 228,703.58) of Rs. 1,000 each]	-	37.93
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund-Growth [414,042.233 units (March 31, 2022 : 5,161,423.23) of Rs. 100 each]	50.04	59.15
SBI Overnight Fund-Growth [22,808.123 units (March 31, 2022 : 121,256.677) of Rs. 1,000 each]	8.32	41.97
Aditya Birla Overnight Fund-Growth [270,781.618 units (March 31, 2022 : 117,615.36) of Rs. 1,000 each]	32.83	13.52
UTI Overnight Fund-Growth [186,662.092 units (March 31, 2022 : 88,246.21) of Rs. 1,000 each]	57.28	25.68
Axis Overnight Fund- Growth [687,038.697 units (March 31, 2022 : 388,586.24) of Rs. 1,000 each]	81.45	43.67
Tata Overnight Fund- Growth [195,958.525 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,726.57) of Rs. 1,000 each]	23.17	39.67
Kotak Overnight fund [792,542.202 units (March 31, 2022 : 353,728.63) of Rs. 1,000 each]	94.77	40.11
NIPPON Overnight Fund-Direct-Growth [NIL units (March 31, 2022 : 2,953,899.98) of Rs. 100 each]	-	33.71
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Investment in Commercial Papers		
ECL Finance Limited [5,140 (March 31, 2022: 2,300) of 500,000 each]	146.82	106.62
Edel Finance Company Limited [4,940 (March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each]	236.79	-
Time Technoplast Limited [NIL (March 31, 2022: 1,400) of 500,000 each]	-	65.46
Edelweiss Rural and Corporate Services Limited [2,500 (March 31, 2022: NIL) of 500,000 each]	122.26	-
Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Limited [NIL (March 31, 2022: 5,300) of 5,00,000 each]	-	245.67
	914.25	**775.65**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investment	**914.25**	**775.65**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

7. Other financial assets

	Non current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Derivative Instrument carried at fair value through OCI #				
Cash flow hedge- Call spread option	1,065.92	723.01	-	-
Unsecured, considered good				
Carried at amortised cost				
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	107.11	411.12	305.47	3.23
	107.11	411.12	305.47	3.23
Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others	-	-	20.22	21.07
Non-trade receivable [refer note 44(b)]	84.07	-	63.45	38.20
[net of provision of doubtful debts Rs. 0.81 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.76 crores)]				
Unbilled receivables	-	-	200.05	174.55
Debentures for provident fund^			0.17	
Other recoverable from related parties [refer note 34(b)]				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	0.80	1.37
Doubtful	-	-	489.42	489.42
	-	-	490.22	490.79
Less: provision for doubtful advances			(489.42)	(489.42)
	-	-	0.80	1.37
Margin money deposit* (refer note 12)	0.31	0.30	-	-
Total other financial assets	**1,257.41**	**1,134.43**	**590.16**	**238.42**

#Financial assets at fair value reflect the change in fair value of call spread options and coupon only hedge, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future cash outflow in USD on settlement of foreign exchange borrowings of USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 8,402.70 Crore) [March 31, 2022: USD 1,022.60 million (Rs. 7,750.54 Crore)] on senior secured foreign currency notes and coupon payment in USD on borrowing of USD 150 Million (March 31, 2022: 150 million).

* Rs 0.31 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 Crore) against License fee to South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

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

8. Other assets

		Non current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Capital advances		471.35	612.27	-	-
	(A)	471.35	612.27	-	-
Advances other than capital advance					
Advance to suppliers		-	-	131.92	119.17
	(B)	-	-	131.92	119.17
Others					
Prepaid expenses		25.72	14.73	11.79	11.09
Deposit with government authorities including paid under protest [refer note 36 (I) (a)]		-	-	10.12	10.12
Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised		5.25	6.74	1.53	1.48
Lease equilisation assets [refer note 3(j)]		1,661.33	1,472.19	-	-
Good and service tax refund receivable		-	-	-	0.08
Balance with statutory / government authorities [refer note 44(j)]		-	754.78	21.70	78.29
	(C)	1,692.30	2,248.44	45.14	101.06
Total other assets (A+B+C)		**2,163.65**	**2,860.71**	**177.06**	**220.23**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(Amount in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

9. Income tax/ deferred tax

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current income tax	7.55	10.46
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement	-	(0.37)
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	(90.75)
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	**7.55**	**(80.66)**

Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting (loss)/ profit before tax	(260.30)	76.03
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net)	146.89	116.49
Loss before taxes and share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net)	**(407.19)**	**(40.46)**
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2022: 34.94%)	(142.29)	(14.14)
Temporary differences on which deferred tax is not recognised	64.34	-
Permanent differences	30.88	(12.02)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	7.55	-
Undistributed profit/loss of equity accounted investments	45.39	(66.91)
Impact on expenses disallowed as per Income tax Act, 1961	1.68	1.56
Other adjustments	-	10.83
Total tax expense	**7.55**	**(80.66)**
Total tax expense/(credit) reported in the conslidated statement of profit and loss	7.55	(80.66)

Deferred tax:

	Balance sheet		Statement of profit or loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liability				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(746.50)	(783.39)	36.89	68.20
On account of upfront fees being amortized using effective intererst rate (EIR) method	(36.00)	(39.69)	3.69	10.55
Fair value of investment in mutual fund	(0.38)	(0.34)	(0.04)	0.97
Right-of-use assets	(3.77)	(4.28)	0.51	2.02
Rent Equalization reserve	(580.54)	(514.44)	(66.10)	(113.26)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(23.85)	(17.26)	(6.59)	75.10
Deferred tax on undistributed profits	(122.16)	(106.10)	(16.06)	(15.35)
	(1,513.20)	**(1,465.50)**	**(47.70)**	**28.23**
Deferred tax asset				
Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss	1,232.67	1,050.57	182.09	268.31
Others disallowances/adjustments	14.64	15.83	(1.19)	(154.06)
Unrealised forex loss on borrowings	-	-	-	(78.40)
Intangibles (Airport Concession rights)	47.09	51.01	(3.92)	(3.93)
Lease liability	4.40	3.67	0.73	(2.62)
Interest income credited in capital work in progress	117.09	93.10	23.99	23.37
Non trade receivable deferment	-	-	-	(10.13)
Unpaid liability of AAI revenue share	231.88	201.48	30.40	16.98
Other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised	32.90	36.71	(3.82)	(10.13)
Provision for diminution in value of non-current investment	11.66	18.03	(6.37)	18.03
	1,692.33	**1,470.40**	**221.91**	**67.42**
Net deferred tax assets*	-	-	-	90.75

* The Holding Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and business losses as per income tax laws. Considering the Holding Company has been incurring losses, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the available taxable temporary differences.

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Reconciliations of net deferred tax liabilities			
Opening balance as at beginning of the year		-	90.75
Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement	(A)	-	(0.37)
Deferred tax reclassified from consolidated cash flow hedge reserve on account of hedge settlement	(B)	-	0.37
Tax income during the period recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss	(C)	-	(90.75)
Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI	(D)	-	-
Movement during the year	**(A+B+C+D)**	-	**(90.75)**
Closing balance		-	-

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

10. Inventories

(valued at lower of cost or net realizable value)	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Stores and spares	5.53	7.23
	5.53	**7.23**

11. Trade receivables

	Current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Trade receivables		
Related parties (refer note 34(b))	21.70	24.35
Others	55.10	134.63
	76.80	**158.98**

Break up for security details:		
Trade receivables #^		
Secured, considered good**	35.00	93.08
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 44(b))	41.80	65.90
Trade Receivables- credit impaired	2.51	2.04
	79.31	**161.02**
Impairment Allowance (allowance for credit loss)		
Less: Unsecured, considered good	(2.51)	(2.04)
	76.80	**158.98**

** Trade receivable to the extent covered by security deposits or bank guarantees are considered as Secured trade receivables.
# Payment is generally received from cutomers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customers which usually ranges from 7-30 days.
^ No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Trade receivables includes:-

	Current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Dues from entities in which the Holding Company's non-executive director is a director		
GMR Power and urban infra limited	2.77	2.44
GMR Warora Energy Limited	4.38	4.32
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	1.20	0.03
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.19	0.09
GMR Airports Limited	0.10	1.13
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	4.14	1.77
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	0.14	0.06
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.02	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.25

Refer note 32(a)(ii) for ageing of Trade receivables.

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents		**Non-current**		**Current**	
		March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Balances with Banks					
-On current accounts#		-	-	27.87	16.43
-Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-	251.14	1,265.87
Cheques / drafts on hand		-	-	-	0.58
Cash on hand		-	-	0.08	0.05
	(A)	-	-	**279.09**	**1,282.93**
Other bank balances					
– Margin money deposit		0.31	0.30	-	-
Amount disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 7)		(0.31)	(0.30)	-	-
	(B)	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B)		-	-	**279.09**	**1,282.93**

Cash and cash equivalents includes balance on current account with banks for Rs. 3.37 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.30 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

At March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has available Rs. 454.40 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 432.50 crore) of undrawn borrowing facilities for future operating activities.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

13. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with banks:		
– Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months#	47.27	216.63
	47.27	216.63

Deposits with bank includes Rs. 47.27 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 45.63 crore) in respect of Marketing Fund.

Break up of financials assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss and at fair value through OCI

	Non current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Investment in commercial papers (refer note 6.2)	-	-	505.87	417.75
Trade receivables (refer note 11)	-	-	76.80	158.98
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)	-	-	279.09	1,282.93
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	-	-	47.27	216.63
Other financial assets (refer note 7)	191.49	411.42	590.16	238.42
(A)	**191.49**	**411.42**	**1,499.19**	**2,314.71**
Financial assets carried at Fair value through OCI				
Cash flow hedge- Call spread option (refer note 7)	1,065.92	723.01	-	-
(B)	**1,065.92**	**723.01**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets carried at Fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in mutual funds (refer note 6.2)	-	-	408.38	357.90
Investments in Equity Shares (refer note 6.1)	0.01	0.01	-	-
(C)	**0.01**	**0.01**	**408.38**	**357.90**
Total financial assets (A+B+C)	**1,257.42**	**1,134.44**	**1,907.57**	**2,672.61**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

14. Equity Share Capital

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Authorised shares		
300 crore (March 31, 2022: 300 crore) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,000	3,000
	3,000	**3,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
245 crore (March 31, 2022: 245 crore) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	2,450	2,450
	2,450	**2,450**

a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year

Equity Shares	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. (in crores)	(Rs. in Crores)	No. (in crores)	(Rs. in Crores)
At the beginning of the year	245	2,450	245	2,450
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**245**	**2,450**	**245**	**2,450**

b. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Holding Company the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Holding Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Further the shareholders have entered into share holders agreement whereby special rights have been assigned to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of appointment of the nominee director in the Board of Directors, approval of reserved Shareholders and Board matters by affirmative vote of the AAI. Further in case if any shareholder intends to the transfer its shares subject to restriction of lock in period in Operation, Management and Development Agreement between shareholders, other shareholders will have first right of refusal in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement.

c. Shares held by holding/ intermediate holding company and its subsidiary

Out of equity shares issued by the Holding Company, shares held by its holding company, intermediate holding company and its subsidiary are as below:

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited, the intermediate Holding Company		
100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	0.00	0.00
GMR Energy Limited, Subsidiary of the GMR Enterprises Private Limited (ultimate Holding Company)		
100 (March 31, 2022: 100) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	0.00	0.00
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	0.00	0.00
1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up		
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	0.00	0.00
1 (March 31, 2022: 1) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up		
GMR Airports Limited, the holding company of DIAL		
156.80 crore (March 31, 2022: 156.80 crore) equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1,568	1,568

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

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Numbers	% holding in Class	Numbers	% Holding in Class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Airports Authority of India	637,000,000	26%	637,000,000	26%
GMR Airports Limited	1,567,999,798	64%	1,567,999,798	64%
Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	245,000,000	10%	245,000,000	10%
	2,449,999,798	100%	2,449,999,798	100%

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

The Holding Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceeding the current reporting year.

Refer note 32 (b) for Promoter's shareholding.

15. Other Equity

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Retained earnings^			
Opening balance		273.50	116.93
(Loss)/ profit for the year		(267.85)	156.69
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(1.82)	(0.12)
Closing balance	A	3.83	273.50
Share of OCI of associates and joint ventures			
Balance as per last financial statements		(0.36)	(0.22)
Current year share OCI		(0.15)	(0.14)
Closing balance	B	(0.51)	(0.36)
Total retained earnings	(A+B)	**3.32**	**273.14**
Other items of Comprehensive Income			
Cash flow hedge reserve*			
Opening balance		(72.98)	127.29
Reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement		-	(1.05)
Less:- Deferred tax reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on account of hedge settlement		-	(0.37)
Net movement during the year		(309.91)	(198.85)
Closing Balance	C	(382.89)	(72.98)
Total (A+B+C)		**(379.57)**	**200.16**

^ Retained earnings are profits/ (losses) that the Group has earned/incurred till date less utilzation for dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.

* The Holding Company had entered into "call spread option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) of USD 500 million which are repayable in October 2026 and June 2029 respectively. The Holding Company has adopted Cash flow hedge accounting for Call spread options as per Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the Cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

#During the previous year, the Holding Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options on principal of USD 288.75 million and Call spread Options on interest liability for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

16. Borrowings

	Non - Current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Secured*		
(i) Bonds		
6.125% (2026) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-1)	4,279.69	3,944.39
6.45% (2029) senior secured foreign currency notes (Note-2)	4,135.74	3,819.87
(ii) Debentures		
10.964% (2025) Non Convertible Debentures (NCD)	3,210.83	3,196.50
(2027) Non Convertible Debentures	987.92	-
	12,614.18	**10,960.76**

*Unsecured as per Companies Act, 2013

a. 6.125% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-1) of USD 520.83 million (March 31, 2022 USD 520.42 million), principal outstanding of USD 522.60 million (March 31, 2022: USD 522.60 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.125% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-1 are due for repayment in October 2026. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under

b. 6.45% Senior Secured Foreign Currency Notes (Note-2) of USD 503.39 million (March 31, 2022:USD 503.98 million), principal outstanding of USD 500 million (March 31, 2022: USD 500 million) from International capital market carrying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. plus applicable withholding tax. The Note-2 are due for repayment in June 2029. Proceeds from these notes shall be utilized for financing of Phase3A expansion project. These notes are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA.

c.(i) The Holding Company had issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 3,257.10 crore on March 30, 2021 NCDs were issued on an upfront discount of 1.33% Proceeds from NCDs were utilized to repay the entire 2022 notes and for financing of Phase3A expansion project.

ii) 10.964% Non-Convertible Debentures of Rs. 3,210.83 crore (March 31, 2022: 3,196.50), principal outstanding of Rs. 3,257.10 crore (March 31, 2022: 3,257.10) issued to Cliffton Limited (a Foreign Portfolio Investor registered with SEBI) carrying a fixed interest rate of 10.964% p.a. payable semi-annually (plus applicable withholding tax). The NCD are due for repayment in October 2025. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the

d. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act) of Rs. 1,000 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.52% p.a. payable monthly for first 36 months and 9.98% p.a. payable monthly thereafter till maturity. NCDs were allotted on June 22, 2022 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due in June 22, 2027. Proceeds from NCDs shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project. NCDs are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

e. With respect to Note-1, Note-2 and NCD above, the Holding Company has to follow Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio as provided under the Indenture for any additional indebtedness and other limitations. The Holding Company has complied with the financial covenants prescribed in the financing documents and the Indenture

f. Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has issued Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) of Rs. 1,200 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 9.75% p.a. payable quarterly for first 60 months and coupon reset rate for balance 24 months subject to floor of 1.50% and cap of 5.50% over the Repo rate at the reset date, as per the provisions of Debenture Trust Deed. NCDs were allotted on April 13, 2023 by the Holding Company to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB's) with principal maturity due on April 13, 2030.
Proceeds from both NCDs (listed in BSE) shall be utilized for part financing of Phase3A expansion project NCDs are secured (unsecured as per Companies Act and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015) by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Holding Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lenders agreements, to the extent permissible under Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA).

g During the previous year, in April 2021 and January 2022 the Holding Company had paid USD 105.42 million (Rs. 770.74 crore) as per tender acceptance and USD 183.33 (Rs. 1,369.87 Crore) respectively to existing USD 288.75 million bondholders out of proceeds of NCD.

