

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS of GMR INFRASTRUCTURE (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd ("the Company") comprising of GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd Head office ("the head office") and of GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd Philippines Branch ("the branch") , 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. For the purpose of reporting, the profit and loss of the branch is compiled for nine months ended December 31, 2017 and Balance Sheet of the branch has been considered as on December 31, 2017.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The accompanying IND AS Financial statements have been prepared by the management based on the audited financial statement of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 prepared in accordance with corporate laws of Singapore after making adjustment 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 change 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 Stand alone 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 Standalone IND AS financial statements based on the audit report issued by statutory auditors of the company on the Singapore based financial statements.



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 standalone IND AS Financials 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.

The audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone IND AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. The audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

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

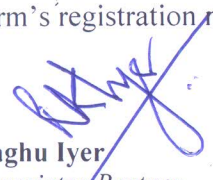
Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Underlying Ind AS financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 prepared in accordance with the applicable corporate laws of Singapore, have not been audited by us. We have relied upon such audited financial statements and statutory auditors' report for the year ended 31 March 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 the statutory auditors in the course of their audit. Our scope of audit is limited to conversion of audited Singapore designated financial statements into INR based financial statements considering the applicable exchange rate and considering the applicable Ind AS (Indian Accounting Standards).

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the mater(s) prescribed in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the said IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31st 2018, its losses including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

For Raghu Iyer Associate
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 114240 W


Raghu Iyer
Proprietor/Partner
Membership number: 37110



Place : Mumbai
Date :

GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018

	Notes	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	726,515	1,732,102
Non-current investments	4	8,743,615,521	8,716,958,766
Financial assets			
Loans	5	3,168,990,000	3,181,600,000
Other financial assets	6	-	-
Deffered tax assets		1,557,510	1,964,130
		11,914,889,546	11,902,254,999
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	2,241,936,148	5,975,966,871
Cash and cash equivalents	8	400,794,319	280,170,909
Loans	5	163,002,587	2,327,686,775
Other current assets	9	176,031,906	556,516,481
		2,981,764,960	9,140,341,035
TOTAL ASSETS		14,896,654,506	21,042,596,034
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	3,786,703,840	3,607,290,536
Other Equity	11	5,545,864,474	3,525,478,611
Total equity		9,332,568,315	7,132,769,147
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	1,608,997,500	2,845,400,000
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	2,850,457,500	2,246,800,000
Trade payables	14	40,618,623	1,340,580,861
Other financial liabilities	15	1,023,404,804	7,467,084,842
Other current liabilities	16	9,844,582	9,961,184
Provisions	17	30,763,183	-
		5,564,086,191	13,909,826,888
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		14,896,654,506	21,042,596,034

Corporate Information 1
Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Raghu Iyer Associates
ICAI firm registration number: 114240W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Raghu Iyer
Proprietor
Membership number: 37110
Place: Mumbai
Date:



Director



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

	Notes	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Revenue From Operations	18	2,698,266,836	4,593,475,696
Other income	19	637,864,528	467,343,936
Total Income		3,336,131,364	5,060,819,633
Purchase of coal		2,518,495,602	4,480,930,040
Employee benefit expenses	20	84,834,116	74,675,800
Finance costs	21	391,360,994	405,499,835
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	1,053,496	1,580,489
Other expenses	23	369,025,037	141,482,209
Total Expenses		3,364,769,245	5,104,168,372
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		(28,637,881)	(43,348,740)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before and tax		(28,637,881)	(43,348,740)
(1) Current tax		46,813,680	(613,884)
Income tax expense		46,813,680	(613,884)
Profit/(loss) for the year		(75,451,561)	(42,734,856)
Profit for the year		(75,451,561)	(42,734,856)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
		13,777,083	144,965,282
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(61,674,478)	102,230,426
Earnings per share for continuing operations			
Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		(0.89)	1.48
Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		-	-

Corporate Information 1
Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

For Raghu Iyer Associates
ICAI firm registration number: 114240W
Chartered Accountants

Raghu Iyer
Proprietor
Membership number: 37110
Place: Mumbai
Date:



