CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE
Chartered Accountants

A-1, Commercial Centre,
Nimari Colony, Ashok Vihar,
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Email : ca.ccnd@gmail.com
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited("the Company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at March 31,2018, and the statement of profit and loss including statement of other comprehensive income, the cash Flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The accompanying Ind AS financial statements have been prepared by the management, based on the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2017 prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, after making adjustments as were necessary under Ind AS and the Companies Act,2013.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), Profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income),cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards(Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement and converted from IFRS to Ind AS.

Our audit involves performing procedures and applying our judgement as were necessary to obtain assurance that the Ind AS financial statements referred above are free from material misstatement and converted from IFRS to Ind AS correctly. We believe that the procedure we performed are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The underlying financial statements of the company for the financial year ended March 31,2018 prepared in accordance with the applicable corporate law and International Financial Reporting Standards, have not been audited by us. We have relied upon such audited financial statements and statutory auditor report for the year ended March 31,2018 provided to us by the management, for the purpose of expressing our audit opinion and have not performed detailed verification of the underlying transactions which have been covered by statutory auditor in course of their audit.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according the explanations given to us except for the effects of the matter(s)described in the basis for Qualified Opinion *paragraph*, the financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India:

a) In the case of the Balance sheet, of the state of the affair of the company as at March 31,2018.
b) In case of the statement of the Profit and Loss, of the profit for the year ended on that date and
c) In the case of the cash flow statement, of the cash flow for the year ended on that date.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001109C

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 403788

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 5,2018

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Notes	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 17
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investment		-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investment		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3	34,195,754	37,171,322
Loans	4	135,580	133,627
Other current assets	5	392,040	94,388,888
		34,723,374	**131,693,837**
Total Assets		**34,723,374**	**131,693,837**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	6	9,801,065	9,840,066
Other Equity	7	23,634,000	26,482,458
		33,435,065	**36,322,524**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilties			
Borrowings	8	-	93,657,317
Other financial liabilities	9	-	880,876
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
		-	**94,538,193**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilties			
Borrowings	8	-	-
Other financial liabilties	9	1,288,309	833,120
		1,288,309	**833,120**
Total Equity and liabilities		**34,723,374**	**131,693,837**

Corporate Information 1
Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no: 001109C

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no. 403788

Date:
Place:

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited

Director

PH Director to 755VL

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Operating Income			
Other Income	10	-	91,021,136
Total Income		-	91,021,136
Expenses			
Finance cost	11	498,083	1,017,236
Other expenses	12	2,241,255	2,415,833
Total Expenses		2,739,338	3,433,068
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		(2,739,338)	87,588,067
Exceptional item			-
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(2,739,338)	87,588,067
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations		(2,739,338)	87,588,067
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period		(2,739,338)	87,588,067
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(109,121)	(1,891,801)
Income tax effect		-	-
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(109,121)	(1,891,801)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(109,121)	(1,891,801)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(2,848,459)	85,696,266
Earnings per equity share.			
Basic		(18.99)	571.30
Diluted		(18.99)	571.30

Corporate Information	1
Significant accounting policies	2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no: 001109C

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no. 403788

Date:
Place:

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited

Director

Director

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
Statement of change in equity for year ended March 31 2018

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent		Total Equity
		Reserves and surplus	Foreign currency translation reserve	
		Retained earnings		
As at 1 April 2017	9,840,066	64,481,854	(37,999,396)	**36,322,524**
Profit for the period	-	(2,739,338)		**(2,739,338)**
Exchange difference on foreigan currency convertible	-		(148,122)	**(148,122)**
At 31 March 2018	9,840,066	61,742,517	(38,108,517)	**33,435,065**
As at 31 March 2016	10,015,567	(23,106,213)	(36,107,595)	**(49,198,241)**
Profit for the period		87,588,067	(1,891,801)	**85,696,266**
Exchange difference on foreigan currency convertible	175,501			**175,501**
At 31 March 2017	9,840,066	64,481,854	(37,999,396)	**36,673,526**