h The above mentioned borrowings have been utilsed as per the purpose they have been taken.

i. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:-

Particulars	**Liabilities arising from financing activities**			**Assets held to hedge long term borrowings**
	Borrowings	**Interest accrued on borrowings**	**Lease liabilities**	**Derivative instrument- Cash flow hedge**
As at March 31, 2022	**10,982.76**	**337.63**	**14.40**	**723.01**
Cash flows	978.00	(1,009.72)	(6.33)	(260.25)
Non-cash changes				
Finance cost	0.14	1,015.99	1.34	260.67
Foreign exchange fluctuation	653.28	-	-	-
Additions/modification in leases	-	-	3.17	-
Change in Fair values	-	-	-	342.49
As at March 31, 2023	**12,614.18**	**343.90**	**12.58**	**1,065.92**

17. Other Financial Liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires- others	448.50	405.12	256.65	249.14
Security Deposits from commercial property developers	185.87	182.44	-	-
Earnest money deposits	-	-	1.29	1.05
Capital Creditors	-	-	816.28	725.81
Retention money	7.15	4.51	140.38	116.62
Annual fees payable to AAI [refer note 34(b)]	663.57	576.58	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	343.90	337.63
Employee benefit expenses payable	-	-	2.60	4.51
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	**1,305.09**	**1,168.65**	**1,561.10**	**1,434.76**

18. Deferred Revenue

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (refer note a below)	2,126.31	2,206.31	99.74	100.93
Unearned revenue (refer note b below)	4.13	4.10	90.96	91.11
	2,130.44	**2,210.41**	**190.70**	**192.04**

(a)Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Opening	2,307.24	1,841.63
Deferred during the year	32.73	573.42
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(113.92)	(107.81)
Closing	**2,226.05**	**2,307.24**

(b) Unearned revenue

	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Opening	95.21	9.14
Deferred during the year	580.27	909.56
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(580.39)	(823.49)
Closing	**95.09**	**95.21**

Note:
a. Interest free security deposit received from concessionaire and commercial property developers (that are refundable in cash on completion of its term) are carried at amortised cost. Difference between the amortised value and transaction value of the security deposits received has been recognised as deferred revenue

b. Unearned revenue as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

19. Other Liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances from commercial property developers	185.29	177.73	78.76	33.73
Advance from customer	0.16	0.16	49.64	31.99
Marketing fund liability	-	-	45.74	40.63
Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable	-	-	84.26	50.74
Goods and Service tax payable	-	-	1.88	2.18
Other statutory dues	-	-	3.49	2.22
Other liabilities	-	-	32.88	30.79
	185.45	177.89	296.65	192.28

Notes:
1. Advances from commercial property developers and Advances from customers as at March 31, 2023 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of modified retrospective approach of transition in accordance with Ind AS 115.
2. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Holding Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis.
3. Contract liabilities include transaction price, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs 128.40 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 65.72 crores) and after one year for Rs. 185.45 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 177.89 crores).

20. Current Borrowings

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Short Term Loans:		
from banks (secured)*	-	22.00
	-	22.00

* The Holding Company has availed Working capital facility from ICICI bank, which is payable between 120 to 180 days from the date of disbursement, in single installment and carried an interest rate of 7.5% per annum (March 31, 2022: Rs 22 crores). The current working capital facility is valid till May 20, 2023. The working capital facility is secured with:
(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;
(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;
(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

21. Trade payables

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	36.02	37.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- Related parties [refer note 34(b)]	181.28	34.74
-Others*	228.74	234.47
	446.04	306.64

*Includes bills payable of Rs 0.11 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs 8.56 crore) towards goods and services, which are initially paid by banks where there is no recourse on the Company

Disclosure as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006".

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
- Principal amount	36.02	37.43
- Interest thereon	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor	-	-

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.
Related parties payable are payable on demand once they get due.
For explanations on the Holding Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40.

Refer note 32(a)(iii) for ageing of Trade payables

22 Provisions

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for leave benefits [refer note 35(a)]	-	-	32.52	32.92
Provision for gratuity [refer note 35(c)]	3.06	6.59	-	-
Provision for superannuation	-	-	0.33	0.34
Others	-	-	119.73	119.73
	3.06	6.59	152.58	152.99

Break up of financial liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial liability carried at amortised cost				
Borrowings (refer note 16)	12,614.18	10,960.76	-	-
Current borrowings (refer note 20)	-	-	-	22.00
Trade payables (refer note 21)	-	-	446.04	306.64
Lease liabilities [refer note 44(l)]	8.59	10.51	3.99	3.89
Other financial liabilities (refer note 17)	1,305.09	1,168.65	1,561.10	1,434.76
	13,927.86	12,139.92	2,011.13	1,767.29

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

23. Revenue From Operations

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from contract with customers [refer note 44(m)]		
Aeronautical (A)	937.63	627.40
Non - Aeronautical		
Duty free	507.22	211.75
Retail	179.17	92.67
Advertisement	166.53	95.28
Food and Beverages	213.08	110.13
Cargo	336.10	331.43
Ground Handling	161.12	94.62
Parking	73.08	34.77
Land and Space — Rentals	537.20	497.03
Others	303.75	190.30
Total Non -Aeronautical (B)	**2,477.25**	**1,657.98**
Other operating revenue		
Revenue from commercial property development (C)	575.09	628.69
TOTAL (A+B+C)	3,989.97	2,914.07

24. Other income

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost		
Bank deposits and others	39.78	63.58
Security deposits given	0.72	1.01
Other non-operating income		
Gain on sale of financial asset carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Current investments-Mutual fund	19.21	23.03
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss*	1.09	0.98
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost	6.50	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.36	-
Profit on relinqushment of assets rights	59.57	-
Miscellaneous income	2.04	4.67
	129.27	93.27

* Fair value gain on financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss relates to current investment in mutual funds.

25. Employee Benefits Expense

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	222.20	203.43
Contribution to provident and other funds	16.00	13.58
Gratuity expenses [refer note 35(c)]	2.73	2.90
Staff welfare expenses	11.05	8.54
	251.98	228.45

26. Depreciation and amortization expense

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	641.24	573.14
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 5)	9.31	9.37
Depreciation on Right to use the Asset [refer note 44(l)]	5.24	5.78
	655.79	588.29

27. Finance Costs

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	575.17	557.48
Call spread option premium	152.31	181.99
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	75.73	73.35
Other interest	5.06	41.72
Other borrowing costs		
-Bank charges	0.38	1.71
-Other cost	1.67	4.29
Redemption premium on borrowings	-	1.94
	810.32	862.48

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

28. Other expenses

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Utility expenses	76.50	44.42
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	117.61	107.23
Buildings	41.10	30.57
IT Systems	34.26	39.95
Others	22.71	21.02
Manpower hire charges	145.51	139.55
Airport Operator fees	64.67	50.14
Security related expenses	20.88	23.42
Insurance	21.42	19.83
Consumables	24.90	27.99
Professional and consultancy expenses	104.45	67.96
Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest [refer note 36(I)(h) and (i)]	-	43.21
Travelling and conveyance	45.53	35.93
Rates and taxes	19.57	14.41
Rent (including lease rentals)	5.60	2.59
Advertising and sales promotion	15.64	10.80
Communication costs	1.08	3.75
Printing and stationery	1.21	1.60
Directors' sitting fees	0.24	0.20
Payment to auditors	1.08	0.73
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off	0.56	0.29
Non current Investments written off	-	0.10
Exchange difference (net)	0.75	1.85
Corporate cost allocation	68.33	66.32
Collection charges (net)	7.18	5.63
Donations	0.38	0.81
CSR expenditure (refer note A below)	4.42	3.67
Property, plant and equipment written off	12.50	-
Loss on discard of Capital work in progress and Property, plant and equipment	-	1.60
Expenses of commercial property development	32.84	9.11
Miscellaneous expenses	5.61	4.54
	896.53	**779.22**

A. Details of CSR expenditure:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Holding Company during the	-	-

b) Amount spent during the year ended:

	March 31, 2023		
	Yet to be paid in cash	In cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above*	-	4.42	**4.42**

c) Amount spent during the year ended:

	March 31, 2022		
	Yet to be paid in cash	In cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above*	-	3.67	**3.67**

* Includes Rs 3.00 crores (March 31, 2022 : Rs 1.77 crores) contribution to GMR Varalaksmi Foundation for various CSR activities as approved by CSR committee [refer note 34(a) and

29. Exceptional items

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Reversal of lease revenue (net of MAF) (Refer note 44(k) and 44(n))	54.14	325.16
Interest receivable written off (Refer note 44 (b))	-	19.90
Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 36 (III)(B)(viii)]	-	51.60
	54.14	**396.66**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

30. Components of OCI

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (net)	(308.84)	105.99
Less: reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss	(1.07)	(304.84)
	(309.91)	(198.85)

31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders of the Holding Company	(267.85)	156.69
Weighted average number of equity shares used for Computing Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted)	245.00	245.00
Earning per share (Basic) (Rs)	(1.09)	0.64
Earning per share (Diluted) (Rs)	(1.09)	0.64
Face value per share (Rs)	10.00	10.00

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

32. Other disclosures required as per Schedule III

(a) Ageing schedules

(i) Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)#

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
As at March 31, 2023	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in progress	2,541.73	2,542.07	1,479.21	1,519.87	**8,082.88**

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
As at March 31, 2022	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in progress	2,570.12	1,416.95	1,491.19	59.43	**5,537.69**

No project is temporarily suspended.

Details of capital-work-in progress (CWIP), whose completion is overdue

As at March 31, 2023	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Phase-3A Project ^	7,766.09	-	-	-

^ Due to COVID-19 pandemic overall project completion date shifted from June' 2022 to September' 2023 and project cost increased from Rs. 10,550 crores to Rs 11,550 crores on account of additional interest during construction / expenditure during construction [refer note 44(o)].

As at March 31, 2022	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**
NIL	-	-	-	-

(ii) Trade Receivables

As at March 31, 2023

		Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	17.80	29.93	18.74	4.75	5.58	**76.80**
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.51	0.01	-	-	1.99	**2.51**
Disputed Trade Receivable- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Less:- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	(0.51)	(0.01)	-	-	(1.99)	**(2.51)**
Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2023*	-	**17.80**	**29.93**	**18.74**	**4.75**	**5.58**	**76.80**

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

As at March 31, 2022

		Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	124.10	13.29	8.57	8.49	4.53	**158.98**
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.61	-	0.11	1.32	**2.04**
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	(0.61)	-	(0.11)	(1.32)	**(2.04)**
Trade Receivables as at March 31, 2022*	-	**124.10**	**13.29**	**8.57**	**8.49**	**4.53**	**158.98**

*Unbilled receivables are shown as part of other financials assets (refer note 7), not included above.

(iii) Trade Payables

As at March 31, 2023

	Provisions	Not due	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro and small enterprises	27.50	7.58	0.85	0.03	0.06	0.00	**36.02**
Others	200.43	128.93	79.91	0.24	0.44	0.07	**410.02**
Disputed dues — MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues — Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022

	Provisions	Not due	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro and small enterprises	23.76	12.24	1.36	0.05	0.01	0.01	**37.43**
Others	204.64	45.21	17.55	0.48	0.89	0.44	**269.21**
Disputed dues — MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues — Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(b) Promoter Shareholding in Holding Company: -

Name of promoter	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	100	0.00%	Nil	100	0.00%	Nil
GMR Energy Limited	100	0.00%	Nil	100	0.00%	Nil
GMR Airports Limited	1,567,999,798	64%	Nil	1,567,999,798	64%	Nil
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	1	0.00%	Nil	1	0.00%	Nil
GMR Airports Limited along with Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	1	0.00%	Nil	1	0.00%	Nil

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

(d) The Holding Company has no transactions/balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 to the best of the knowledge of Company's management except below:

Name of the Struck off Company	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Relationship with Struck off Company
Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited	Write off of Investment	-	0.10	Subsidiary

(e) The Holding Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency.

(f) The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(g) The Holding Company, its associate companies and joint venture companies have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Holding Company shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(h) The Holding Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

(i) The Holding Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(j) The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

(k) The Holding Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Holding Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

33.1 Judgements

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

Discounting rate

The Holding Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector as at transition date for measuring deposits, being financial assets and financial liabilities, at amortised cost. The incremental borrowing rate have been revised for period starting from April 1, 2022 for all the deposits taken/received post March 31, 2022. The impact has, accordingly, been duly accounted for in these consolidated financial statements.

Consideration of significant financing component in a contract

The Holding Company sells pouring rights at airport for which contract period is for more than one year. The Holding Company concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and rendering services, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Holding Company concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

Non applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)

The Holding Company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') with Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives Holding Company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the Delhi Airport on a revenue sharing model for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of the OMDA. Under the agreement, AAI has granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of the functions of the AAI being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the Airport and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical Services' and 'Non-Aeronautical Services'. For prices, aeronautical services are regulated, while the regulator has no control over determination of prices for non-aeronautical Services. The management of the Holding Company conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 and concluded that the same does not apply to the Holding Company. Holding Company's concession arrangement has significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important from holding Company, AAI and users/passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical Services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical Services). Accordingly, the management of Holding Company has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to the Holding Company.

Applicability of Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)

Management of CELEBI has assessed applicability of Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – "Service concession arrangements" to Concessionaire agreement entered into by the CELEBI which gives it right to operate, maintain, develop modernise and manage the existing Cargo terminal for a period till March 31, 2034 and the new domestic terminal at Delhi for a period till March 31, 2021. In assessing the applicability, management of CELEBI has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of the arrangement entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management of CELEBI has determined that this arrangement meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

Annual Fee to AAI

As per the Concession Agreement (OMDA) entered into with AAI in April 2006, the Holding Company is required to pay to AAI annual fee (AF) each year at 45.99% on its projected revenue and same shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments (MAF), to be paid in each calendar month. As per Article 1.1 of Chapter I of OMDA, "Revenue" is defined to mean all pre-tax gross revenue of Holding Company with certain specified exclusions.

Management of the Holding Company is of the view that the certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS was not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent actual receipts from business operations, from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/ credits should not be treated as "Revenue" for calculation of MAF to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, basis above and legal opinion, has provided the monthly annual fee to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits (refer note 36 (I) (h), (i) and 44 (h)).

33.2 ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Taxes

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

Defined benefit plans

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 35(c).

Provision for periodic maintenance

As part of the CELEBI's contractual obligation to maintain the cargo terminal to a specified level of serviceability, CELEBI has recognised a provision for planned maintenance in their financial statement. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to replace the assets, inflation percentage and the expected timing of those costs. CELEBI has calculated the provision using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method based on the-following assumptions:

- Discount rate: 7.25- 8.44% p.a.

- Inflation percentage: 4 % p.a.

Provision for Leave encashment

The present value of leave encashment is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date.

Contingencies

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 38, 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounting cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Holding Company is not yet committed to or significant

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34. Related Party Transactions

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	**Name of the related parties**
Ultimate Holding Company (Group)	GMR Enterprises Private Limited
Intermediate Holding Company	GMR Infrastructure Limited
Holding Company of DIAL	GMR Airports Limited
Subsidiary company	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[1]
Associates	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited
	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited
	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited
	DIGI Yatra Foundation[2]
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
	GMR Airport Developers Limited
	GMR Consulting services Private Limited
	GMR Aviation Private Limited
	Raxa Security Services Limited
	Kakinada SEZ Limited
	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited
	GMR Highways Limited[6]
	GMR Energy Trading Limited
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)[3]
	GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited
	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited
	GMR Green Energy Limited
Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
Joint ventures	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited[4]
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture	Airports Authority of India
	Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide
Joint Ventures of member of a Group of which DIAL is a member	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited
	GMR Warora Energy Limited
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited
Enterprises where significant influence of Key Management Personnel or their relatives exists	GMR Varalaksmi Foundation
Key Management Personnel	Mr. G.M. Rao – Executive Chairman
	Mr. G.B.S Raju- Managing Director
	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Non Executive Director
	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Non Executive Director
	Mr. K. Narayana Rao - Whole Time Director
	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao- Executive Director
	Mr.Philipee Pascal - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021)
	Mr. Regis Lacote - Non Executive Director (wef. May 24, 2021)
	Ms. Denitza Weismantel- Non Executive Director
	Mr. Gunuputi Subba Rao- Non Executive Director (till May 24, 2021)
	Mr.Matthias Engler - Alternate Director to Ms. Denitza Weismantel
	Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru - Independent Director (wef. September 20, 2021)
	Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao- Independent Director (wef. September 20, 2021)
	Ms.Bijal Tushar Ajinkya - Independent Director (wef. September 06, 2022)
	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa - Independent Director (till September 05, 2022)
	Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director
	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu -Independent Director (till September 20, 2021)
	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran-Independent Director (till September 20, 2021)
	Mr. Anuj Aggarwal-Non Executive Director (AAI nominee) (till April 22, 2021)
	Ms.Vidya Vaidyanathan - Additional Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. November 14, 2022)
	Ms. Rubina Ali - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee)
	Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak - Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee)
	Mr. K. Vinayak Rao- Non Executive Director (AAI Nominee) (wef. June 28,2021 to October 31,2022)
	Mr.Videh Kumar Jaipuriar - Chief Executive Officer
	Mr.Hari Nagrani - Chief Financial Officer
	Mr.Sushil Dudeja - Company Secretary (wef. May 24, 2021 to November 08, 2021)
	Mr.Abhishek Chawla - Company Secretary (wef. November 09, 2021)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

1.The Company had approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 had approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was now struk-off and dissolved.