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

[Signature]

Director



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Share capital INR	Share application monies INR	Foreign Currency Reserve INR	Retained profits INR	Total equity INR
At 1 April 2016	3,671,627,875	-	3,259,893,485	12,358,844,008	15,618,737,493
Share application monies -		-		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(64,337,339)	-	144,965,282	(12,238,224,164)	(12,093,258,882)
At 31 March 2017	3,607,290,536	-	3,404,858,767	120,619,844	3,525,478,611
Share application monies		2,082,060,341		-	2,082,060,341
Total comprehensive income for the period			13,777,083	(75,451,561)	(61,674,478)
At 31 Mar 2018	<u>3,786,703,840</u>	<u>2,082,060,341</u>	<u>3,418,635,850</u>	<u>45,168,283</u>	<u>5,545,864,474</u>

* Change in equity share capital is mainly due to change in foreign exchange rates used for translating in current financial year.

Corporate Information	1
Summary of significant accounting policies	2

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

For Raghu Iyer Associates
ICAI firm registration number: 114240W
Chartered Accountants

Raghu Iyer
Proprietor
Membership number: 37110
Place: Mumbai
Date:



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

[Signature]

Director



GMR INFRASTRUCTURE (SINGAPORE) PTE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2018

Particulars	31-Mar-2018	31-Mar-2017
	Amt in Rs	Amt in Rs
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	28,637,881	43,348,740
Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	-	-
Profit before tax	28,637,881	43,348,740
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation	2,715,344	1,580,489
Interest income	352,029,700	346,691,641
Other income	84,131,354	115,656,924
Other Non cash adjustments	181,569,480	613,884
Finance costs	391,360,994	405,499,835
Operating profit before working capital changes	110,846,883	99,003,097
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	6,199,804,241	1,224,845,307
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	56,170,425	43,885,857
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	1,376,808,867	-
Decrease / (increase) in other non current assets	-	133,333,565
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	29,465,940	230,082,090
Increase / (decrease) in short-term provisions	211,384,894	5,785,603,205
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	4,896,828,900	4,800,395,377
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	35,893,846	-
Effect of exchange differences	5,635,558	432,271,697
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	4,927,087,188	5,232,667,073
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loans and advances given	4,077,233	6,298,540,004
Consideration received for sale of subsidiary	4,666,491	-
Other income through investments	81,620,898	116,656,924
Purchase of fixed assets/investments, including CWIP and capital advances	57,282,799	801,771,357
Interest received	346,081,151	346,691,641
Effect of exchange differences	-	390,640,870
Tax paid	46,813,680	-
	416,643,673	7,954,300,798
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/(Refund) of Share application money	-	1,105,187,900
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	326,700,000	346,765,675
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	5,285,496,479	988,547,731
Interest paid	391,960,873	405,499,835
Effect of exchange differences	-	43,005,890
Effect of exchange differences due to change in reporting currency	62,234,458	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)	4,629,070,063	2,889,007,033
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	118,626,548	167,373,308
Effect of exchange differences	2,906,862	2,523,231
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	50,570,909	215,420,986
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	172,104,319	50,570,909
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	172,104,319	50,570,909
Cheques/ drafts on hand	-	-
With banks- on current account	-	-
- on deposit account	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	172,104,319	50,570,909

Corporate Information 1
Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

For Raghu Iyer Associates
ICAI firm registration number: 114240W
Chartered Accountants

Raghu Iyer
Proprietor
Membership number: 37110
Place: Mumbai
Date:



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Director



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 - Ind AS

Property, plant and equipment

Amount in Rs

	Plant & Machinery	Leasehold Improvement	Furnitures	Computer	Branch	Total
Gross block						
At 31 March 2016	2,427,333	753,513	196,098	1,319,063		4,696,007
At 31 March 2017	2,352,317	726,813	189,149	1,477,000	567,805	5,313,085
At 31 March 2018	2,352,317	726,813	189,149	1,537,113	555,603	5,360,995
Depreciation						
At 31 March 2016	1,231,251	227,388	59,167	608,893		2,126,698
At 31 March 2017	1,914,795	378,097	98,423	1,078,207	111,461	3,580,983
At 31 March 2018	2,109,892	531,541	138,349	1,453,598	401,099	4,634,479
Net block						
At 31 March 2016	1,196,082	526,125	136,931	710,170		2,569,308
At 31 March 2017	437,522	348,715	90,726	398,794	456,345	1,732,102
At 31 March 2018	242,425	195,271	50,800	83,516	154,504	726,516