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no: 001109C

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no. 403788

Date:
Place:

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited

Director

Director

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended March 31, 2018

(Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax from continuing operations	- 2,743,561	87,588,067
Profit before tax from discontinuing operations		0
Loss before tax	-2,743,561	87,588,067
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Interest expanse	408,375	-
Interest income	-	-
Net gain on sale of current investments	-	-
Investment written off	-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	-2,335,186	87,588,067
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease / (Increase) in loans and advances		
Foreign exchange movement in working capital (net)		
Increase in prepayments	- 2,483	-
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	458,491	
Cash used in operations	-1,879,178	87,588,067
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	- 1,879,178	87,588,067
Payment of financial liabilities		-6,495,316
Decrease in financial Assets		6,587,575
(Increase) other non current assets		-94,388,888
Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP and capital advances		0
Proceeds from disposal of shares	94,014,786	
Advanced to related company	- 65,732,040	
Repayment from related Company	65,340,000	
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	93,622,746	-94,296,629
Cash flows from financing activities		
Foreign exchange movement in financing activities (net)		-175,501
Proceeds from issuance of share capital		
Proceeds from borrowings	- 92,806,976	
Interest paid	- 1,764,899	
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	- 94,571,875	-175,501
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	-2,828,307	-6,884,063
Effect of exchange differences	65	-1,891,801
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	37,023,996	45,947,186
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	34,195,754	37,171,322
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Cheques/ drafts on hand	-	-
With banks- on current account	34,195,754	37,171,322
- on deposit account		0
Total cash and cash equivalents	34,195,754	37,171,322

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

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no: 001109C

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no. 403788

Date:
Place:

For and behalf of Board of Directors
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Ltd

Director

Director

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

1. Corporate Information

GMR Airport(Mauritius)Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Mauritius on 18th January 2013, holds a category 1 Global Business Licences under Financial Services Act 2007 and is regulated by the Financial Services commission. The company's registered office is 6th floor, Tower A, 1 Cybercity, Ebene, Republic of Mauritius.

The principle activity of the company is that of investment holding

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statement of the company has been prepared In accordance with general accepted accounting principles in India (Ind AS). The company has converted these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. Accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.

(a) Functional and Presentation Currency

The company's functional currency is United States Dollar (USD). All financial information presented in USD has been rounded to the nearest dollar. For presentation purposes, the financials are being converted to Indian Rupees (INR) using average exchange rate for Profit & Loss account and closing exchange rate for Balance sheet items.

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions

The decision has been taken by management of the Company to maintain the functional currency as USD in the financial statements since most of the business transactions are dealt in USD.

Transactions in currencies other than USD are translated to USD at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD are translated to USD at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are measured at historical cost, denominated in currencies other than USD, are translated to USD at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are stated at fair value, denominated in currencies other than USD, are translated to USD at the exchange rates ruling at the dates the values were determined.

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets or inventory for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

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

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

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Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d. Property, plant and equipment

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at March 31, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment as on April 1, 2015.

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

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

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

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

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

e. Intangible assets

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

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

f. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

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

g. Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property, intangible assets and investments in subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

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

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

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

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

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

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

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

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

h. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

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

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

i. Financial instruments

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

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

Investment in preference shares/ debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

a. Financial guarantee contracts

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

b. De-recognition

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

k. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in the currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in the foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

l. Current and deferred tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the financial at the financial position date in the country where the Company operates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liabilities method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted by the financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets on accumulated tax losses recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

m. Investments in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. Control is determined when the entity is exposed, or has the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investees.

Investments in subsidiary undertaking are initially shown at cost. Where an indication of impairment exits, the recoverable amount of the investment is assessed. Where the recoverable amount of the investment is less than its carrying amount, the investment is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit and loss.

n. Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company owns 99.9% in GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Companies Act 2001 allowing a wholly owned or virtually wholly owned parent company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence not to present consolidated financial statements. The ultimate parent, GMR Infrastructure Limited, a company incorporated in India, prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and not IFRS. The registered office of the ultimate parent is Skip House, 25/1 Museum Road, Bangalore 560 025, India.

o. Non-current assets held-for-sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held-for-sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration no: 001109C

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Gaurav Agrawal

Partner

Membership no. 403788

Place: New Delhi

Date:

For and behalf of Board of Directors

GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited

Director

Director

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

3 Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in Rs.)

	Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Balances with bank in current accounts	34,195,754	37,171,322
Total cash and cash equivalents	34,195,754	37,171,322

4 Loans

(Amount in Rs.)

	Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Ancillary borrowing costs to the extent not amortized	-	-
Prepaid expenses	135,580	133,627
Total loans	135,580	133,627

5 Other current assets

(Amount in Rs.)

	Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Other than trade-considered good	-	-
Advance	392,040	94,388,888
Total other current assets	392,040	94,388,888

6 Share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No's	Amount in Rs.
Authorized Share Capital		
Equity shares, face value of $1 each		
As at 1st April 2016	150,001	10,015,567
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
Change due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rate	-	- 175,501
As at 31st March 2017	150,001	9,840,066
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
Change due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rate	-	-39,001
As at 31st March 2018	150,001	9,801,065

	No's	Amount in Rs.
Issued Equity Capital		
Equity shares of $1 each issued, subscribed & fully paid		
As at 1st April 2016	150,001	10,015,567
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
Change due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rate	-	- 175,501
As at 31st March 2017	150,001	9,840,066
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
Change due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rate	-	-39,001
As at 31st March 2018	150,001	9,801,065

A. Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year

Equity Shares	31 Mar 18		31 Mar 17	
	No.	Amount in Rs.	No.	Amount in Rs.
At the beginning of the year	150,001	9,840,066	150,001	10,015,567
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Change due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rate	-	-39,001	-	- 175,501
Outstanding at the end of the year	150,001	9,801,065	150,001	9,840,066

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

B. Terms/Rights Attached to equity Shares

The company has only one class of shares having a par value of $1 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company the holder of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts.

C. Shares held by holding /ultimate holding company /holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates.

Out of equity issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below

Name of Shareholder	31 Mar 18		31 Mar 17	
	No. of Shares held (lakhs)	Amount in Rs.	No. of Shares held	Amount in Rs.
Holding Company - GMR Airports Limited				
150,001 (March 31, 2018 & March 31, 2017: 150,001) equity shares of $1 each fully paid up	150,001	9,801,065	150,001	9,840,066

D) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of Shareholder	31 Mar 18		31 Mar 17	
	Number	% holding in Class	% holding in Class	Number
Equity shares of $1 each fully paid				
GMR Airports Limited	150,001	100%	100%	150,001

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 both legal and beneficial ownership of shares as at the balance sheet date

E. No Shares have been issued by the Company for consideration other than cash, during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

F. Shares reserved for issue under options

There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contract/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

The holder of an ordinary share in the Company shall confer on the holder:
(a) the right to one vote on a poll at a meeting of the Company on any resolution;
(b) the right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the Board;
(c) the right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company.

7 Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	64,481,854	(23,106,213)
Balance as per last financial statements		
Add: Net profit for the year	(2,739,338)	87,588,067
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	**61,742,517**	**64,481,854**
Equity component of financial instruments	-	-
Other items of Comprehensive Income	-	-
Exchange Fluctuation Reserve -Opening	(37,999,396)	(36,107,595)
For the period	(109,121)	(1,891,801)
Closing	(38,108,517)	(37,999,396)
Total other equity	**23,634,000**	**26,482,458**

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEWDELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

(Amount in Rs.)

8	Borrowings	Non Current		Current	
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
	Short Term Loan from related parties (unsecured)	-	93,657,317	-	-
	Short Term Loan from Bank (secured)	-	-	-	-
	Total borrowings	-	93,657,317	-	-

Note:- During the year under review, company has repaid loan to M/s GMR Airports (Global) Ltd. Amounting to Rs. 9,36,57,317 (USD 1420370) bearing interest @ 1.2% pa.