2.The Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform for identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of Private Airport Operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) as Section 8 Company (Not for Profit Organization) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with the shareholding ratio of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and DIAL has invested Rs. 1,440 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220). Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation will be held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding will be equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

3.GMR Aero Technic Limited has demerged the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) division and merged into GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited. Therefore, the MRO business is now operated under the new name "GMR Air cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited".

4. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had created a provision for impairment in its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. 51.60 crores in previous year.

5. Change in the Name of "GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited" from "GMR Infrastructure Limited" with effect from September 15, 2022.

6. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Tuni-Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL) and GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL) with GMR Highways Limited was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench vide its order dated August 03, 2022 with Appointed date of April 01, 2019. The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GTAEL and GTTEL on August 11, 2022 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments in subsidiary, associates and Joint Ventures		
Investments in Unquoted Equity Share		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**54.69**	76.37
Travel Food services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**10.88**	6.52
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**51.14**	39.86
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**44.63**	32.71
Digi Yatra Foundation	**(0.13)**	(0.17)
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	**14.48**	21.73
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**285.69**	234.58
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	**67.43**	63.24
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (viii)]	**67.13**	109.41
Provision for dimunition in value of Non-Current Investments		
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (viii)]	**51.60**	51.60
Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	**1.20**	0.03
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	**0.10**	1.34
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**0.65**	1.42
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	**0.19**	0.09
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.25
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	**0.14**	0.06
GMR Highways Limited	**1.14**	4.71
GMR Energy Trading Limited	**0.78**	1.87
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	**2.84**	2.96
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**0.02**	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	**0.26**	0.12
GMR Consulting services Private Limited	**0.01**	-
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	**2.77**	2.44
GMR Green Energy Limited	**0.03**	-
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	**0.14**	-
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Warora Energy Limited	**4.38**	4.32
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	**2.83**	2.83
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	**4.14**	1.77
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	**0.07**	0.14
Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited	**0.01**	-
Other Financial Assets - Current		
Unbilled receivables		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	-	0.02
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	-	0.01
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**7.91**	4.68
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**29.53**	18.69
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**17.98**	19.66
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**2.70**	(0.12)
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**12.92**	32.12
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	1.82
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	**0.01**	0.02
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	**0.06**	0.02
GMR Energy Trading Limited	**0.01**	0.01
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	-	0.60
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**1.86**	-
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	**1.01**	0.01

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other recoverable from related parties		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	0.10
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.09	0.08
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.05	0.05
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.11	0.10
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.11	0.59
DIGI Yatra Foundation	-	0.16
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India (including advance to AAI paid under protest)	489.42	489.42
DIGI Yatra Foundation	0.17	-
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.27	0.27
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	-	0.02
Advances recoverable in cash or kind		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	2.22	-
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	62.31	6.82
Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i)]	489.42	489.42
Other Financial Assets - Current		
Non- Trade Receivables (including marketing fund)		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.02	-
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	-	0.05
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	-	7.94
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.08	0.11
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	-	0.02
GMR Airport Developers Limited	84.50	-
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Warora Energy Limited	0.46	0.46
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	0.37	0.10
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	0.57	0.57
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	28.55	3.92
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	-	0.45
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	13.23	7.94
Trade payable (including marketing fund)-Current		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	-	0.70
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	37.80	8.68
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	-	0.25
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.11	0.28
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation fuel facility Private Limited	-	0.03
Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists		
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	-	0.01
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	2.09	7.70
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.10	0.01
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.59	0.04
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.01
GEOKNO India Private Limited	0.01	-
GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited	0.02	0.01
GMR Power and Urban Infra limited	0.02	
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	107.53	17.02
Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	35.35	-

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other Financial Liabilities - Non Current		
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	**663.57**	576.58
Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Current		
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires		
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	**0.01**	0.01
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**0.01**	0.01
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	-	0.01
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**0.87**	0.77
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**0.46**	0.61
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**1.50**	1.19
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	15.04
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	**0.11**	0.11
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	4.13
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	**0.32**	0.22
Other Financial Liabilities at amortised cost- Non Current		
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	**19.28**	43.69
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**204.32**	180.30
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**55.97**	45.05
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**0.73**	0.64
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**14.71**	13.11
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**5.40**	4.83
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**1.08**	-
Unearned Revenue		
Current		
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**0.19**	0.20
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**0.53**	0.22
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**0.31**	0.33
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**0.15**	0.13
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	**0.01**	0.02
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	**0.01**	-
Unearned Revenue		
Non-Current		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**0.17**	0.20
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**0.04**	0.03
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**0.07**	0.04
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**0.01**	0.01
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	**0.01**	-
Deferred Revenue		
Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**0.11**	0.11
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**8.68**	7.59
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**1.56**	1.59
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**0.57**	0.58
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	**0.98**	6.31
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**13.69**	13.48
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	-	0.13

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

K.S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Bengaluru

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (b) Summary of balances with the above related parties are as follows:

Balances as at Date	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	**0.01**	0.02
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**0.24**	0.44
Deferred Revenue		
Deferred Income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost - Non-Current		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**1.29**	1.40
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	**93.97**	89.85
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**10.02**	11.58
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**1.11**	1.67
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	**9.23**	65.72
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**5.16**	18.43
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	**2.92**	-
Other Liabilites- Current		
Advance From Customers- Current		
Joint Venture		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	**0.09**	-
Other Current Liabilities		
Capital creditors		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	**0.06**	-
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	**0.02**	0.21
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	**0.25**	-

Note: Balances below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

K.S. RAO & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

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

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current investments		
Write off of Investment		
Subsidiary		
Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited [refer note 36 (III) (B) (v)]	-	0.10
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires		
Security Deposits Received		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	19.00	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	-	1.55
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.07	-
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.08	-
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	2.79	-
Security Deposits from trade concessionaires		
Security Deposits Refunded		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	87.46	-
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	15.17	-
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.33	4.58
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	-	9.08
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.17	-
Marketing Fund Billed		
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	1.99	0.93
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	15.74	5.97
Marketing Fund Utilised		
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.55	0.70
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	-	0.14
Capital Work in Progress		
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.02	-
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	10.98	8.54
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.74	0.74
Non-aeronautical revenue		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.62	2.20
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	1.54	1.43
Joint Venture		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	38.68	38.61
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.39	7.46
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	496.49	209.15
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	166.40	96.05
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	269.70	270.90
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	48.82	23.69
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	73.13	34.84
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.09	0.08
GMR Energy Trading Limited	2.42	2.26
GMR Green Energy Limited	0.03	-
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	1.22	1.08
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	1.25	1.16
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited	2.35	0.58
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.45	0.28
GMR Airport Developers Limited	8.36	-
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	2.43	2.26
Fellow associates (including associate companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited	0.01	-

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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aeronautical Revenue		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.05	0.03
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.01	0.01
Profit on relinqushment of assets rights		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	59.57	-
Discounting income		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	6.50	-
Non-aeronautical - Income on Security Deposits		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.11	0.11
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	1.65	1.64
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	8.72	7.98
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.63	0.63
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	1.85	6.40
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	13.87	13.73
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.42	1.56
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.03	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.42	-
Interest Income-Others		
Interest Income-Others		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.04	-
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	-	0.06
Key managerial Remuneration paid/payable		
Short-term employee benefits*		
Managerial Remuneration	20.61	20.08
Annual Fee		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i) & 44 (h)]	1,857.67	192.70
Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India [refer note 36 (I) (h) & (i)]	-	43.21
Bad Debts Written Off		
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.04	-
Expenditure write back		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate holding company)		
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited	0.01	-
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.33	-
Consultancy Charges		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	0.04	-
Finance Cost- Interest expense on financial liability carried at amortised cost		
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.08	0.07
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	1.69	1.51
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	5.85	5.20
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.64	0.61
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	3.07	4.79
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	22.36	19.84
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.42	1.58

* Managerial remuneration excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences, since these are provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole.

Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.03	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.41	-
Donations/ CSR Expenditure		
Enterprises where significant influence of key Management personnel or their relative exists		
GMR Varalaksmi Foundation	3.00	1.77
Finance Cost		
Interest on Revenue share		
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	5.13	-
Rent		
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.23	-
Employee benefit expenses		
Training expenses		
Holding company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.28	-
Enterprises in respect of which the company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.01	-
Manpower hire charges		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	63.68	55.58
Raxa Security Services Limited	1.59	-
Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Buildings		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	0.03	-
Operations-Repairs & Maintenance-Landscape		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	7.76	-
Airport Operator fees		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	64.67	50.14

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Corporate Cost Allocation		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	20.65	26.49
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	47.68	39.84
Security related expenses		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	23.80	25.94
Hire Charges-Equipments		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.04
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of Iudia	0.14	-
Utility Expenses		
Electricity charges		
Joint Ventures		
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	118.61	88.65
Electricity charges recovered		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.03	0.05
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	9.56	9.28
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	1.56	12.44
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	3.80	3.05
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	8.45	9.21
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	4.19	3.76
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	12.29	8.96
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	0.01
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.17	0.03
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering (Formerly known as GMR Aero Technic Limited)	0.01	0.02
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.04	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	14.05	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.02	-
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited	0.02	-
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	14.58	14.75
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	0.23	0.12
Water charges recovered		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.02	0.10
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.02	0.01
Associates		
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.95	0.64
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	1.36	0.73
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	3.01	3.80
Fellow Subsidiaries(including subsidiary companies of the ultimate Holding Company)		
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.02	0.01
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.36	-
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	4.96	-
Common Area Maintenance Charges recovered		
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.09	-
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.78	-

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Airport Entry Fees Recovered		
Associates		
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.01	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.05	-
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.03	-
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.02	-
BID Award Cost Recovered		
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.50	-
Directors' sitting fees		
Key Management Personnel		
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	-	0.02
Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa	0.03	0.04
Mr. Anil Kumar Pathak	0.01	0.01
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	-	0.02
Mr. G. Subba Rao	-	0.01
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	0.01	0.01
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	0.01	0.01
Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao	0.06	0.02
Mr. M. Ramachandran	0.05	0.04
Mr. K Vinayaka Rao (AAI)	0.01	-
Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao	0.05	0.02
Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	0.02	-
Ms. Vidya	0.01	-
Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of related parties		
Intermediate Holding Company		
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited	0.01	0.02
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.33	2.21
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	0.53	1.15
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	0.38	0.09
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.64	0.61
Associates		
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.87	0.81
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited	0.82	0.81
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.60	0.63
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.63	0.63
DIGI Yatra Foundation	-	0.01
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Megawide CEBU Airport Corporation	-	0.14
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.34
GMR Energy Trading Limited	-	0.01
GMR Highways Limited	0.04	-
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited	0.08	-
GMR Consulting services Private Limited	0.01	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.09	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.01	-
Joint Venture of Member of a Group of which DIAL is a Member		
GMR Warora Energy Limited	0.05	0.02
GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	-	0.02
Recovery of Collection Charges		
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	5.24	1.40

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

34 (c) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Transactions during the period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company		
Holding Company		
GMR Airports Limited	0.70	0.32
Associates		
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.25	0.34
Joint Ventures		
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	-	0.04
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/ Intermediate Holding Company)		
GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited	0.26	
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.01
GMR Airport Developers Limited		-
Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	0.10
GMR Hospitality & Retail Limited	-	0.06
GMR League Games Private Limited		-
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.01	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited	0.10	-
Exceptional items		
Joint Ventures		
Provision for impairment in value of non-current investment [Refer Note 35 (III)(ii)(h)]	-	51.60
Enterprises in respect of which the Company is a joint venture		
Airports Authority of India	32.37	-

Note: Transactions below Rs. 50,000 have not been reported in the above disclosure due to rounding off procedures.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

35. Retirement and other employee benefit: -

Employee benefit: -

a) Leave Obligation

The leave obligation covers the Holding Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 32.52 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 32.92 crores) is presented as current in financial statements since the Holding Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation.

b) Defined contribution plans

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has recognised Rs. 16.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 13.58 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined contribution plans.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Employer's contribution to		
Provident and other fund#	12.15	9.71
Superannuation fund*	3.85	3.87
Total	**16.00**	**13.58**

Net of amount transferred to Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and adjustment against Advance from Commercial Property Developers CPD Rs. 0.51 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.56 Crore)

*Net of amount transferred to CWIP and adjustment against Advance from CPD Rs. 0.09 Crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.25 Crore).

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 1, 2022. The Holding Company is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 1, 2022.

Till previous year, the Holding Company made contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Holding Company's provident fund administered by a trust, required that if the board of the trustees were unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency should be made good by the Holding Company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Holding Company had settled the trust liability and contributed towards the deficiency.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there was no cumulative shortfall which had been provided in the consolidated financial statements in previous year.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value	-	181.43
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	-	171.63
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	-	-

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the deterministic Approach:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	-	7.10%
Fund rate	-	8.00%
PFO rate	-	8.10%
Withdrawal rate	-	5.00%
Mortality	-	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult *

*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective April 1, 2013.

(c) Gratuity expense

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

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

Net employee benefit expense:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current Service Cost	2.55	2.66
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest Cost	0.18	0.24
Total	**2.73**	**2.90**

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Actuarial loss due to DBO experience	0.70	0.56
Actuarial gain due to DBO financial assumptions changes	(0.42)	(0.61)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) arising during period	0.28	(0.05)
Return on plan assets less than discount rate	1.54	0.17
Actuarial loss recognized in OCI	**1.82**	**0.12**

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	(29.78)	(26.95)
Fair value of plan assets	26.72	20.36
Benefit Liability	**(3.06)**	**(6.59)**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	26.95	24.44
Interest cost	1.85	1.60
Current service cost	2.55	2.66
Acquisition cost	(0.04)	0.17
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(1.80)	(1.88)
Actuarial loss on obligation-experience	0.70	0.57
Actuarial gain on obligation-financial assumption	(0.42)	(0.61)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**29.78**	**26.95**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening fair value of plan assets	20.34	20.91
Acquisition Adjustment	(0.04)	(0.04)
Interest income on plan assets	1.67	1.37
Contributions by employer	8.08	0.15
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(1.80)	(1.88)
Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate	(1.54)	(0.17)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**26.72**	**20.34**

The Holding Company expects to contribute Rs. 8.08 crores to gratuity fund during the year ended on March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.17 crore).

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(%)	(%)
Investments with insurer managed funds	100	100

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	7.30%	7.10%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.00%	7.30%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Assumptions	Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(1.95)	(1.86)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	2.23	2.13

Assumptions	Future Salary Increase	
Sensitivity level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	1.85	1.82
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(1.70)	(1.66)

Assumptions	Attrition rate	
Sensitivity level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.24	0.17
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.27)	(0.20)

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

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2022:10 years).