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 - Ind AS

4 Non current investments

Particulars	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Investment in equity share capital- Carried		
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation- equity shares of Php 1 each	2,915,055,635	2,869,994,949
GMR Infrastructure Overseas Ltd	639,679	642,224
DAPS - 32,657,440 equity share of Rs 10 each	691,987,512	694,741,064
Megawide GMR Construction Joint Venture		
Investments in unquoted Optionally Convertible Debentures		
100,000,000 0.01% Optionally Convertible Debentures of USD 1 Each - GEPML	4,956,039,000	4,975,760,000
Investment in Government Securities		
Government Bonds issued by Government of Philippines	19,805,665	15,095,478
Investment in mutual funds		
Share application money		
10% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures - GCRPL		
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	160,088,031	160,725,051
Less: Impairment Loss		
	8,743,615,521	8,716,958,766



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 - Ind AS
5 Loans
Non-current

Security deposit with related parties

Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
3,168,990,000	3,181,600,000
3,168,990,000	3,181,600,000
Current:	
Loan and advances to related parties (Unsecured)	154,990,335
GICL	-
Deposit with others	8,012,252
Interest receivable from Group Companies	-
	1,961,440,000
	81,778,797
	284,467,978
163,002,587	2,327,686,775
3,331,992,587	5,509,286,775

6 Other financial assets
Non-current

Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
-	-

7 Trade receivables

 Trade receivables
Other receivables

Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
1,359,388,507	2,349,455,475
882,547,641	3,626,511,396
2,241,936,148	5,975,966,871

8 Cash and short-term deposits
Cash and cash equivalents

 Balances with banks:
- On current accounts
Restricted cash

Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
172,104,319	50,570,909
228,690,000	229,600,000
400,794,319	280,170,909

9 Other current assets

 Advance to employees
Balance with Statutory Authorities
Prepaid expenses
Trade Advance

Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
2,310,292	1,064,972
47,079,626	-
126,641,988	96,251,509
-	459,200,000
176,031,906	556,516,481



Share capital

Particulars	31-Mar-2018	31-Mar-2017
	Rs.	Rs.
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (No.)		
(i) 69,148,900 equity shares of SGD1 each fully paid up	3,786,703,840	3,607,290,536
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	3,786,703,840	3,607,290,536

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

Particulars	31-Mar-2018		31-Mar-17	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
At the beginning of the period	69,148,900	3,607,290,536	69,148,900	3,607,290,536
Outstanding at the end of the period	69,148,900	3,786,703,840	69,148,900	3,607,290,536
Effect of changes in exchange rate		179,413,304		

b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of SGD 1 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. In 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

(c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

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

Particulars	31-Mar-2018	31-Mar-2017
	Rs.	Rs.
GMR Infrastructure Mauritius Limited, the immediate holding company, effective March 31, 2009.		
69,148,800 (1. April, 2017:69,148,800) equity shares of SGD1 each fully paid up	3,786,703,840	3,607,290,536

(d) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	31-Mar-2018	31-Mar-2017
	Rs.	Rs.
Equity shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares by capitalization of securities premium		
Equity shares allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to conversion of preference shares		

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

Particulars	31 Mar 18		31 Mar 17	
	No.	% holding in	No.	% holding in
Equity shares of \$1 each fully paid				
GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited, the immediate holding company	69,148,800	100.0%	69,148,800	100.0%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other documents, from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 - Ind AS