(Amount in Rs.)

9	Other financial liabilties	Non Current		Current	
	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-	833,120
	Interest payable on loan from group company	-	880,876	-	-
	Non trade payables	-	-	1,288,309	-
	Retention Money	-	-	-	-
	Total other financial liabilities	-	880,876	1,288,309	833,120

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

10 Other income

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Profit on Sale of Investment on Subsidiary	-	90,868,089
Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required, written back	-	-
Other Income - Misc Income	-	153,047
Total other income	**-**	**91,021,136**

(Amount in Rs.)

11 Finance cost

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest	407,726	911,358
Bank charges	90,357	105,877
Custody charges	-	-
Amortization of ancillary borrowing costs	-	-
Total finance cost	**498,083**	**1,017,236**

(Amount in Rs.)

12 Other expenses

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Secretarial and Administration Fees	1,092,966	1,221,660
Rates and taxes	134,525	139,134
Professional & Consultancy	358,820	604,043
Business Support Fee	-	-
Directors' fees	260,960	271,480
Payment to auditor	393,984	179,516
Bad debts / advances or investments written off		-
Total other expenses	**2,241,255**	**2,415,833**

Amounts in Rs.

***Payment to Auditors (Included in other expenses above)**	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**
As auditor:		
Audit fee	393,984	179,516
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Other services		
Certification & Other Charges		-
	393,984	**179,516**

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

13 **Financial Risk Management Framework**

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

(a) **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market

(i) **Currency Risk**

The company's currency risk relates to the exposure to the fluctuations in the foreign currency rates. There are no significant exchange rate risks as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are

(ii) **Interest rate risk**

The company does not have any interest bearing assets and liabilities as at the end of the reporting period and hence the company is not exposed to any interest rate risk at the end of reporting period.

(iii) **Price risk**

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavourable changes in fair values of equities as the result of changes in the value of individual shares. The company has no exposure to price risk at year end.

(b) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets.

None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk. At the date of reporting date, the Company's exposure to credit risk was as follows:-

(c) **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per

Particulars	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Accruals (Repayable on demand)	-	-	-	-
Accruals (Repayable within one year)	19,717	1,288,309	12,700	833,120
Total	**19,717**	**1,288,309**	**12,700**	**833,120**
Loan payable (Repayable on demand)	-		-	
Loan payable (Repayable within one year)	-		1,441,131	
Total	**19,717**	**1,288,309**	**1,453,831**	**833,120**

(d) **Fair values**

The Company classify financial instruments measured at fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflect the significance of the inputs used in making the measurement:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; ir other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. Its does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Particulars	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Financial Assets not measured at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents (Loans and receivables)	523,351	34,195,754	566,636	37,171,322
Other receivables (Loans and receivables)	6,000	392,040	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Other financial liabilities)	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (Other financial liabilities)	-	-	-	-
Total	529,351	34,587,794	566,636	37,171,322
Financial Liabilities				
Accruals (Loans and receivables)	-	-	-	-
Loan payable (Loans and receivables)	-	-	-	-
Accruals (Other financial liabilities)	19,717	1,288,309	12,700	833,120
Loan payable (Other financial liabilities)	-	-	1,441,131	94,538,194
Total	**19,717**	**1,288,309**	**1,453,831**	**95,371,314**

There have been no transfers during the year between level 1 and 2.

There have been no movements during the year for investments categories in level 3.

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

(e) Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and benefits of other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to shareholder, return on capital to shareholder or issue new share.

(f) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Loan and receivables)	523,351	34,195,754	566,636	37,171,322
Other receivables (Loan and receivables)	6,000	392,040	-	-
Total	**529,351**	**34,587,794**	**566,636**	**37,171,322**
Financial Liabilities				
Accruals	-	-	19,717	1,293,435
Loan payable	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**19,717**	**1,293,435**

14 **INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

The Company is subject to income tax in Mauritius on its chargeable income at 15% (2017: 15%). However, the Company is entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered and 80% (2017: 80%) of the Mauritius tax on its foreign source income, thereby giving an effective tax rate of 3% (2017: 3%). Gains or profits from the sale of units or securities by a company holding a Category 1 Global Business License under the Financial Services Act 2007 are exempt in Mauritius.