The following pay-outs are expected in next five years:

Year Ending	**Amount**
March 31, 2024	4.22
March 31, 2025	2.73
March 31, 2026	3.50
March 31, 2027	3.24
March 31, 2028	3.58

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

36. Commitments and Contingencies

I. Contingent Liabilities: claims against the Holding Company not acknowledged as debts

	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i)	In respect of Income tax matters (disallowances/ additions made by income tax department)*	64.29	64.29
(ii)	In respect of Indirect tax matters [also refer note (e), (f) and (g) below]	58.53	190.42
(iii)	In respect of property tax matter [refer note (a) below]	38.41	38.41
(iv)	In respect of Annual fee payable to AAI [refer note (h) & (i) below]		

*Matters disputed under Income Tax Act 1961, wherein disallowances result in reduction in 'returned loss' as per the return of income have not been considered for above disclosure. Tax impact of reduction in loss amounts to Rs. 54.02 crores.

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs.9.01 crores in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), the Holding Company has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 1, 2019 demanding property tax of Rs. 10.73 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crores. Accordingly, the Holding Company has disclosed remaining amount of Rs. 38.41 crores in respect of financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2020 as contingent liability.

The Holding Company has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and the Holding Company has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 2, 2019 and directed to be keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to the Holding Company, upon the Holding Company's filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores. In compliance of High Court order, the Holding Company had deposited a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by the Holding Company and ignoring all contentions of the Holding Company, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of Rs. 867.21 crores per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crores per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crores for three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the Holding Company has been directed to pay Rs. 2,589.11 crores after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 2, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, the Holding Company filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against the Holding Company till next hearing. Pending writ petition, DCB had assessed

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

additional demand of property tax for Rs. 1733.32 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 after considering amount paid by the Holding Company , the Holding Company had filed its additional affidavit for consideration for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 in present writ petition. The matter was heard on February 27, 2023 and Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Civil Aviation along with AAI sought 4 weeks time for filing affidavits and the court approved the request for it. The matter was heard was on May 25, 2023 and Hon'ble Court has directed both party tp come with amicable solution. The hearing is adjourned to next date of July 27, 2023.

Basis internal assessment done by the management of holding company and legal advice obtained from external legal experts, the management believes that the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 8, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, the Holding Company is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to Rs. 24.48 crores was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

The Holding Company had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against the Holding Company and the matter is now listed on September 19, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

c) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring the Holding Company to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Holding Company in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management of the Holding Company, the Holding Company had incurred Rs. 297.25 crores towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by the Holding Company towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to Rs. 295.58 crores and Rs. 368.19 crores respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by the Holding Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on August 8, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in these consolidated financial statements.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to Holding Company's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, the Holding Company has remitted Rs. 119.66 crores to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to the Holding Company with an undertaking to MoCA by the Holding Company that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in it's the Holding Company's favour, the Holding Company will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

d) The Holding Company was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by the Holding Company that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, the Holding Company had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 89.60 crores, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of Rs 89.60 crores is payable to AAI.

The Holding Company had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to Holding Company to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of the Holding Company on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by the Holding Company on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI has filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 3, 2023 for arguments.

e) The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence, New Delhi had issued a Show Cause Notice F. NO. 574/CE/41/2014/Inv./PT.II/11327 dated October 10, 2014 on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax of Rs. 59.91 crores (excluding interest and penalty) considering Advance Development Costs ('ADC') collected by Company from the Commercial Property Developers under the service tax category 'Renting of Immovable Property'.

The Holding Company has replied to the show cause notice as referred to above with appropriate authority on April 17, 2015. Subsequently, Additional Director General (DG) (Adj.), Directorate General Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has passed Order No. 10/2016-ST dated May 02, 2016 confirming demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores and imposed equivalent penalty. However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the Management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on ADC, as these are collected for development of certain infrastructure facilities for the common use and not for the exclusive use of any developer. Service tax liability on ADC, if any arises, shall be adjusted from ADC amount collected by Holding Company from the Commercial Property Developers.

The Holding Company has filed appeal before CESTAT, New Delhi on August 02, 2016 against the order dated May 02, 2016. The matter was concluded and decided vide order dated February 8, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the DG (Adj.) raising a demand of service tax of Rs. 54.31 crores.

The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated February 8, 2019 passed in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has filed counter affidavit on September 9, 2020 and the matter is yet to heard.

Accordingly, the amount of Rs.54.31 crores disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2023. Further, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these consolidated financial statements.

f) The Commissioner of Service Tax, New Delhi had issued Six Show Cause Notices (SCN) and one addendum to SCN on the Holding Company, proposing a demand of service tax aggregating to Rs. 275.53 crores (excluding interest and penalty) on the collection of Development Fee ("DF") from passengers in airport for the period from March, 2009 to September, 2013. Out of total demand of service tax of Rs 275.53 crores, service tax amounting to Rs 130.17 crores has already been paid by the Holding Company under protest. The Holding Company replied to the show cause notice referred to above with appropriate authority and the issue was heard on merits on February 17, 2016. Subsequently, the Commissioner of Service Tax, has passed Order No. C.No.D III/ST/IV/16/Hqrs/Adjn/DIAL/153/2015/1862-ST dated July 12, 2016 confirming the demand of service tax of Rs. 262.06 crores (after giving cum duty effect) and out of the said demand has appropriated amount of Rs 130.17 crores already deposited by Company under protest towards service tax, and further imposed a penalty of Rs 131.89 crores in respect of this matter.

However, based on an internal assessment by the Holding Company in this regard, the management is of the view that service tax is not leviable on DF, as the DF is a statutory levy and is meant to bridge financing gap funding for the airport project. The collection of DF from passengers is not in lieu of provision of any service to them. Further, there is no service provider and service recipient relationship between the Holding Company and the passengers paying DF. Service tax liability, if any arises on DF, shall be decided by AERA, keeping in view the final pronouncement of the matter.

The Holding Company had filed an appeal against the order before CESTAT, New Delhi on October 10, 2016. The matter was concluded in final hearing held on December 04, 2018 and the decision is pronounced on January 18, 2019 in favour of the Holding Company setting aside the order of the Commissioner levying service tax on ADF and penalty amounting to Rs. 262.06 crores. The department has filed SLP before Supreme Court, against the Order dated January 18, 2019 passed by CESTAT in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has filed counter affidavit on August 14, 2020. The matter was heard on various dates and final order was pronounced on May 19, 2023 in favour of the Holding Company.

Accordingly, the amount of Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 131.89 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

g) In certain matters before Hon'ble Delhi High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court yet to be decided, wherein Holding Company has been made respondent and the petitions filed by the UOI, others/concessionaires which are relating to the applicability of service tax (under pre-GST regime) on services provided by the Holding Company and the issues under consideration are related to licensing of space in Airport, Service tax on supply of electricity, running of duty free shops to be regarded as Airport Services. The Holding Company initially charged service tax against the services provided, however levy and the applicability was contested by the such parties and accordingly they filed petitions before judicial authorities making the Holding Company as a party/respondent in the matters. The management is of the view that these matters will not result in any additional obligation on the Holding Company in case of adverse decisions and in case of any demand or liability arising on account of adjudication of the issues, the same are recoverable from the service recipients.

h) The Holding Company issued various communications to Airports Authority of India ("AAI") from month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI that consequent to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, the entire aviation industry, particularly the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport has been adversely affected. It was specifically communicated that the said crisis has materially and adversely affected the business of the Holding company which in turn has directly impacted the performance of the Holding company's obligations under the Operations Management and Development Agreement ("OMDA") (including obligation to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee) while the Holding company is continuing to perform its obligation to operate, maintain and manage the IGI Airport. The Holding company thereby invoked Force Majeure post outbreak of COVID-19 "A Pandemic" as provided under Article 16 of OMDA and claimed that it would not be in a position to perform its obligation to prepare Business Plan and pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual fee to AAI. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to the Holding company. Consequently, the Holding company is entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligations to pay Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee to as notified to AAI. However, AAI has not agreed to such entitlement of the Holding company under OMDA. This has resulted in dispute between the Holding company and AAI and for the settlement of which, the Holding company has invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, the Holding company again requested AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not to transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Ltd.

In the absence of response from AAI, the Holding company approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act on December 5, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event post outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of the Holding company, against AAI and ICICI Bank. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 5, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 9, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and the Holding company can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by the Holding company and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal had commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were closed in February and March 2023 and final order of Arbitration Tribunal is awaited.

Before the Holding company's above referred Section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI has preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 5, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which is listed for consideration and arguments.

In compliance with the ad-interim order dated January 5 2021, AAI had not issued any certificate or instructions to the Escrow Bank from December 09, 2020 onwards regarding the amount of AAI Fee payable by the Holding company to AAI, as contemplated under the Escrow Agreement and the OMDA. Resultantly both pursuant to the ad-interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and in the absence of any certificate or instruction from AAI, the Escrow Bank has not transferred any amount pertaining to AAI Fee from Proceeds Account to AAI Fee Account of the Escrow Account from December 09, 2020 onwards.

Basis the legal opinion obtained, the Holding company is entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it is not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time the Holding company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, the Holding company had also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of Rs. 465.77 crores appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

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

K.S. RAO & CO
Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

In view of the above, the management of the Holding company had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,758.28 crores.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crores from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which the Holding company had already protested. Accordingly, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, the Holding company had created a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during financial year 2020-21.

As an interim arrangement the Parties (the Holding company and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, have entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, the Holding company is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f. April 1, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both the Holding company and AAI had filed copy of the agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement is entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

i) The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

The Holding Company is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these consolidated financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked the holding company to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of Rs. 43.21 crores from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

The Holding Company had shown the aforementioned amount of Rs. 43.21 crores as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though the Holding Company had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in the Holding Company's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, the Holding Company had provided for the entire amount of Rs. 43.21 crores in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during the financial year-ended March 31, 2022.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

II. Financial guarantees- The Holding Company has not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

Performance guarantees given by the Holding Company on its own behalf are not considered as contingent liability.

III. Capital and Other Commitments:

A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:

The Holding Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. 1,575.75 crores (excluding GST) [Net of advances of Rs. 475.49 crores (excluding GST)] March 31, 2023 and Rs. 3,183.21 crores (excluding GST) [net of advances of Rs. 519.10 crores (excluding GST)] at March 31, 2022.

B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:

i. As per the terms of OMDA, the Holding Company is required to pay annual fees to AAI at 45.99% of the revenue (as defined in OMDA) of the Holding Company for an initial term of 30 years starting from May 2006 and which can be extended by another 30 years on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions pursuant to the provisions of OMDA. [Refer note 36(I)(h) & (i)].

ii. In In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Limited, the Holding Company along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and equity shareholding of DIAL & SELCO shall not be less than 26% for 10 years thereafter. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 28, 2017.

iii. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, the Holding Company is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

iv. During previous years, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% Senior secured notes (2022) of USD 288.75 million, 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million and 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million which have repayment due in February 2022, October 2026 and June 2029 respectively.

Option Value (in USD Mn)	Period		Call spread range (INR/USD)	Total Premium Payable	Premium paid/adjusted till	Premium outstanding as at	
	From	To			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
522.60	December 6, 2016	October 22, 2026	66.85 - 101.86	1,241.30	769.92	471.38	596.80
80.00*	February 8, 2017	January 25, 2022	68.00 - 85.00	94.33	94.33	-	-
208.75*	January 25, 2018	January 25, 2022	63.80 - 85.00	192.28	192.28	-	-
350.00	June 24, 2019	May 30, 2029	69.25-102.25	742.79	273.17	469.62	544.74
150.00	February 27, 2020	May 30, 2029	71.75-102.25	307.17	99.51	207.66	240.89

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Call spread Option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

During the previous year, the Holding Company had entered into "Coupon only hedge" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.

*During the previous year, the Holding Company had cancelled/matured Call spread Options of USD 288.75 million for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

With respect to Subsidiary, Joint ventures and associates:

v. The Holding Company has committed to provide financial support to Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (100% Subsidiary Company) to meet the liabilities of Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (Subsidiary Company), as and when required.

The Holding Company has approved to strike off its investment in the Subsidiary Company in its board meeting dated February 11, 2020. Pursuant to this, the Board of Directors of DAPL, in its meeting held on June 05, 2020 have approved the filing of application with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) for strike off. The application had been filed with the ROC on August 11, 2020 and the approval for striking off and dissolution was received on December 09, 2021. DAPL was struck-off and dissolved. Accordingly, the Holding Company had written off the investments made in DAPL amounting to Rs 0.10 crore in its books of accounts on March 31, 2022.

vi. The following investments have been pledged by the Holding Company towards borrowings by these companies:

Company Name	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs.)
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	36,648,000	366,480,000	18,853,703	188,537,030
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	1,680,000	16,800,000	1,680,000	16,800,000

vii. In respect of the Holding Company's investment in Joint Venture ('JV') entities and Associate Companies, other JV/ associate partners have the first right of refusal in case, any of the JV/ associate partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective JV/ associate agreements.

viii. In respect of its equity investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('Bajoli Holi'), the Holding Company has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between the Holding Company and the Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Holding Company had invested Rs. 108.33 crores as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has created a provision for impairment on its investment in GMR Bajoli Holi Private Limited for Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022- Rs. 51.60 crores.)

ix. The Holding Company had invested in DIGI Yatra foundation (DYF), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as central platform to identity management of passengers, as Joint Venture (JV) of private airport operators and Airports Authority of India (AAI) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Not for Profit Organization). Further, it had been decided by AAI that initially for incorporation AAI, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) will form this company with shareholding of 26:37:37 respectively. Currently, DIGI Yatra foundation is having paid up share capital of Rs. 10,000 and the Holding Company has invested Rs. 1,480 only (March 31, 2022: Rs. 2,220).

Currently, 26% shareholding of Digi Yatra Foundation is held by AAI and remaining 74% shareholding is equally divided amongst the Private Airport Operators viz. BIAL, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL), DIAL, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) i.e. 14.8% each.

37. Segment Information

The Holding Company has only one reportable business segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services and operates in a single business segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Holding Company's single business segment. For Revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets refer note 44 (m).

Major customers: Revenue from one customer of the Company exceeding 10% of the total revenue in current year is Rs. 469.39 crores (March 31, 2022: Nil).

38. Fair Values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for certain other financial assets and liabilities, i.e. "Instruments carried at fair value") appearing in these consolidated financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are disclosed below:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial Assets				
Other non-current investment	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Current investment	914.25	775.65	914.25	775.65
Trade receivables	76.80	158.98	76.80	158.98
Cash and cash equivalents	279.09	1,282.93	279.09	1,282.93
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	47.27	216.63	47.27	216.63
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	1,847.57	1,372.85	1,847.57	1,372.85
Total	**3,164.99**	**3,807.05**	**3,164.99**	**3,807.05**
Financial Liabilities (carried at amortised cost)				
Trade payables	446.04	306.64	446.04	306.64
Borrowings (current and non-current)	12,614.18	10,982.76	12,614.18	10,982.76
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	12.58	14.40	12.58	14.40
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	2,866.19	2,603.41	2,889.31	2,628.46
Total	**15,938.99**	**13,907.22**	**15,962.11**	**13,932.27**

The management of the Holding company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Assumption used in estimating the fair values:

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

The Holding Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. As at March 31, 2023, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk.

39. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Holding Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

	Fair value measurement using				
	Date of valuation	**Total**	**Market prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment in mutual fund	March 31, 2023	408.39	408.39	-	-
Cash flow hedges- Call spread option	March 31, 2023	1,065.92	-	1,065.92	-
Total		**1,474.31**	**408.39**	**1,065.92**	**-**

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

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

	Fair value measurement using				
	Date of valuation	**Total**	**Market prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment in mutual fund	March 31, 2022	357.90	357.90	-	-
Cash flow hedges- Call spread option	March 31, 2022	723.01	-	723.01	-
Total		**1,080.91**	**357.90**	**723.01**	**-**

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

40. Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Holding Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, security deposits and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Holding Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Holding Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Holding Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Holding Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Holding Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Holding Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Holding Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by senior management team that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Holding Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2023.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions, and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 36 (I).

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Holding Company is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the borrowings of the Holding Company are at fixed rate of interest.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Holding Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency borrowings taken from banks. However, the Holding Company has hedged its borrowing through call spread option.

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange call spread options measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges to hedge the USD INR conversion rate volatility with reference to the cash outflows on settlement of its borrowings designated in USD.

The fair value of foreign exchange call spread option varies with the changes in foreign exchange rates and repayment of future premium.

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cash flow hedges-Call spread option	1,065.92	-	723.01	-

As at March 31, 2023 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 652.16 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

As at March 31, 2022 the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1,022.26 million. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 304.84 crores of foreign exchange loss has been transferred to Cash flow hedge reserve from statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss included in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Further, net loss of Rs 1.05 crores has been reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on settlement of USD 288.75 million call spread option.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Holding Company's profit/ (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The impact on the Holding Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and Interest rate swap. The Holding Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

नई दिल्ली * Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Impact on profit/ (loss) before tax	
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD- Increase by 5%	(2.25)	(2.90)
INR/USD- decrease by 5%	2.25	2.90
EURO Sensitivity		
INR/EURO- Increase by 5%	(0.23)	(0.15)
INR/EURO- decrease by 5%	0.23	0.15
GBP Sensitivity		
INR/GBP Increase by 5%	(0.01)	(0.02)
INR/GBP- decrease by 5%	0.01	0.02
AED Sensitivity		
INR/AED Increase by 5%	(0.04)	-
INR/AED- decrease by 5%	0.04	-
AUD Sensitivity		
INR/CHF Increase by 5%	(0.00)	-
INR/ CHF - decrease by 5%	0.00	-
CAD Sensitivity		
INR/CAD Increase by 5%	(0.01)	-
INR/ CAD - decrease by 5%	0.01	-

Liquidity risk

The Holding Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Holding Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. There is no debt which will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 22.00 crores) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Holding Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023						
Borrowings* (including current maturities)	-	-	-	8,551.30	4,108.50	**12,659.80**
Trade payables	-	446.04	-	-	-	**446.04**
Lease liability	-	1.31	3.74	9.76	-	**14.81**
Other financial liabilities	20.44	1,201.89	334.20	350.42	3,028.67	**4,935.62**
Total	**20.44**	**1,649.24**	**337.94**	**8,911.48**	**7,137.17**	**18,056.27**
As at March 31, 2022						
Borrowings* (including current maturities)	-	-	-	7,218.02	3,789.62	**11,007.64**
Current borrowings	-	22.00	-	-	-	**22.00**
Trade payables	-	306.64	-	-	-	**306.64**
Lease liability	-	1.34	3.83	11.67	-	**16.84**
Other financial liabilities	31.15	1,164.74	250.66	328.12	3028.24	**4,802.91**
Total	**31.15**	**1,494.72**	**254.49**	**7,557.81**	**6,817.86**	**16,156.03**

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 16.

Credit Risk

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

Trade receivables- Customer credit risk is managed by the Holding Company subject to the Holding Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any services to major customers are generally covered by bank guarantee or other forms of credit assurance.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Holding Company's treasury department in accordance with the Holding Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counter party. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Holding Company's senior management on regular basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Holding Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is the carrying amounts of Trade Receivables.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Collateral

As at March 31, 2023 the security provided to NCD's, bond holders, hedge providers and working capital facilities is as below;

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge/ assignment of all insurance policies, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages to the maximum extent permissible under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;
(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge/assignment of all the rights; titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Borrower in, to and in respect of the Project Documents, in accordance with and to the maximum extent permitted under the OMDA and the Escrow Account Agreement;
(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the revenues / receivables of the Borrower (excluding dues to the Authority) subject to the provisions of the Escrow Account Agreement and the OMDA.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

41. Capital management

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

The Holding Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Holding Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Holding Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity plus total net debt. The Holding Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 90%, which is reviewed at end of each financial year.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	12,614.18	10,960.76
Current borrowings	-	22.00
Total borrowings (I)	**12,614.18**	**10,982.76**
Less:		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	279.09	1,282.93
(ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	47.27	216.63
(iii) Current investments	914.25	775.65
Total cash & investments (II)	**1,240.61**	**2,275.21**
Net debt (A)= I-II	**11,373.57**	**8,707.55**
Share Capital	2,450.00	2,450.00
Other Equity	(674.48)	(77.89)
Total equity (B)	**1,775.52**	**2,372.11**
Total equity and total net debts (C=A+B)	**13,149.08**	**11,079.66**
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**86.50%**	**78.59%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Holding Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

42. Investments in associates

The Holding Company has investment in TIMDAA, CELEBI, TFS, DAPSPL and Digi Yatra Foundation as associates.

1) Carrying Value of Investments in associates

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Carrying value of investment in associates	161.21	155.29
Share of profit for the year in associates	53.74	23.72
Share of OCI for the year in associates	0.01	(0.15)

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TIMDAA**:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 7.22 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1.48 crores)	119.11	79.73
Non-current assets	54.78	59.98
Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.06 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.72 crores)	(69.69)	(58.12)
Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.22 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil)	(1.72)	(1.70)
Equity	**102.48**	**79.89**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	49.90%	49.90%
Carrying amount of the investment	**51.14**	**39.86**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 1.96 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.96 crores)	303.42	179.56
Depreciation & amortization expense	(6.26)	(7.64)
Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.58 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.52 crore)	(0.60)	(0.52)
Employee benefits expense	(17.19)	(17.41)
Other expenses	(249.31)	(150.76)
Profit before tax	**30.07**	**3.23**
Current tax	(7.94)	(1.60)
Earlier year tax adjustments (net)	(0.01)	-
Deferred tax credit	0.38	0.64
Profit for the year	22.50	2.27
Profit for the year for consolidation	**22.50**	**2.27**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**0.11**	**(0.41)**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	49.90%	49.90%
Holding Company's share of profit for the year	**11.23**	**1.13**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**0.05**	**(0.20)**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **CELEBI**:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 152.82 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 60.47 crores)	319.90	234.00
Non-current assets*	307.60	314.89
Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 13.17 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 12.02 crores)	(271.58)	(129.88)
Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 30.31 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 38.97 crores)	(145.58)	(125.28)
Equity	**210.33**	**293.73**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	26.00%	26.00%
Carrying amount of the investment	**54.69**	**76.37**

* include adjustment of Rs 1.25 crores due to Holding Company accounting policy alignment

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 21.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 16.59 crores)	597.39	593.33
Operations and maintenance expenses	(67.92)	(63.77)
Amortisation expense	(19.26)	(17.96)
Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 3.49 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4.41 crore)	(9.09)	(9.08)
Employee benefits expense	(59.09)	(53.89)
Other expenses	(328.14)	(320.22)
Profit before tax	**113.89**	**128.41**
Current tax	(33.11)	(35.80)
Deferred Tax credit	3.94	3.05
Profit for the year for consolidation	**84.72**	**95.66**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**(0.11)**	**0.17**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	26.00%	26.00%
Holding Company's share of profit for the year	**22.03**	**24.87**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**(0.03)**	**0.04**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **TFS**:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 3.89 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.12 crores)	21.99	9.39
Non-current assets	30.80	31.79
Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 3.46 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.86 crores)	(21.67)	(17.67)
Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.46 crores)	(3.91)	(7.22)
Equity	**27.21**	**16.29**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	40.00%	40.00%
Carrying amount of the investment	**10.88**	**6.52**

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 0.61 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.55 crore)	173.02	82.23
Cost of material consumed	(33.31)	(14.71)
Purchase of stock-in-trade	(1.30)	(1.73)
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	(0.01)	(0.00)
Depreciation & amortization expense	(4.31)	(3.20)
Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.65 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.91 crore)	(0.80)	(1.07)
Employee benefits expense	(26.75)	(18.09)
Other expenses	(77.96)	(42.78)
Profit before tax	**28.57**	**0.65**
Current tax	(6.29)	0.00
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	(0.04)	0.00
Deferred tax expense	(0.79)	(0.16)
Profit for the year	21.44	0.49
Profit for the year for consolidation	**21.44**	**0.49**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**(0.03)**	**(0.01)**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	40.00%	40.00%
Holding Company's share of profit for the year	**8.58**	**0.20**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**(0.01)**	**(0.01)**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DAPSPL**:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 1.44 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1.64 crores)	89.77	17.01
Non-current assets	246.23	146.05
Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 13.00 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 15.92 crores)	(55.50)	(46.65)
Non-current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 180.24 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 44.45 crores)	(191.06)	(50.86)
Equity	**89.44**	**65.55**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	49.90%	49.90%
Carrying amount of the investment	**44.63**	**32.71**

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 9.14 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.08 crores)	192.46	86.53
Depreciation & amortization expense	(15.29)	(15.44)
Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 13.15 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 5.15 crore)	(14.02)	(5.30)
Employee benefits expense	(13.54)	(9.30)
Other expenses	(115.75)	(61.67)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**33.86**	**(5.19)**
Current tax	(5.57)	-
Deferred tax (expense)/ credit	(4.97)	0.39
MAT credit entitlement	0.56	-
Tax for previous year	-	(0.10)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	23.88	(4.91)
Profit/ (loss) for the year for consolidation	**23.88**	**(4.91)**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**0.01**	**0.06**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	49.90%	49.90%
Holding Company's share of profit/ (loss) for the year	**11.92**	**(2.45)**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**0.00**	**0.03**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **Digi Yatra Foundation**:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets	0.00	0.00
Current liabilities	(0.88)	(0.77)
Equity	**(0.87)**	**(0.77)**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	14.80%	22.20%
Carrying amount of the investment	**(0.13)**	**(0.17)**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue	0.00	0.00
Other expenses	(0.10)	(0.12)
Loss before tax	**(0.10)**	**(0.12)**
Current tax	-	-
Loss for the year	(0.10)	(0.12)
Loss for the year for consolidation	**(0.10)**	**(0.12)**
Other comprehensive income of the year	-	-
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	14.80%	22.20%
Holding Company's share of loss for the year	**(0.02)**	**(0.03)**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	-	-

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

2) Commitments and Contingencies of Associates

I. Contingent Liabilities

TIMDAA:-

a) **Claims made against the TIMDAA not acknowledged as debts**
TIMDAA had received demand notice dated February 5, 2021 from South Delhi Municipal Corporation ('SDMC') in relation to property tax for the period 2010-11 onwards in respect of hoardings erected on different locations in the SDMC Area, on the basis of the order passed by Delhi High Court in its judgement dated October 22, 2020 in WP(c) 8118 of 2012 titled Delhi International Airport Limited vs SDMC. TIMDAA had sought legal opinion on certainty of the claims with SDMC. Based on the legal opinion and internal assessment, TIMDAA considers that the claim is untenable and that the likelihood of any liability devolving on TIMDAA in the said matter is not probable. TIMDAA has also responded to the said notice of SDMC on February 16, 2021 and further, on October 18, 2021, which is currently pending disposal.

b) Claims against TIMDAA not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.35 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil)

c) Claims by customers (alongwith interest) in the normal course of business may be payable as and when the outcome of the related matters are finally determined. Management of TIMDAA based on the legal inputs and historic trends, believes that no material liability will devolve on TIMDAA, in respect of such matters.

d) Guarantees: - TIMDAA provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 0.61 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.61 crore) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 0.03 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.03 crore) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

CELEBI: -

e) **Claims made against the CELEBI not acknowledged as debts**
CELEBI has Rs 0.67 crore (as on March 31, 2022: Rs 0.87 crore) of claims not acknowledged as debts against penalty levied by tribunal and from third parties excluding certain claims from the employees of CELEBI where the amount is not ascertained.

f) **Income Tax cases**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
AY 2011-12	13.65	13.65
AY 2012-13	2.12	2.12

Note: CELEBI received favorable judgement from ITAT relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, however Income tax department has challenged ITAT judgement and moved to Hon'ble High court for both the above cases. The uncertainties related to amount and timing of outflow is depended upon the judgement of Hon'ble High Court. Management of CELEBI believes that CELEBI has strong chances of success in the above-mentioned cases and hence no provision is considered necessary at this point in time with respect to above matters as the likelihood of liability devolving on CELEBI is less than probable. Further, in view of the matters relating to admissibility of deductions under section 80-IA, etc. under litigation, on prudence pending final outcome of the litigation, CELEBI has been accounting refund of Income Tax including interest received

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

pertaining to AY 2017-18, AY 2019-20 and AY 2021-22 (As at March 31, 2022: AY 2017-18 and AY 2019-20) as a liability and includes the same as current tax liabilities (net) in the balance sheet. Current tax liabilities (net) as at March 31, 2023 includes Rs. 49.90 crores (including interest of Rs. 4.62 crores) [as at March 31, 2022: Rs. 15.97 crores (including interest of Rs. 2.09 crores)].

g) **PF matter**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated February 28, 2019 and subsequent review petition has ruled in respect of compensation for the purpose of Provident Fund contribution under the Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952.

There is significant uncertainty as to how the liability, if any, should be calculated for the period up to February 28, 2019 as it is impacted by multiple variables, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether the interest and penalties may be assessed. The Management of CELEBI have determined that on account of the practicality of application of the judgement, CELEBI would not be in a position to determine the liability as of now, CELEBI is of the opinion that the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

CELEBI has started complying with the above judgement with effect from March 2019.

TFS:-

h) The claims of Rs 0.79 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.79 crore) have been made by a few capital vendors in relation to work carried out by them during the earlier years for construction of food outlets. TFS disputed these claims. TFS is either in legal proceedings or in arbitration proceedings with the vendors in respect of these claims. However, based on management of TFS assessment, TFS assessed the amount payable to these vendors and recorded liability Rs. 0.92 crore (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.92 crore) which is included under the head "Other current financial liabilities". For the balance amount of claims, TFS is confident that the extent of claims made by the vendor is not sustainable and therefore untenable.

i) TFS received a Sales tax/ VAT demand including interest thereon on account of disallowance of input tax credit of Rs 0.04 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.04 crore) from sales tax/VAT authorities.

j) TFS received an income tax notice for assessment year 2017-18 mainly on account of disallowances of royalty expenses by the Income Tax department of Rs 0.06 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.06 crore). The matter is pending in appeal with Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals).

k) TFS has provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 9.99 crores (March 31, 2022- Rs. 10.05 crores) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 1.42 crores (March 31, 2022- Rs. 1.44 crores) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

DAPSPL:-

l) In respect of DAPSPL, Penalty for compounding under section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been levied on DAPSPL amounting to Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.10 crore) by MCA.

m) In respect of DAPSPL, during the previous year's appeal is filed against order under section 143(1) of Income tax Act 1961, the amount involved in Rs. 0.49 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.49 crore).

n) In respect of DAPSPL, during the year appeal is filed against order under section 143(3) of Income tax Act 1961, the amount involved in Rs. 0.08 crore.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

o) In respect of DAPSPL, Central Excise and CGST- a matter of recovery of Service Tax against non payment of Service tax for recovery of notice period from employee, the amount involved is Rs. NIL. (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.01 crore).

II. Capital and Other Commitments of Associates:

A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:

The capital commitments of associates are as below:

Particulars	TFS		DAPSPL		TIMDAA	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital Commitments	1.59	1.47	4.13	1.52	1.54	0.29

B) OTHER COMMITMENTS:

i. DAPSPL has entered into a Concessionaire Agreement with the Holding Company which gives DAPSPL an exclusive right to develop, operate, maintain, modernize and manage the vehicle parking and existing cargo terminal on revenue share model for a period of 25 years from the date of its operation. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the concessionaire agreement for the respective years.

ii. TIMDAA has entered into memorandum of understanding with South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) on February 23, 2018, wherein TIMDAA has agreed to pay charges equivalent to 25% of revenue to SDMC for each of the outdoor advertisement sites as approved by SDMC. Revenue for current year includes Rs. 70.94 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 69.37 crores) [March 31, 2022 - Rs. 44.67 crores (Net Revenue Rs. 43.56 crores)] from outdoor advertisement sites permitted by SDMC.

iii. TIMDAA has entered into tri-partite memorandum of settlement dated March 30, 2023, TIMDAA is under obligation to purchase certain plant and machinery/equipments for total amount of Rs. 0.73 crore.

3) Dividend received from Associates

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

Name of the entity	During the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
TFS	4.20	-
CELEBI	43.68	23.30

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. Rao & Co. Chartered Accountants Bengaluru

4) Leases

(I) In case of DAPSPL:

On April 1, 2019, DAPSPL has adopted IND AS-116, Leases, using modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of Ind AS 116, did not have any material impact for the year ended March 31, 2023. Hence no adjustment has been done in the Financials related to the standard. However, the DAPSPL has taken some operating lease as a lessee for which disclosures are made below:

On September 1, 2019, the DAPSPL has taken guest house on monthly rental of Rs 0.05 crore for first 11 months with 7% escalation after every 11 months for recurring two lease renewals on non- cancellable period of 33 months which is further renewable for the same period at the option of lessor, to be exercised prior to three months before the expiry of the agreement. Below are the minimum lease payment as per agreement:

Period	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Not later than one year	0.78	0.11
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-

(II) In case of TFS

TFS has entered into cancellable operating lease arrangement for a warehouse. Lease payments recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2023 is Rs. 0.10 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.10 crore) being short term lease. Under the terms of the agreement, TFS has provided interest free security deposit.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

43. Investments in Joint Ventures

The Holding Company's investments in DAFFPL, DASPL, GBHHPL and DDFSPL are classified as joint ventures.

1) Carrying Value of Investments of joint ventures:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Carrying Value of Investment in joint ventures	383.13	377.36
Share of profit for the year in joint ventures	93.15	92.76
Share of OCI for the year in joint ventures	(0.16)	-

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of **DAFFPL**:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 19.40 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.04 crore)	38.77	8.86
Non-current assets	603.09	661.37
Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 31.23 crores)	(13.86)	(43.26)
Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 40.87 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 53.18 crores)	(368.63)	(383.73)
Equity	**259.36**	**243.24**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	26.00%	26.00%
Carrying amount of the investment	**67.43**	**63.24**

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Revenue, including interest income of Rs. 2.70 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4.22 crores)	106.01	76.80
Depreciation & amortization expense	(41.62)	(41.19)
Finance cost	(26.24)	(28.10)
Employee benefits expense	(1.82)	(1.74)
Other expenses	(5.18)	(12.43)
Profit/ (loss) before tax	**31.15**	**(6.65)**
Current tax	(11.93)	(7.18)
Deferred tax credit	3.86	8.49
Profit/ (loss) for the year	23.09	(5.33)
Profit/ (loss) for the year for consolidation	**23.09**	**(5.33)**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**0.00**	**0.00**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	26.00%	26.00%
Holding Company's share of Profit/ (loss) for the year	**6.00**	**(1.39)**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**0.00**	**0.00**

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DASPL**:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 0.08 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 2.46 crores)	31.28	50.08
Non-current assets	-	-
Current liabilities	(2.32)	(6.63)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Equity	**28.96**	**43.46**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	50.00%	50.00%
Carrying amount of the investment	**14.48**	**21.73**

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Revenue, including interest income of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs 1.16 crores)	1.39	54.99
Cost of material consumed	0.00	(1.60)
Depreciation & amortization expense	0.00	(0.74)
Finance cost, including interest expenses Rs. 0.00 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.30 crore)	(0.00)	(0.34)
Employee benefits expense	(0.14)	(0.66)
Other expenses	(8.75)	(42.44)
(Loss)/ profit before tax	**(7.50)**	**9.21**
Current tax	-	(4.81)
Deferred tax expense	-	(0.48)
(Loss)/ profit for the year	(7.50)	3.93
(Loss)/ profit for the year for consolidation	**(7.50)**	**3.93**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**0.00**	**(0.01)**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	50.00%	50.00%
Holding Company's share of (loss)/ profit for the year	**(3.75)**	**1.96**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**0.00**	**(0.01)**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **GBHHPL**:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 12.58 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 13.82 crores)	289.87	399.42
Non-current assets	3,052.56	3080.86
Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 92.18 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 5.06 crores)	(587.76)	(391.48)
Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. 2,673.14 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs.2,740.18 crores) and deferred tax liabilities of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.56.29 crores)	(2,677.54)	(2,801.70)
Equity	**77.13**	**287.09**
Less: Equity component of financial instruments	-	-
Equity for Shareholders	**77.13**	**287.09**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	20.14%	20.14%
Carrying amount of the investment	**15.53**	**57.81**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue	275.64	0.32
Cost of Raw Material and Components Consumed	(52.60)	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	(75.95)	-
Finance Cost	(365.91)	-
Employee benefits expense	(15.53)	-
Other expenses	(31.52)	(5.62)
Exceptional item	0.00	377.90
Loss before tax	**(265.87)**	**(5.30)**
Deferred tax credit/ (expenses)	56.29	(0.01)
Loss for the year	(209.58)	(383.21)
Consolidation adjustments	0.00	374.30*
Loss for the year for consolidation	**(209.58)**	**(8.91)**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**(0.01)**	**(0.17)**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	20.14%	20.14%
Holding Company's share of loss for the year	**(42.21)**	**(1.79)**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**(0.00)**	**(0.03)**

* Impairment adjustment considered as an exceptional item in Holding Company.

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Holding Company's investment in **DDFSPL**:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 66.64 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 67.65 crores)	479.98	302.59
Non-current assets	344.47	417.95
Current liabilities, including borrowings of Rs. 0.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 8.59 crores)	(193.78)	(188.87)
Non-current liabilities including borrowings of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.0.42 crore)	(58.16)	(61.58)
Equity	**572.51**	**470.09**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	49.90%	49.90%
Carrying amount of the investment	**285.69**	**234.58**

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Revenue	1,579.21	678.62
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	(687.61)	(228.85)
Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade	131.30	(9.37)
Depreciation & amortization expense	(58.18)	(56.98)
Finance cost	(7.36)	(10.85)
Employee benefits expense	(42.78)	(33.44)
Other expenses	(625.09)	(272.80)
Profit before tax and exceptional items	**289.49**	**66.33**
Exceptional items	**78.97**	**180.43**
Profit before tax	**368.46**	**246.75**
Current tax	(93.67)	(56.93)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	1.32	-
Deferred tax expense	(9.35)	(1.49)
Profit for the year	266.76	188.34
Profit for the year for consolidation	**266.76**	**188.34**
Other comprehensive income of the year	**(0.34)**	**0.08**
Proportion of the Holding Company's ownership	49.90%	49.90%
Holding Company's share of profit for the year	**133.11**	**93.98**
Holding Company's share of other comprehensive income for the year	**(0.16)**	**0.04**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

2) Commitments and Contingencies of joint ventures

I. Contingent Liabilities

a) In GBHHPL, there are certain pending legal cases amounting to Rs. 1.78 crores (March 31, 2022 – Rs. 1.78 crores)

b) **Project Premium:**
GBHHPL had executed an implementation agreement with Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) for setting up of a power plant on March 29, 2011. In terms of the Implementation agreement total upfront premium of Rs. 164.12 crores was required to be deposited with the GOHP out of which Rs. 123.09 crores was deposited by GBHHPL and the balance is yet to be deposited.

GOHP has since demanded interest on delay against which GBHHPL has requested for the waiver in view of the significant delays arising as a result of COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant ban on supply of industrial oxygen, lockdowns etc. There were also no provisions for interest in terms of the implementation agreement and the matter is yet to attain finality.

Liability in respect of local area development authority in HP upon assessment- Amount not determinable. GBHHPL is carrying a provision of Rs. 12.5 crores in addition to the similar amount paid in this regard in GBHHPL financial statements

c) In GBHHPL, certain claims have been made against GBHHPL which were not acknowledged as debts which are as follows :

Parties	Court	Litigation Details	Financial Impact
State of Himachal Pradesh vs. GBHHPL	LAP No. 359 of 2012 Division bench of Himachal High Court	Appeal has been filed against GBHHPL challenging the order dated June 19,2012, passed by the single judge whereby the writ petition filed by GBHHPL challenging the legality of impugned notification had intended to impose 1% free power surcharge for creating the local area development fund under new hydro power policy, 2008 with the respective applicability to the projects already undertaken under Hydro power policy, 2006 as well	Matter was listed on January 5, 2023 for arguments but GoHP sought time.
Mr. Mangani Ram and Vinod Kumar Vs UOI & Ors.	Dairy No 6295/2014 Supreme court	Petitioners have challenged the grant of environmental clearance, approval for diversion of Forest Land, shifting of project site from right to the left bank of river Ravi. Petitioners have challenged order in W.P. No. 2083/2012, W.P. 9980/2012 as public interest litigation. Review petition No. 4009-10/2013 was filed by the petitioners which were dismissed. SLP is ground less and is labile to be dismissed.	The project has already been implemented with all due clearances and compliances and has also become operational

Gammon Arbitration		The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Pvt. Ltd ("GECPL" or "Contractor" or "Gammon") for a Contract Value of Rs 781 crores subject to adjustment as agreed under the contract. Gammon had raised a claim of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till May, 2019 and increase in cost due to implementation of GST till March, 2019. Out of which Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed as the settlement amount and all claims were closed. The same was to be adjusted from the advance amount already paid, subject to submission of supporting documents by Gammon. Subsequently, Gammon has raised further claims for the period starting from June, 2019 till July, 2022. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events were found to be not tenable under the provisions of the Contracts as amended and thus appropriately denied by GBHHPL. GBHHPL sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon calling upon it to refund the unadjusted advance paid to Gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the unadjusted advance payment. Further, GBHHPL recovered Rs 128.88 crores through invocation of the bank guarantees provided by Gammon under the contracts. GBHHPL has since invoked arbitration proceedings in respect of its claims. On August 28, 2022 - Procedural hearing was held. Further proceedings have been as follows:- SoC stands filed on Novembere 12, 2022, SoD/CC filed on January 18, 2023, Reply to SoD/CC filed on March 01, 2023, Admission denial made on February 28, 2023 & March 11, 2023. Issues have been framed on March 29, 2023 Evidence by way of affidavit, as per order dated March 29, 2023, to filed by both parties on May 15, 2023. Next date of hearing is May 31, 2023 when the dates for examination of the witness will be decided.	
GBHHPL VS State of Himachal Pradesh & ORS		Water cess on hydropower generation has been imposed through The Himachal Pradesh which has been enforced w.e.f 10.03.2013	

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

CWP NO 1520/ 2023		Accordingly to the notification issued under the said ordinance, the rates of prescribed levy are in range of Re. 0.10/m3- to Re. 0.50/m3 as per head of the project which in our case applies @ Re 0.50/m3. The said ordinance being violated of fundamental rights of the GMR bajoli Holi project, being against the principals of promissory estoppels and also beyond the legislative power of the state Govt. since it has sought to impose cess virtually of electricity generation (which falls in the domain of Union Govt), the writ petition has been filed before Hon'ble High court has issued notices to Govt. The reply is to be filed within three weeks. Rejoinder if any to be filed within one week thereafter. In the meantime, "The Himachal Pradesh water cess on hydro power generation Act, 2023" has been notified and consequently the ordinance stands repealed.	

Project-Civil

a) The main civil works was awarded to M/s. Gammon Engineers Contractors Pvt. Ltd ("GECPL" or "Contractor") vide the Contract executed in 2013 for a Contract Value based on the estimated BOQ was Rs. 769 crores, which was further amended to Rs 781 crores. This contract value was to be adjusted as per the price adjustment formula agreed under the contract.

Gammon had raised a claim of Rs 287 crores, on account of various events including floods, snowfalls, landslides, difference in increase in labour wages, change in subsequent laws etc. occurred till May, 2019 and increase in cost due to implementation of GST till March, 2019. Out of which Rs 114 crores was mutually agreed to be adjusted from the advance amount already paid, subject to submission of supporting documents by GECPL.

Subsequently the Contractor has raised counter claims for an amount Rs. 661 crores for the period starting from June, 2019 till December 31, 2022 on account of various events including covid pandemic,. Snowfall, floods, heavy rainfall, stoppage of work by labour etc. On initial assessment of these claims and claim events, it is found that many of these claims are not tenable under the Contract and hence appropriately denied by GBHHPL.

GBHHPL has sent a demand letter dated June 4, 2022 to Gammon for paying Rs 666 crores which includes advance amount paid to gammon, liquidated damages and the interest accrued on the advance payment. An amount of Rs 129 crores have been received by way of encashment of bank guarantees furnished by the Contractor.

GBHHPL has filed a statement of claim for recovering Rs 590 crores appx. or in the alternate case Rs. 756 crores (net of already recovered amount of Rs.129 crores) to be recovered from Gammon. This amount may undergo revision post final assessment by quantum experts/delay experts to be deployed in arbitration proceedings.

GBHHPL had served arbitration notice to recover its further dues from the contractor. As at the date of the financial statements advances recoverable from Gammon Engineers and contractors have been considered recoverable.

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

Project- Hydro- Mechanical works

b) Claims of Vicky Engineering for face 6 steel liner of about Rs. 0.14 crore and around Rs. 0.08 crore against lot 4 Works have been received against HM Works.

DDFSPL:-

c) DDFSPL has a contingent liability amounting to Rs. 1.16 crores (March 31, 2022 -Rs 1.59 crores) representing income tax demand for assessment year 2017-18 & 2018-19 on account of certain disallowances. The management of DDFSPL do not expect any outflow on this account.

d) DDFSPL had filed three refund applications (for three quarters) dated January 31, 2018, under section 11(B) of Central Excise Act, 1944 seeking refund of Rs. 40.62 crores being the service tax and cess paid on license fees, marketing fees, airport services charges and utility charges during the period October, 2016 to June, 2017 for services rendered to DDFSPL at the duty free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. Such refund claims were filed in pursuance of the decision of the CESTAT Mumbai in Commissioner of Service Tax - VII, Mumbai vs. Flemingo Duty Free Pvt Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri. Mumbai) (Flemingo) wherein it was held that service tax on license fee was not payable since services were provided outside taxable territory of India.

In respect of the said refund applications, DDFSPL received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated August 24, 2018 that refund claims for the period October, 2016 to January, 2017 were barred by limitation and refund cannot be processed. Vide order dated September 06, 2018, the Assistant Commissioner, CGST held that only the period of October, 2016 to December, 2016 is barred by limitation and denied refund of Rs. 12.78 crores. The amount of Rs. 27.84 crores for the period January, 2017 to June, 2017 was allowed in favor of DDFSPL and subsequently, refunded to DDFSPL, which was recognized as income in Statement of Profit and Loss during the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2018 when this refund was received. The Department filed an appeal against the aforesaid Order dated September 06, 2018 before Commissioner (Appeals) to the extent of refund of Rs. 27.84 crores held to be payable to DDFSPL. The said appeal of the Department was rejected by the Commissioner (Appeals) vide Order dated May 18, 2020. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the order of Commissioner (Appeal) dated May 18, 2020.

As against denial of refund of Rs 12.78 crores, DDFSPL filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who rejected the appeal on May 10, 2019 and upheld the Order dated September 06, 2018. DDFSPL filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi who allowed DDFSPL appeal vide its Order dated August 14, 2019 and held that since service tax was not payable on license fees and other input services at the airport, the limitation prescribed under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 has no application. Accordingly, refund of Rs. 12.78 crores was allowed in favor of DDFSPL. The Department filed an appeal along with application for stay against the CESTAT Order dated August 14, 2019 before the Honorable High Court of Delhi in March, 2020. The Honorable High Court of Delhi in the hearing dated May 06, 2022 observed that service tax was not leviable in (duty free) area, this position has been settled at the Tribunal level in the matter concerning Commissioner of Service Tax-VII, Mumbai v/s M/s Flemingo Duty Free Shop Pvt. Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri-Mumbai) and mentioned that they would prefer to wait for the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Department's challenge to Flemingo's Order. Further, in the hearing dated April 17, 2023 the counsel of the Department mentioned that an Additional Solicitor General (ASG) will appear in this matter on behalf of the Department and the High court listed the matter for May 26, 2023.

DDFSPL had also filed application dated December 31, 2018 with the Department for the period April, 2010 to September, 2016 seeking refund of service tax and cess amounting to Rs.182.13 crores, paid on the input services (concession fee, marketing fee, airport service charges and utility charges) rendered to DDFSPL at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. The Assistant Commissioner issued the Order dated June 26, 2019 rejecting the refund claim filed by DDFSPL on the ground that the Duty-free shops

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

are in non-taxable territory. Subsequently, DDFSPL filed an appeal on August 07, 2019 against the Assistant Commissioner's Order before Commissioner (Appeals) and received a favorable Order dated May 26, 2020 allowing the refund of Rs.182.13 crores. DDFSPL requested the Asst. Commissioner to process the refund based on the said Order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). The Assistant Commissioner issued a SCN dated August 04, 2020 asking DDFSPL to explain that the refund claim is not hit by the bar of unjust enrichment as incidence of duty appears to be passed by DDFSPL to their customers at the time of sale of goods. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the Order of Commissioner (Appeals) dated May 26, 2020. DDFSPL filed a reply before the CESTAT on December 24, 2020 against the department's appeal dated August 04, 2020.

In the meanwhile, the Assistant Commissioner issued two separate Orders dated December 10, 2020 on the respective SCNs and rejected the refund of service tax of Rs 182.13 crores and Rs 12.78 crores. DDFSPL filed a rectification / recall request under Section 74 of the Finance Act, 1994 dated December 23, 2020 against both the rejection Orders before the Principal Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently, on February 15, 2021, DDFSPL also filed an Appeal against both the rejection Orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner before the Commissioner (Appeals).

DDFSPL received Order-in-Appeal from the Commissioner Appeals dated September 24, 2021 for refund of Rs. 182.13 crores and Rs. 12.78 crores, upholding the Order-in-Original passed by the Assistant Commissioner, both dated December 10, 2020. DDFSPL had filed appeals against both the Orders of Commissioner Appeals before CESTAT on November 03, 2021.

At DDFSPL request, all the above matters before CESTAT were clubbed together. DDFSPL received favourable order for all the above four matters from CESTAT on February 28, 2023. DDFSPL basis inputs from its legal counsel has assessed that there are high chances that the aforesaid favorable order from CESTAT will be challenged by the Department before the Honorable High Court/Supreme Court, considering a similar appeal involving DDFSPL for Rs. 12.78 crores is already pending at High Court level. Accordingly, the management in line with previous periods, considering the status of matters as referred above, legal opinion and taking into consideration the inherent uncertainty in predicting the final outcome in the above litigations involving refunds, which is sub-judice, has assessed the refund of Rs. 27.84 crores (as at March 31, 2022 – Rs. 27.84 crores) received in the quarter ended September 30, 2018 as contingent liability, in accordance with Ind AS 37, ' Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as at March 31, 2023.

e) DDFSPL had filed GST refund applications aggregating to Rs.259.40 crores pertaining to the period July 01, 2017 to March 31, 2021. Till April 30, 2022, DDFSPL had been granted and received GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 180.43 crores which had been accounted for and presented as 'Exceptional Income' in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, pertaining to month of July, 2019 and period January, 2021 to March, 2021, have been received, that have been accounted for and presented as 'exceptional income' in these Financial Statements. While refund claims of similar nature pertaining to earlier periods were accepted and processed by the authorities during financial year ended March 31, 2022, the management of DDFSPL had assessed the pending claims aggregating to Rs. 16.82 crores, to be in the nature of contingent assets as at March 31, 2022, that should be accounted for as income, only on receipt of refund amount from the authorities.

For balance GST refund claims aggregating to Rs.62.15 crores pertaining to the period July, 2017 to October, 2018 and July, 2019, the department had previously denied the refund claims citing that there was no mechanism or provision to process the revised claims and procedural lapses for filing the refund claims. DDFSPL has received the favorable orders from the Special Commissioner (Trade & Taxes Department) and received the refunds aggregating to Rs. 62.15 crores which have been accounted for and presented as 'exceptional income' in Financial Statements of DDFSPL.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

f) DDFSPL received a Demand cum Show Cause Notice dated April 21, 2022, based on special audit under Section 72A of Finance Act, 1994 for the second half of financial year 2016- 17 and period April 1, 2017 till June 30, 2017 conducted during quarter ended March 31, 2022, wherein the Commissioner of Central Tax and CGST, Delhi ("Department") had sought to recover service tax dues along with interest and penalty aggregating to Rs. 40.16 crores pertaining to the said period related to input tax credit and other matters. DDFSPL, through its legal counsel had filed a writ petition before the Honorable High Court of Delhi on April 26, 2022, challenging the initiation of special audit and consequential Demand cum Show Cause Notice mentioned above, citing that the due procedures had not been followed by the Department and no opportunity of being heard was given to DDFSPL.

The final hearing happened on March 03, 2023, Honorable High Court has quashed the SCN and the demand. As per the High Court's Order, the department is at liberty to issue a fresh notice and must consider the explanation of the petitioner in respect of the observations made in the special audit report before taking any further step. DDFSPL has received a letter from the Department asking to submit the replies to draft audit report dated April 05, 2022. DDFSPL submitted its reply on March 20, 2023. Based on inputs from its tax expert, the management believes that the likelihood of any liability (in relation to service tax dues, interest, and penalty) devolving on DDFSPL is not probable and thus, no adjustment is considered necessary in these financial statements at this stage.

II. Guarantees other than financial guarantees by joint ventures: -

GBHHPL has provided bank guarantee amounting to Rs 33.09 crores. (March 31, 2022 is Rs. 33.09 crores)

III. Financial guarantees by joint ventures

The Joint Ventures have not provided any financial guarantee other than performance guarantee on its own behalf, to any party.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

IV. Capital and Other Commitments of joint ventures: -

A) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS OF JOINT VENTURE:

The capital commitment of joint ventures is as below:

Particulars	DAFFPL		DDFSPL		GBHHPL	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital Commitments (net of advances)	46.17	88.12	0.76	0.67	-	65.00

B) OTHER COMMITMENTS OF JOINT VENTURES:

i. In accordance with the concession agreement, DAFFPL is required to pay annual license fees to the Holding Company, an amount of Rs. 26.46 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 24.62 crores) has been accounted for in respect of current year. The license fee is to be increased by 7.5% p.a. during the term of the lease.

Estimated amount of contract issued but not executed till March 31, 2023 is Rs. 0.03 crore.

C) OTHER DISCLOSURES OF JOINT VENTURES:

Impairment Analysis

i. In GBHHPL, based upon the calculation of recoverable value of CWIP carried out by an Independent Expert as at December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2023, the carrying value of CWIP is lower than the recoverable amount by Rs 110 crores Rs. 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores respectively. Such reduction is coming mainly due to delay in estimated COD to December 31, 2021, February 28, 2022 and March 28, 2022 respectively, considered for GBHHPL plant by Independent Expert. Accordingly, a reduction in CWIP value by 110 crores, 186 crores and Rs. 78 crores is recognized in the financial statements of the GBHHPL for the period ended June 30, 2021, January 31, 2022 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

Insurance Claims

ii. In GBHHPL, During September, 2018 & October, 2018 due to heavy rain & flood, few equipment & work done like roads & temporary structure have been washed out. GBHHPL intimated the event to the Insurance Company & requested for assessment of loss. The Insurer appointed a Professional loss evaluator for assess the loss and as an Adhoc measure, the insurer has paid amount of Rs 17.29 crores as advance compensation out of claim of Rs 30.57 crores recognized in GBHHPL financial statement. Out of the remaining Rs. 13.28 crores out of the claim made Rs. 9.69 crores of full & final settlement has been received by the insurance company and Rs. 3.60 crores of loss is recognised in the GBHHPL financial statement.

Project Capitalisation

iii. GBHHPL had completed the synchronization of eletromechanical units on March 28, 2022 and applied for a certificate to this effect to various agencies. The certificate confirming the COD (Commercial operation date) was obtained on April 12, 2022. Accordingly, power generated during the said period was sold to HPPTCL upto April 12, 2022 from when the assets have been capitalised in the books.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Revenue Net- Off

iv. In GBHHPL Income from sale of energy of Rs. 271.56 crores (March 31, 2022- 0.32 crore) is appearing in profit & Loss A/c for the year ending March 31, 2023 is net-off figure due to the trading of the same of sale of energy of Rs. 292.59 crores (March 31, 2022- 90.32 crores) & purchase of energy including transmission Net off and Discounts, etc. of Rs. 21.03 crores (March 31, 2022- 90.00 crores)

v. DAFFPL's Capital Work in Progress as on March 31, 2023 includes Rs.197.26 crores on account of T1 Hydrant expansion project which is being executed through M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited (Contractor). As requested by the contractor & as approved by DAFFPL board of Directors earlier completion time was provisionally extended by 9 months (i.e. extended till March 31, 2023) which on the request of the contractor has been further extended upto August 31, 2023, due to its interdependency on construction of Terminal-1 by Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL) which is delayed due to Covid-19 pandemic & other reasons. Further, contractor has confirmed that no escalation amount is claimable on account of extension of timeline.

vi. In case of DAFFPL, Current tax assets includes tax credit of Rs. 0.17 crore relating to the AY 2020-21. During the assessment proceeding the assessing officer has disallowed certain items and after giving the tax effect on the disallowed items has issued refund order for the balance amount. DAFFPL has preferred the appeal against the above assessment and the amount adjusted representing the disallowed items has been treated as recoverable tax amount in the DAFFPL books of accounts. DAFFPL is of the view the outcomes of the appeal shall be in the favour of DAFFPL, therefore no provision is required against the same.

vii. In case of DAFFPL, modification gain amounting to Rs.16.17 crores has been recognised due to recalculation of the carrying amount of interest free security deposit, upon refund of the part of security deposit of Rs. 87.46 crores received during the year in terms of the Concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA), which was paid in tranches & was valued at fair value at the initial recognition and was measured at amortised cost with Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method as per Ind AS-109, considering the life of security deposit equivalent to the C&OA period.

viii. In case of DAFFPL, Tariff on account of Fuel Infrastructure Charges (FIC)/ revenue rate for the DAFFPL) is determined by the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) for a period of five years called control period.

AERA has determined Fuel Infrastructure Charges for the third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) vide their order dated October 7, 2021. During the rate determination process of third control period, AERA has factored True-up value (over recovery) of second control period amounting to Rs. 144.55 crores as per their prevailing guidelines. Hence, the new FIC rate for third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) fixed by AERA are as follows:

Period	**Apr-Oct'21**	**Nov-Mar'22**	**FY' 2022-23**	**FY' 2023-24**	**FY' 2024-25**	**FY' 2025-26**
FIC Rate as determined by AERA (Rs/KL)	609	548	469	402	344	293

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

3) Dividend received from Joint Ventures

The Holding Company has accounted the dividend income as below:

Name of the entity	During the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
DASPL	3.50	2.75
DDFSPL	81.84	23.95
DAFFPL	1.81	-

4) Leases

Joint Ventures as lessee

In case of DAFFPL

DAFFPL has acquired land from the Holding Company as per Concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA) for 25 years which was classified as operating lease. As per terms of concession & Operating Agreement (C&OA), DAFFPL is required to pay lease rent termed as License Fees for land taken on lease with an escalation clause of 7.5 % every year during the term of lease. As required by Ind As-116, DAFFPL has recognised Right to use assets & Lease liability as on April 01, 2019. The maximum obligation on the long term operating lease payable are as follows:

Right to use assets

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	262.08	281.81
Additions	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation during the year	(19.73)	(19.73)
Closing Balance	**242.35**	**262.08**

Lease Liability

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	330.46	328.91
Additions	-	-
Interest for the year	26.14	26.17
Repayment made during the year	(26.46)	(24.62)
Closing Balance	**330.14**	**330.46**

Disclosed as:

Non-Current	327.64	330.46
Current	2.50	-
Total	**330.14**	**330.46**

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Maturity profile of lease liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Not later than one year	28.45	26.46
Later than one year and not later than five years	136.78	165.23
Later than five years	378.17	378.17
Total	**543.40**	**569.86**

Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Depreciation/amortisation on right of use assets	19.73	19.73
Interest on lease liability	26.14	26.17
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)*	-	-
Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)*	-	-
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account	**45.87**	**45.90**

*DAFFPL is lessee with respect to only one lease.

DAFFPL has total cash outflow of lease Rs 26.46 crores. No addition were made during the year pertaining to right of use assets and lease liability.

DAFFPL is lessee for one lease contract as disclosed above with no extension option available.

Therefore, there will be no future rental payment relating to extension period.

Operating lease :- As a lessor

DAFFPL has entered into cancellable lease agreement with the occupiers of its administrative building. The lease rental is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss as per the respective agreements.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Lease rentals recognised as income during the year	0.42	0.39
Category of Asset (Admin Building)		
- Gross Carrying Amount	1.72	1.72
- Accumulated Depreciation	0.64	0.56
- Depreciation recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	0.09	0.07

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Maturity profile of lease Receivable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Not later than one year	0.45	0.42
Later than one year and not later than five years	2.18	2.63
Later than five years	5.71	5.71
Total	**8.34**	**8.75**

In case of DDFSPL

(i) The Holding company had entered into Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) Airports Authority of India ('AAI'), which gives the Holding company an exclusive right to operate, maintain, develop, modernise and manage the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi ('Delhi Airport') on a revenue sharing model for the period mentioned in the said OMDA. In the year 2010, the Holding company has given license to DDFSPL for running the duty-free operations at Delhi Airport on payments of specified sum. The license fees for the duty-free outlets are based on higher of the revenue share amount and the Actual Monthly Guarantee (MMG) amount calculated in the manner set out in the License agreements entered by DDFSPL with the Holding Company.

DDFSPL has also entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and warehouses. DDFSPL has also entered into a non-cancellable agreement for a warehouse which is under construction in respect of which DDFSPL has given interest free security deposits of Rs. 11.04 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 11.04 crores).

(ii) With effect from April 1, 2019, DDFSPL has adopted Ind AS 116, 'Leases' and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Right-of-use (ROU) assets at April 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases were recognized and measured at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for any related prepayments). The DDFSPL has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases.

In respect of certain duty free outlets where MMG are not fixed throughout the term, the management has assessed that the payments do not fulfil the definition of lease payments (i.e. not fixed or in substance fixed and not variable payments linked to an index) and thus are not to be included in the lease payments for the purpose of computing lease liability under Ind AS 116 and presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Right of use assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	73.90	97.84
Additions	31.12	2.99
Depreciation	(28.96)	(26.92)
Closing Balance	**76.06**	**73.91**

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Lease Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	80.88	99.88
Addition	30.10	2.99
Finance cost	5.49	6.84
Lease liability written off	(1.21)	(5.67)
Payment of lease liabilities	(32.55)	(23.62)
Foreign exchange gain /(loss)	0.39	0.46
Closing Balance	**83.10**	**80.88**

In view of the Covid-19 outbreak, the Holding Company on March 30, 2020 decided to suspend the levy and payment of MMG amount for the period from March 1, 2020 till July 31, 2022 under the License Agreement, accordingly the DDFSPL has reassessed the lease liability and written back lease liability of Rs 1.21 crores (March 31, 2022, Rs 5.67 crores).

The following is the break-up of current & non-current lease liabilities :-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current	51.25	55.00
Current	31.85	25.88
Total	**83.10**	**80.88**

Following amount has been recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation/amortization on right to use asset	28.96	26.92
Interest on lease liability	5.49	6.84
Foreign exchange loss	0.39	0.46
Lease liability written off	(1.21)	(5.67)
Total amount recognized in statement of profit and loss	**33.63**	**28.55**

Maturity profile of Lease liability:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2023	36.77	53.61	-	**90.38**
March 31, 2022	30.93	59.86	-	**90.79**

In case of DASPL

DASPL has entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements and an amount of Rs. 0.04 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.45 crore) paid during the period under such agreements.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

44. Other Disclosures

a) AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff; issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing the Holding Company to continue with BAC+10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. The Holding Company had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with TDSAT.

The Holding Company's appeal against the second control period ("CP2") is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, The Holding Company in respect of the Holding Company order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by the Holding Company has agreed and tagged CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The matter is being sub judice at TDSAT.

b) The Holding Company had a receivable of Rs. 28.58 crores as at March 31, 2022 (including unbilled receivables) from Air India Limited and its subsidiaries namely Indian Airlines Limited, Airline Allied Services Limited and Air India Express Limited collectively referred as 'Air India'. The Air India was privatized w.e.f. January 27, 2022 and control is transferred to Tata Sons by Government of India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had received Rs. 148.16 crores (including GST) towards interest agreed to be paid by Air India Limited. Pursuant to the interest settlement with Air India during the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the Holding Company had reversed interest receivable of Rs 19.90 crores in statement of profit & loss and shown as part of exceptional item. In view of continuous reduction in the overdue quarter on quarter, the Holding Company considers its due from Air India as good and fully recoverable.

c) Particulars of un-hedged and un-discounted foreign currency exposure of the Holding Company as at the reporting date are as under:

	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
Particulars	**Amount (Rs. in crores)**	**Currency**	**Foreign Currency in crores**	**Amount (Rs. In crores)**	**Currency**	**Foreign Currency in crores**
Trade Payables	4.64	EUR	0.05	2.92	EUR	0.03
	0.13	GBP	0.00	0.43	GBP	0.00
	12.10	USD	0.15	1.92	USD	0.03
	0.05	AUD	0.00	0.04	AUD	0.00
	0.79	AED	0.04	0.03	AED	0.00
	0.19	CAD	0.00	-	CAD	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	32.96	USD	0.40	55.61	USD	0.73

Delhi International Airport Ltd. New Delhi

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

Closing exchange rates in Rs:

Currency	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
EUR	89.443	84.220
GBP	101.648	99.455
SGD	61.793	55.970
USD	82.17	75.793
AUD	55.025	56.743
AED	22.373	20.635
CAD	60.668	60.490

d) Additional information:

i) Earnings in foreign currency for the Holding Company (On accrual basis, excluding GST).

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Aeronautical Services (Revenue from airlines)	70.03	25.18

ii) CIF value of imports of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Import of capital goods	38.28	0.94
Import of stores and spares	1.90	0.90
Total	**40.18**	**1.84**

iii) Expenditure in foreign currency charged to Consolidated statement of profit & loss of the Holding Company (On accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	259.70	330.97
Professional and consultancy expenses	16.52	15.87
Finance costs	-	0.89
Other expenses	1.91	0.88
Travelling and conveyance	1.26	2.73
Total	**279.39**	**351.34**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

iv) Expenditure in foreign currency capitalised/ debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised (On accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	271.18	253.81
Professional and consultancy expenses	5.98	5.94
Finance costs (Other borrowing cost including amount debited in borrowings/ debited in other borrowing cost to the extent not amortised)	-	0.17
Total	**277.16**	**259.92**

v) Consumption of stores and spares during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Imported	6.92	2.05	4.22	1.02
Indigenous	93.08	27.55	95.78	23.16
Total	**100.00**	**29.60**	**100.00**	**24.18**

vi) Consumption of capital spares during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Imported	61.19	1.34	60.52	1.21
Indigenous	38.81	0.85	39.48	0.79
Total	**100.00**	**2.19**	**100.00**	**2.00**

e) The Holding Company has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, the Holding Company will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further, the Holding Company has no right to escalate the development cost and in case the Holding Company towards development of any infrastructure facility does not utilize any portion of the advance development cost, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ADC Funds Received *	953.85	848.85
Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC)	689.80	637.39
Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities"	**264.05**	**211.46**

* During the year March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has received Rs 105 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 168.71 crores) for common infra development from Developers.

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

f) Based on the legal opinion taken, the management of the Holding Company is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. The Holding Company had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by the Holding Company from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 months from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on Feb 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

The Holding Company has partly concluded its arguments which will further continue on next date of hearing scheduled for May 26, 2023.

g) The Holding Company is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the Holding Company. As at March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has accounted for Rs. 229.23 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 196.30 crores) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 183.48 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 155.66 crores) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2023 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 45.74 crores pending utilization as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40.63 crores) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy

h) The Holding Company is of the view that certain income/ credits arising on adoption of Ind-AS were not in contemplation of parties in April 2006 when this Concession Agreement i.e. OMDA was signed / entered. Further, these income/credits in Statement of Profit and Loss do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore, these incomes/credits should not form part of "Revenue" as defined in OMDA for the purpose of calculating monthly annual fee (MAF) payable to AAI. Accordingly, the Holding Company, based on legal opinion has provided the MAF to AAI based on Revenue as per the Ind AS financial statements after adjusting such incomes/credits. Detail of such incomes / credits are as under:

Description	**Incomes forming part of**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Construction income from commercial property developers	Other operating income	32.84	9.11
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers	Other operating income	44.01	36.40
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires	Sale of services – Non Aeronautical	69.88	71.41
Discounting on profit on relinquishment of assets rights	Other income	40.43	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss*	Other income	1.09	-
Interest income on financial asset carried at amortised cost	Other income	6.50	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given	Other income	0.72	0.98

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Other income of Rs. 59.57 crores (Rs. 100 crores as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

However, the Holding Company has accrued revenue on straight line basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fee on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

Description	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	259.52	419.00
Annual fees to AAI	119.36	192.70

Further, the Holding Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

i) As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, The Holding Company is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The Holding Company's management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2023.

j) The Hon'ble Orissa High Court vide Judgement in W.P. No.20463/2018, in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited, observed that the GST provisions under Section.17(5) (c) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was held that if an assessee is required to discharge GST on the rental income, it is eligible to avail the Input Tax Credit (ITC) of GST paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. The Holding Company (the Holding company) is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refueling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, the Holding company in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited DIAL has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said the input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by the Holding company in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by the Holding company for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates and upon mentioning the Court has directed to list the batch matters for hearing on merits in last week of July,2023 within first five matters, it may be listed accordingly. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 will be heard together.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of

Delhi International Airport Ltd. * New Delhi *

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and currently being recognised as CWIP, the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works needs to be capitalised during the period ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to Rs. 997.13 crores accumulated till March 31, 2023 has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year 2022-23.

k) The Holding Company has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay DIAL for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised the Holding Company not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rate and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). DIAL has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT arbitrarily, which is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by DIAL and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

In view of the above, the Holding Company has decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and has disclosed the amount of Rs. 54.14 as an "Exceptional item" in these consolidated financial statements.

l) Leases

Holding Company as lessee

The Holding Company has taken office and residential space, information technology equipment under lease arrangements. Office premises are obtained on lease for terms ranging from 0-10 years and are renewable upon agreement of both the Holding Company and the lessor. There are no sub leases. The lease payment for the year (excluding taxes) is Rs. 9.96 crores (March 31, 2022 Rs. 6.93 crores).

Right of use assets:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)**
Opening Right of use assets	**12.26**	**18.04**
Additions during the year	1.08	-
Modifications during the year	2.70	-
Depreciation during the year	(5.24)	(5.78)
Closing Right of use assets	**10.80**	**12.26**

Lease liability:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)**	**March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)**
Opening Lease liability	**14.40**	**18.01**
Additions	1.02	-
Modifications during the year	2.15	-
Interest for the year	1.34	1.68
Repayment made during the year	(6.33)	(5.29)
Closing Lease liability	**12.58**	**14.40**

Maturity profile of Lease liability:

Particulars	within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023					
Lease payments	3.99	5.91	2.68	-	**12.58**
Interest payments	1.06	0.98	0.19	-	**2.23**
Year ended March 31, 2022					
Lease payments	3.89	9.35	1.16	-	**14.40**
Interest payments	1.27	1.15	0.02	-	**2.44**

Following amount has been recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss account:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on right of use asset	5.24	5.78
Interest on lease liabilities	1.34	1.68
Expenses related to low value assets and short term lease (included under other expenses)	0.27	0.59
Total amount recognized in consolidated statement of profit & loss account	**6.55**	**8.05**

Operating lease: Holding Company as lessor

The Holding Company has sub-leased land and space to various parties under operating leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The lease rentals received during the year (included in note 23) and future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income Received during the year	547.59	493.69
Receivables on non- cancellable leases		
Not later than one year	564.96	577.68
Later than one year but not later than five year	2,523.92	2,558.78
Later than five year	23,351.69	24,559.90

m) Revenue

For the year ended March 31, 2023, revenue from operations includes Rs. 145.50 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 30.86 crores) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

	March 31, 2023			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
India	937.63	2,477.25	575.09	**3,989.97**
Outside	-	-	-	-
Total	**937.63**	**2,477.25**	**575.09**	**3,989.97**

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

	March 31, 2022			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
India	627.40	1,657.98	628.69	**2,914.07**
Outside	-	-	-	-
Total	**627.40**	**1,657.98**	**628.69**	**2,914.07**

The Holding Company's revenue from operations disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

	March 31, 2023			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
Services rendered at a point in time	906.00	-	-	**906.00**
Services transferred over time	31.63	2,477.25	575.09	**3,083.97**
Total	**937.63**	**2,477.25**	**575.09**	**3,989.97**
	March 31, 2022			
Particulars	**Aeronautical**	**Non-aeronautical**	**Others**	**Total**
Services rendered at a point in time	581.37	-	-	**581.37**
Services transferred over time	46.03	1,657.99	628.69	**2,332.70**
Total	**627.40**	**1,657.98**	**628.69**	**2,914.07**

Reconciliation of revenue from operation recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Revenue as per contracted price	3,989.97	2,914.07
Adjustments: - Significant financing component	-	-
Total	**3,989.97**	**2,914.07**

n) The Holding Company had entered into Development agreements with five developers collectively referred as Bharti Reality SPV's ("Developers") on March 28, 2019 ("Effective date") granting the Developers the right during the term for developing 4.89 million square feet commercial space from the Effective Date subject to the receipt of applicable permits. As per the terms of Development agreements, the Holding Company was entitled to receive interest free refundable security deposit ("RSD"), advance development cost ("ADC") and the annual lease rent ("ALR") in certain manner and at certain times as stated in the respective development agreements.

With respect to the receipt of applicable permits, the approval of Concept Master Plan ("CMP") was received from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) in March 2021. Thereafter, a sudden surge in Covid-19 cases emerged in India affecting the entire economy. Accordingly, the Holding Company was not in a position to effectuate the transaction and seek payment of ALR, balance amount of RSD and ADC from the Developers until August 2021.

On August 27, 2021, basis the CMP, the Holding Company had entered into certain modifications w.r.t. area and date of commencement of lease rental for the three Developers. As per amended agreements, lease rentals have started with effect from September 1, 2021 for modified area of 2.73 million square feet (approx.).

Accordingly, considering the above and the amendment with three Developers as Lease Modification, lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 678.04 crores accrued until August 2021 shall be carried forward to balance lease period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Consequently, the Holding Company has also carried forward the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 211.35 crores corresponding to straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 which will get adjusted in future in line with Lease receivables.

In respect of Development agreements with two Developers for balance area of 2.16 million square feet (approx.), the asset area would be identified by DIAL not later than February 28, 2023, as per mutual understanding vide agreement dated August 27, 2021. Accordingly, all payments would be due basis the handover of asset area. Pending identification of asset area and effectiveness of lease, the Holding Company had reversed the lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of Rs. 462.33 crores pertaining to these two developers recognized earlier until August 2021 in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Further, the Holding Company had also reversed the provision of annual fee to AAI of Rs. 144.11 crores corresponding to the straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 recognized earlier until August 2021. Further, the Holding Company had also made the required adjustments of RSD as per Ind AS 109, reversing the discounting impact amounting to Rs. 6.94 crores in consolidated statement of profit & loss. The net amount of Rs. 325.16 crores is disclosed as an "Exceptional item" in consolidated statement of profit & loss in March 31, 2022.

o) During the year 2018-19, the Holding Company had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. The Holding Company has incurred the following costs towards construction of phase 3A works.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Cost incurred#	8,113.02	5,343.97
Capital advance outstanding	337.03	451.29
Total Cost (excluding IDC) (A)	**8,450.06**	**5,795.26**
Interest cost during construction (IDC)	1,678.43	1,121.75
Less :- Income on surplus investments	(333.64)	(250.03)
Net IDC (B)	1,344.78	871.72
Total Cost* (A+B)	**9,794.84**	**6,666.98**

* Out of above, Assets amounting to Rs. 1,691.72 crores (March 31, 2022: Rs. 846.88 crores) has been put to use for operations as on March 31, 2023.

#During the current year, the Holding Company has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2023 for Rs. 945.81 crores [refer note 44 (j) also].

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

The Holding Company has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in the above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Holding Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee benefit expenses	54.83	41.48
Manpower hire charges	38.91	27.23
Professional consultancy	6.05	5.43
Travelling and conveyance	6.58	4.37
Insurance	4.55	2.91
Others	10.89	6.07
Total	**121.81**	**87.49**

p) The audited standalone financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 reflected excess of current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 560.89 crores and losses from continuing operations after tax amounting to Rs. 284.86 crores. The management of the Holding Company is of the view that this is situational in nature due to ongoing Phase 3A expansion project, since net worth of the Holding Company is positive and management has taken various initiative to further strengthen its liquidity position including raising finances from various financial institutions, strategic investors , business plans of the Holding Company and other strategic initiatives to meet its financial obligations including for Phase 3A expansion project, to improve net current assets and its cash flows in an orderly manner.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Delhi International Airport Limited
CIN. U63033DL2006PLC146936
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

45. Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

S No.	Name of the entity	% of shareholding	March 31, 2023							
			Net Assets		Share in Profit and Loss		Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	
			As % consolidated net assets	Amount	As % consolidated Profit and Loss	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
	Holding Company									
1	DIAL	100.00	85.76	1,775.52	106.35	(284.86)	99.95	(311.73)	102.91	(596.59)
	Associates (Indian)									
1	TIMDAA	49.90	2.47	51.14	(4.19)	11.23	(0.02)	0.05	(1.95)	11.28
2	DAPSPL	49.90	2.16	44.63	(4.45)	11.92	0.00	0.00	(2.06)	11.92
3	TFS	40.00	0.53	10.88	(3.20)	8.58	0.00	(0.01)	(1.48)	8.57
4	CELEBI	26.00	2.64	54.69	(8.23)	22.03	0.01	(0.03)	(3.79)	22.00
5	DIGI Yatra Foundation	14.80	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
	Joint Ventures (Indian)									
1	DASPL	50.00	0.70	14.48	1.40	(3.75)	0.00	0.00	0.65	(3.75)
2	DAFFPL	26.00	3.26	67.43	(2.24)	6.00	0.00	0.00	(1.03)	6.00
3	DDFS	49.90	13.80	285.69	(49.70)	133.11	0.05	(0.16)	(22.93)	132.95
4	GBHHPL	20.14	0.75	15.53	15.76	(42.21)	0.00	(0.00)	7.28	(42.21)
	Total			**2,319.86**		**(137.97)**		**(311.88)**		**(449.85)**
	Inter-company elimination/ adjustments		(12.05)	(249.44)	48.49	(129.87)	-	-	(22.40)	(129.87)
	Net		**100.00**	**2,070.42**	**100.00**	**(267.84)**	**100.00**	**(311.88)**	**100.00**	**(579.72)**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

S No.	Name of the entity	% of shareholding	March 31, 2022							
			Net Assets		Share in Profit and Loss		Share in other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	
			As % consolidated net assets	Amount	As % consolidated Profit and Loss	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
	Holding Company									
1	DIAL	100.00	89.51	2,372.11	11.28	17.68	99.93	(198.97)	427.35	(181.29)
	Associates (Indian)									
1	TIMDAA	49.90	1.50	39.86	0.72	1.13	0.10	(0.20)	(2.16)	0.93
2	DAPSPL	49.90	1.23	32.71	(1.56)	(2.45)	(0.01)	0.03	5.70	(2.42)
3	TFS	40.00	0.25	6.52	0.13	0.20	0.00	(0.01)	(0.45)	0.19
4	CELEBI	26.00	2.88	76.37	15.86	24.87	(0.02)	0.04	(58.74)	24.91
5	Digi Yatra Foundation	22.20	(0.01)	(0.17)	(0.02)	(0.03)	0.00	-	0.06	(0.03)
	Joint Ventures (Indian)									
1	DASPL	50.00	0.82	21.73	(1.25)	1.96	0.00	(0.01)	(4.62)	1.95
2	DAFFPL	26.00	2.39	63.24	(0.88)	(1.39)	0.00	0.00	3.27	(1.39)
3	DDFSPL	49.90	8.85	234.58	59.98	93.98	(0.02)	0.04	(221.63)	94.02
4	GBHHPL	20.14	2.18	57.81	(1.14)	(1.79)	0.02	(0.03)	4.31	(1.82)
	Total			**2,904.76**		**134.16**		**(199.11)**		**(64.95)**
	Inter-company elimination/ adjustments		(9.61)	(254.60)	14.39	22.53	-	-	(53.09)	22.53
	Net		**100.00**	**2,650.16**	**100.00**	**156.69**	**100.00**	**(199.11)**	**100.00**	**(42.42)**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

46. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Holding Company.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership no: 522144
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

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

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No. 223060
Place : New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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

G.B.S. Raju
Managing Director
DIN-00061686
Place : New Delhi

Indana Prabhakara Rao
Executive Director
DIN-03482239
Place: New Delhi

Videh Kumar Jaipuriar
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi

Hari Nagrani
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Abhishek Chawla
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023