11 Other equity

	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Foreign Currency Translation Gain/(Loss)		
Balance as per the last financial statements	3,404,858,767	3,259,893,485
Add: during the year	13,777,083	144,965,282
Closing Balance	3,418,635,850	3,404,858,767
 Share application money pending allotment	 2,082,060,341	
 Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
At 1 April 2017	120,619,844	12,358,844,008
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(75,451,561)	(12,238,224,164)
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss as at 'March 31, 2018	45,168,283	120,619,844
	5,545,864,474	3,525,478,611

12 Long term borrowings

	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Term loans from bank (secured)	1,608,997,500	2,845,400,000
	1,608,997,500	2,845,400,000
 The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	1,608,997,500	2,845,400,000
	1,608,997,500	2,845,400,000

13 Short term borrowings

	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Secured loan from Banks	2,850,457,500	2,246,800,000
	2,850,457,500	2,246,800,000

14 Trade payables

	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Sundry Creditors	40,618,623	1,340,580,861
	40,618,623	1,340,580,861



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 - Ind AS
15 Other financial liabilities

	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Current		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	612,562,500	328,000,000
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	22,470,687	21,015,616
Non trade payables to Group Company	388,371,616	7,101,404,703
Other payables	-	16,664,523
Total current other financial liabilities	1,023,404,804	7,467,084,842

16 Other current liabilities

	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Other statutory dues payable	9,844,582	9,961,184
	9,844,582	9,961,184

17 Provisions

	Ind AS March 31, 2018 Amount in Rs	Ind AS March 31, 2017 Amount in Rs
Provision for taxation	30,763,183	2,618,723
	30,763,183	2,618,723



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 - Ind AS

18 Revenue from operations

 Coal sale
 Technical services fee
 Reimbursement Income

Ind AS 31 Mar 18 Amount in Rs	Ind AS 31 Mar 17 Amount in Rs
2,525,591,887	4,542,182,958
27,571,794	31,435,334
145,103,155	19,857,405
2,698,266,836	4,593,475,696

19 Other income

 Interest income on bank deposits
 Interest income from inter corporate deposits
 Hedge Income
 Dividend Received-Shares
 Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds
 Foreign Exchange gain
 Other income

Ind AS 31 Mar 18 Amount in Rs	Ind AS 31 Mar 17 Amount in Rs
164,943,226	5,622,894
181,540,673	341,068,747
26,598,805	77,613,892
81,495,981	16,562,995
-	22,480,037
972,272	-
182,313,571	3,995,371
637,864,528	467,343,936

20 Employee benefit expenses

Employee Benefits Expenses

Ind AS 31 Mar 18 Amount in Rs	Ind AS 31 Mar 17 Amount in Rs
84,834,116	74,675,800
84,834,116	74,675,800

21 Finance costs

 Interest
 Bank charges
 Ancillary borrowing costs

Ind AS 31 Mar 18 Amount in Rs	Ind AS 31 Mar 17 Amount in Rs
293,679,100	187,671,206
4,801,077	5,173,526
92,880,818	212,655,103
391,360,994	405,499,835

22 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Depreciation of tangible assets

Ind AS 31 Mar 18 Amount in Rs	Ind AS 31 Mar 17 Amount in Rs
1,053,496	1,580,489
1,053,496	1,580,489

23 Other expenses

 Audit fees
 Rent
 Courier & Postage
 Licenses
 Advertising and sales promotion
 Bank Charges
 Travelling and conveyance
 Communication costs
 Insurance
 Printing and stationery
 Legal and professional charges
 Books & Periodicals
 Membership & Subscription
 Donation
 Miscellaneous expenses
 Bad Debts Provision
 Other Administrative costs
 Utilities
 Foreign Exchange Gain / Loss (Net)

Ind AS 31 Mar 18 Amount in Rs	Ind AS 31 Mar 17 Amount in Rs
2,626,628	3,047,227
8,460,127	8,061,938
191,610	199,877
6,469,198	10,326,353
3,739,557	826,385
335,203	689,627
17,894,027	7,420,227
1,686,324	4,186,018
1,361,298	300,664
151,096	325,437
58,844,979	71,084,798
252,544	206,936
969,466	921,267
2,908,725	3,435,036
81,301,109	4,709,024
181,540,673	9,576,186
470,315	1,314,846
77,375	75,879
(255,219)	14,774,485
369,025,037	141,482,209



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

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

(d) Fair values

The carrying amounts of loan receivables, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables (excluding prepayments) accounts payables and loan payable approximate their fair value

(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

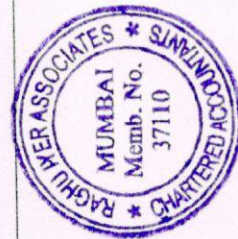
The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to shareholder, return on capital to shareholder or issue new share

(f) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,142,476	270,669,382	3,994,912	262,066,227
Trade and other receivables	77,976,960	5,095,015,873	183,738,510	12,053,246,356
Investment in joint ventures	55,204,211	3,607,043,147	54,350,487	3,565,391,947
Other investments	78,309,861	5,116,766,710	78,309,867	5,137,127,275
Total	215,633,534	14,089,495,112	320,393,776	21,017,831,706
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	32,732,229	2,138,723,843	128,992,583	8,461,913,445
Bank borrowings	77,625,000	5,072,017,500	82,625,000	5,420,200,000
Total	110,357,229	7,210,741,343	211,617,583	13,882,113,445

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Current taxation				
Overprovision in respect of prior years			9,045	593,352
			9,045	593,352



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	(3,065,657)	(200,506,048)	178,907,351	11,735,322,226
Applicable income tax at tax rate of 17%	794,864	51,936,414	30,414,250	1,995,174,800
Income not subject to tax	567,472	37,078,620	487,801	31,999,746
Expense not allowable for tax purposes	(794,864)	(51,936,414)	30,847,683	2,023,608,005
Unabsorbed tax losses carried forward	294,280	19,228,255	54,368	3,566,541
Current taxation	(294,280)	(19,228,255)	(54,368)	(3,566,541)
Over / Under provision in respect of prior years	-	-	9,045	593,352
	-	-	9,045	593,352

As at 31 March 2018, the company has estimated unabsorbed tax losses amounting to US\$2,836,358 (2017 - US\$1,105,300) for which deferred tax benefits have not been recognised in the financial statements because it is not certain that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can utilise the benefits. However, the unabsorbed tax losses are available for offsetting against future taxable income subject to the agreement of the income tax authority

INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Unquoted equity shares at cost:				
At end of the year	55,204,211	3,607,043,147	54,340,487	3,564,735,947

The Company holds investments in the following companies

Name of company	Interest held (%) - 2018	Interest held (%) - 2017	Number of shares	Class of shares held
GMR Megawide Cebu Construction Corporation ("GMCAC")	38.26	38.26		Equity
Delhi Airport Parking Services ("DAPS")	40.10	40.10		Equity
Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc	45.00	-		Equity

The equity shares in GMCAC are pledged as security for a bank loan granted to GMCAC

Out of 32,657,440 total shares invested in DAPS, 5,578,297 shares are pledged as security for a bank loan granted to DAPS.

TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Related party - Sales of commodities	361,970	23,651,120	-	-
Third parties - Sales of commodities	20,337,501	1,328,852,315	35,814,870	2,349,455,472
	20,699,471	1,352,503,435	35,814,870	2,349,455,472

Receivables from sales of commodities are non-interest bearing and are generally secured by letter of credit with issuance period of 180 days from the date of shipment. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which approximate their fair values on initial recognition.

At the date of the statement of financial position, trade receivables of the company amounting to USD 20,337,501 (2017 - Nil) are past due but not impaired. The analysis of their aging at the date of the statement is

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Trade receivables past due > 1 Year	20,337,501	1,328,852,315	-	-

SHARE APPLICATION MONIES

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
At start of the year	-	-	123,820,219	8,122,606,366
Addition during the year	-	-	(123,820,219)	(8,122,606,366)
At end of the year	-	-	-	-

Share application monies represent advances received from GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited which have not yet been converted into share capital at year end

TRADE PAYABLES

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Third parties - Supply of commodities	-	-	20,435,684	1,340,580,870
	-	-	20,435,684	1,340,580,870



RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Significant transactions with related parties on terms mutually agreed between the parties were as follows:-