The foregoing is based on current interpretation and practice and is subject to any future changes in the Mauritian tax laws. At 31 March 2018, the Company had accumulated tax losses of USD 1,019,730 (2017: USD 1,041,125) and therefore was not liable to income tax.

The tax losses are available for set off against taxable profits of the Company as follows:

Up to the year ending	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
31 Mar 20	4,100,606	267,933,596	4,100,606	268,999,754
31 Mar 21	3,577,005	233,721,507	3,577,005	234,651,528
31 Mar 23	41,989	2,743,561	-	-
	7,719,600	504,398,664	7,677,611	503,651,282

A reconciliation between the accounting loss as adjusted for tax purposes and the actual tax charge is presented below:

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Profit/ (loss) before taxation	(41,989)	(2,743,561)	1,290,527	84,658,571
Applicable income tax at tax rate of 15%	(6,298)	(411,511)	193,579	12,698,782
Impact of Expense not allowable for tax purposes	-	-	563,053	36,936,277
Unutilised tax losses	6,298	411,511	(56,632)	(3,715,059)
Income tax charge		-		-
	-		-	

A deferred income tax

A deferred income tax asset of USD 30,592 (2017: USD 31,234) has not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward as the directors consider that it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

15 **OTHER RECEIVABLES**

Particulars	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Disposal proceed receivable	-	-	1,438,855	94,388,888
Amount receivable from related company (Note 23 (c))	6,000	392,040	-	-
Prepayments	2,074	135,515	2,074	136,054
Total	**8,074**	**527,555**	**1,440,929**	**94,524,942**

For the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company disposed its investment in subsidiary, GMR Airport (Global) Limited and recognised a disposal proceed of USD 1,438,855.
The amount receivable from sister company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

16 **INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES**

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
At start of the year	-	-	100,000	6,560,000
Disposal during the year	-	-	(100,000)	(6,560,000)
At end of the year	-	-	-	-

For the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company disposed of its investment in GMR Airport (Global) Limited to GMR Holdings (Mauritius) Limited for a price consideration of USD 1,438,855, resulting in a gain on disposal of USD 1,338,855, recognised under the statement of comprehensive income.

17 **LOAN PAYABLE (GMR Airports (Global) Limited)**

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
At start of the year	1,441,131	94,163,500	1,007,333	66,081,045
Advanced during the year	-	-	420,370	27,576,272
Interest expense during the year (Note)	6,250	408,375	13,428	880,877
Repayment during the year	(1,447,381)	(94,571,875)	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	**1,441,131**	**94,538,194**

The loan of USD 1,420,370 bears interest at 1.2% per annum and has been repaid during the year under review.

18 **INTEREST AND OTHER FINANCIAL CHARGES**

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Interest expense during the year (Note)	6,250	408,375	13,428	880,877
At the end of the year	**6,250**	**408,375**	**13,428**	**880,877**

19 **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

During the year under review, the Company had the following transactions with related entities. The nature, volume of transactions and the balances with the entity are as follows:

(a) **Loan payable to sister company – GMR Airports (Global) Limited**

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
At start of the year	1,441,131	94,163,500	1,007,333	66,081,045
Loan advanced during the year	-	-	420,370	27,576,272
Amount repaid during the year	(1,447,381)	(94,571,875)	-	-
Interest payable during the year (Note 11)	6,250	407,750	13,428	880,877
At end of the year (Note 10)	-	**(625)**	**1,441,131**	**94,538,194**

The terms and conditions of the loan payable to sister company have been disclosed in Note 10.

(b) **Amount receivable from sister Company - GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited**

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
At start of the year	1,000,000	65,340,000	-	-
Loan disbursed during the year	(1,000,000)	(65,340,000)	-	-
Repayment during the year	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	-	-	-	-

Amount receivable from sister company is interest free and repayable within one year. Full repayment of the advance has been made during the year ended 31 March 2018.