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Sales of coal to a related party	16,971,877	1,108,942,443	12,102,141	793,900,450
Dividend income received from joint ventures	1,249,172	81,620,898	244,040	16,009,024
Interest income from Optionally Convertible Debentures of a related company	2,782,659	181,818,936	2,761,652	181,164,371
Interest income from security deposit to a related company	2,444,526	159,725,329	2,255,418	147,955,421
Total	23,448,234	1,532,107,610	17,363,251	1,139,029,266

(b) Expense

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
GMR Energy Projects Mauritius	2,782,659	181,818,936	2,761,652	181,164,371
Total	2,782,659	181,818,936	2,761,652	181,164,371

(c) Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel's remuneration include fees, salary, bonus, commission, contributions to defined contribution plans and other emoluments (including benefits-in-kind) computed based on the cost incurred by the company and where the company did not incur any costs the value of the benefit. The key management personnel's remuneration is as follows:-

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Short term employee benefits (including salaries and related costs) paid or payable to directors of the company	132,906	8,684,078	185,425	12,163,880
Total	132,906	8,684,078	185,425	12,163,880

(d) Receivable / Reimbursement / Sundry Debtors / Deposits Paid / Interest receivable

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
GMR Coal Resource Pte Ltd	48,500,000	3,168,990,000	48,500,000	3,181,600,000
GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd	361,970	23,651,111	-	-
GMR Infrastructure(Singapore) Ph Branch	3,400,000	222,156,000	3,981,877	261,211,131
GMR Infrastructure(Singapore) Ph Branch	1,369,084	89,455,954	-	-
GMR Male International Airport Pvt Ltd	5,676	370,841	-	-
GMR Infrastructure Ltd	232,772	15,209,296	52,947,567	3,473,360,395
GMR Airports Limited	3,429	224,060	-	-
GMR Coal Resource Pte Ltd	95,708	6,220,865	-	-
GMR Coal Resource Pte Ltd	3,030,928	198,040,829	4,336,402	284,467,971
Total	56,999,066	3,724,318,955	109,765,846	7,200,639,498

(e) Payables / Sundry Creditors / Deposits Paid / Interest Receivable

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
GMR Warora Energy	8,325	543,956	143,583	9,419,045
GMR Airports Limited	674	44,039	-	-
Total	8,999	587,995	143,583	9,419,045

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

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Ltd	31,865,019	2,082,060,338	108,030,219	7,086,782,366
Total	31,865,019	2,082,060,338	108,030,219	7,086,782,366

(g) Share Capital

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Ltd	54,989,105	3,592,988,121	54,989,185	3,607,290,536



GMR Infrastructure (UK) Ltd	80	5,227	-	-
Total	54,989,185	3,592,993,348	54,989,185	3,607,290,536

(h) Investments in Group Companies / Share Application Money

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	43,749,922	2,858,619,930	48,500,000	3,181,600,000
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	2,450,078	160,088,070	-	-
Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc	863,724	56,435,701	3,981,877	261,211,131
Delhi Airport Parking	10,590,565	691,987,512	-	-
GMR Energy Projects Mauritius	75,850,000	4,956,038,980	-	-
GMR Infrastructure overseas Ltd	9,790	639,679	52,947,587	3,473,360,395
Total	133,514,078	8,723,809,872	105,429,444	6,916,171,526

31 Capital Management

Capital comprises of share capital and reserves stated on the statement of financial position. The company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders. The company manages capital by regularly monitoring its current and expected liquidity requirements as well as using debt/equity ratio analyses. The company is not subject to either internally or externally imposed capital requirements.

32 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 -

Particulars	2018 (INR)	2017 (INR)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Continuing operations (Rs.)	(28,637,881)	(43,348,740)
Discontinuing operations (Rs.)	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(28,637,881)	(43,348,740)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	69,148,900	69,148,900
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	69,148,900	69,148,900
Earnings per share for continuing operations - Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	(0.41)	(0.63)
Earnings per share for discontinuing operations - Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	-	-
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinuing operations- Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	(0.41)	(0.63)

Bank Borrowings

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Current liabilities				
Not later than one year	16,791,877	1,097,181,243	12,102,141	793,900,450
Term loan 1	34,250,000	2,237,895,000	34,250,000	2,246,800,000
Term loan 2	9,375,000	612,562,500	5,000,000	328,000,000
	43,625,000	2,850,457,500	39,250,000	2,574,800,000
Non current liabilities				
Later than one year and not later than five years				
Term Loan 2	34,000,000	2,221,560,000	43,375,000	2,845,400,000
	34,000,000	2,221,560,000	43,375,000	2,845,400,000
Total	77,625,000	5,072,017,500	82,625,000	5,420,200,000



Term Loan 1

The company was granted a US\$54,000,000 Term Loan facility for the purpose of funding the development of the Mactan-Cebu International Airport. The facility bears interest at 3 months Libor plus margin of 2.25% (2017 - 3 months Libor plus margin of 2.00%) per annum. It was due for repayment on 19 March 2018, however an extension for the repayment within the next 12 months has been obtained as at the date of the statement of financial position.

The facility is secured by a standby letter of credit up to a limit of US\$35,000,000.

The bank borrowings are denominated in United States dollars.

Term Loan 2

The company was granted a US\$50,000,000 Term Loan facility for the purpose of financing the security deposit pursuant to a Coal Sales and Purchase Agreement with a related company and meeting the expenses in relation to this facility.

The facility bears interest at 3 months Libor plus margin of 2.25% (2017 - 3 months Libor plus margin of 2.25%) per annum and is repayable over a period of 6 years over 12 instalments.

Term Loan 2 is secured by an irrecoverable and unconditional standby letter of credit up to a limit of US\$49,000,000 and security deposit extended by the company to a related company under Coal Sales and Purchases Agreement.

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Lease commitment

Rental expenses for the year amounted to US\$129,677 (2017 - US\$118,785).

At the date of the statement of financial position, the company was committed to making the following payments in respect of rental agreements with a term of more than one year:-

	2018 (USD)	2018 (INR)	2017 (USD)	2017 (INR)
Commitments due (Not later than one year)	64,320	4,202,669	64,584	4,236,710
Total	64,320	4,202,669	64,584	4,236,710

Corporate Information

Significant accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date

For Raghu Iyer Associates
ICAI firm registration number: 114240W
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]
Raghu Iyer
Proprietor
Membership Number: 37110
Place: Mumbai
Date:



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd

[Signature]

Director



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes to IND AS consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

1. Corporate Information

The company (company registration no. 200902416Z) is a private limited liability company which is incorporated in Singapore with the registered office at 33A, Chander Road Singapore 219539 and the principal place of business at 20 Collyer Quay #11-03, Singapore 049319.

The company has a Head Office with its principal place of business at 20 Collyer Quay #11-03, Singapore 049319 and a branch, with its principal place of business located at Level 10-1 One Global Place, 25th Street & 5th Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Philippines. The branch was registered on 5 August 2014 and commenced operations since 5 August 2014.

The principal activities of the Head Office are those relating to the provision of infrastructure, engineering and management services, trading of commodities and investment holding. The principal activities of the branch are providing technical services and executing Erection Procurement Construction Contract of mega projects.

The immediate holding company is GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited, a company incorporated in Mauritius, which owns 99.99% of the issued and paid up capital of the company.

The ultimate holding company is GMR Enterprises Private Limited, a company incorporated in India. Related companies in these financial statements refer to companies within the GMR Enterprises Private Limited group of companies.

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.



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes to IND AS consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(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.

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.



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes to IND AS consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

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.

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.



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes to IND AS consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

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.

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.



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes to IND AS consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

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 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:



GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes to IND AS consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

- (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).

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



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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.

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.



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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 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.



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Notes to IND AS consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(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

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.



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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.

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.



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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 exists, 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.

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. 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.

As per our report of even date

For Raghu Iyer Associates

ICAI firm registration number: 114240W

Chartered Accountants

Raghu Iyer

Proprietor

Membership number: 37110

Place: Mumbai

Date:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Ltd



Director