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

(c) **Amount receivable from sister Company - GADL (Mauritius) Limited**

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
At start of the year	-	-	-	-
Loan disbursed during the year	6,000	392,040	-	-
Repayment during the year	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	**6,000**	**392,040**	-	-

The amount receivable from sister company is interest free and repayable within one year.

(d) **Fees to management entity of the Company – Abax Corporate Services Ltd**

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Fees paid during the year	21,220	1,386,515	30,550	2,004,080
Fees accrued at the end of the year	13,933	910,362	10,400	682,240

The compensation to key management personnel is provided on commercial terms and conditions.

20 **Capital Management**

The group's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Group.
The Group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met
For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders
The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure,
The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt

Particulares	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares	-	-	-	-
Total Debt (i)	-	-	-	-
Capital components				
Equity share capital	150,001	9,801,065	150,001	9,840,066
Other equity	361,707	23,633,935	403,696	26,482,456
Non-controling interests	-	-	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	-
Total Capital (ii)	**511,708**	**33,435,001**	**553,697**	**36,322,523**
Capital and borrowings (iii = i+ii)	**511,708**	**33,435,001**	**553,697**	**36,322,523**
Gearing ratio (%) (i/iii)	-	-	-	-

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

21 **Earning per share ('EPS')**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid
Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible securities) by the weighted average number of equity shares
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:-

Particulares	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent:				
Continuing operations (Rs.)	(41,989)	(2,743,561)	1,290,527	84,658,571
Discontinuing operations (Rs.)	-	-	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	**(41,989)**	**(2,743,561)**	**1,290,527**	**84,658,571**
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS		150,001		150,001
Effect of dilution:	-	-		
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution		**150,001**		**150,001**
Earnings per share for continuing operations – Basic and Diluted (Rs.)		-18.29		564.39
Earnings per share for discontinuing operations – Basic and Diluted (Rs.)		-18.29		564.39
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinuing operations– Basic and Diluted (Rs.)		**(18.29)**		**564.39**

22 **PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT**

The directors consider GMR Airports Limited, a company incorporated in India and GMR Infrastructure Limited, as the Company's immediate, and ultimate parent and respectively.

23 **EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE**

There are no material events after the reporting date which require amendments to or additional disclosures in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no: 001109C

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no. 403788

Date:
Place:

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited

Director Director

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

Related Party Transaction Details
For the period ended March 31, 2018

Balance Sheet

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
Code :

Payable / Sundry Creditors / Deposits Received / Interest Payable

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Loan given to Group Companies / Share Application Money / Other advances

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Investment in Equity Portion in loans/ debentures	Notional interest accrued till date	Total (net of adjustment)
1	0	GADL (Mauritius) Limited	IC6621	Advance given	Other current asse	Advance to GADL Mauritius Limited		0	397,040.00	-	-	397,040.00
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	

Loan taken from Group Companies / Share Application money refundable / Other Loans

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Investment in Equity Portion in loans/ debentures	Notional interest accrued till date	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments	IND AS loan Amount
1	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-

Share Capital

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0	GMR Airports Limited	IC6110	Share capital	Share capital	Share capital		0	9,801,065.34	-	9,801,065.34	-
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Investments in Group Companies / Share Application Money

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Investment in Equity Portion	Notional interest accrued till date	Total (net of adjustment)
1	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Provisions

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Firm registration number: 001109C
Chartered Accountants

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no.: 403788

Place:
Date: 00-Jan-1900

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
DIN

Company Secretary

Alt Direct to TSSVL

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

Related Party Transaction Details
For the period ended March 31, 2018

Profit & Loss

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
Code :

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Firm registration number: 001109C
Chartered Accountants

CHATTERJEE & CHATTERJEE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no.: 403788

Place:
Date: 00-Jan-1900

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Alt Director to TSSVL

0
Director
DIN:

0
Company Secretary

GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited