K.S. Rao & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HYDERABAD AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Change in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. In conducting our audit, we have considered 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 and the order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

No. 2, 7th Cross, B Street, Magadi Road, Bengaluru -560023
Mob: 8867441507, email: hitesh@ksrao.in
Head office: Hyderabad; Branches: Chennai and Vijayawada.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 31, 2018, and its profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in this Ind AS financial statements have been audited by another firm of chartered accountants whose report dated April 20, 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order

2) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

   c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our Report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigation, which have an impact on its financial position in its Financial Statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For K.S.Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration no: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership number: 233734

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 27, 2018

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 we report that:

(i) The Company does not own any fixed assets (property, plant and equipment) at any point of time during the year and accordingly Clause (i) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company for the year.

(ii) The activities of the Company did not involve purchase of inventory and sale of goods during the year and accordingly Clause (ii) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company for the year.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to any company, firm, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, clauses from (iii) (a) to (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no loans, investments, guarantee and security which meets the requirements of section 185 and 186 of the Act.

(v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2018 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the records as produced and examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities the undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Goods and Service tax, Cess and other statutory dues to the appropriate authority to the extent applicable to it and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of Sales Tax, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty, Goods and Service tax and Cess which have not been deposited on account of dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution and bank. The Company has not issued any debentures during the year and doesn't have any outstanding dues in respect of debenture holders.

(ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of the section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence the reporting under paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares of fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For K.S.Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration no: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership number: 233734

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 27, 2018

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

"Annexure – B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended and as at on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For K.S.Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration no: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership number: 233734

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 27, 2018

HYDERABAD AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED
CIN NO. U74920TG2007PLC054862
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	35.06	34.01
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	3.24	10.04
(iii) Loans	6	1,297.07	1,290.25
		1,335.37	1,334.30
Total Assets		**1,335.37**	**1,334.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	7	1,250.00	1,250.00
(b) Other Equity	8	71.80	70.85
		1,321.80	1,320.85
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	9	13.55	13.41
(b) Current tax liabilities		0.02	0.04
		13.57	13.45
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,335.37**	**1,334.30**
Summary of Significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date

For K.S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0003109S

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
ICAI Membership No. 233734

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 27 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited

Prasanna C
Director
DIN : 01630300

Girish Deshmukh
Director
DIN : 03421779

Atul Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Krishnan EN
Company Secretary
M.No FCS 5402

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 27 2018

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad

HYDERABAD AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED
CIN NO. U74920TG2007PLC054862
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
I.	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II.	Other Income	10	2.31	4.37
III.	**Total Income (I + II)**		2.31	4.37
IV.	Expenses			
	Finance Cost	11	0.10	0.46
	Other expenses	12	1.06	1.77
	Total expenses (IV)		1.16	2.23
V.	Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)		1.15	2.14
VI.	Tax Expenses:	13		
	a. Current Tax			
	i. Relating to current period		0.23	0.43
	ii. Relating to prior periods		(0.02)	(0.01)
	Total Tax Expenses (VI)		0.21	0.42
VII.	Profit/(Loss) for the period (V - VI)		0.95	1.72
VIII.	Other Comprehensive income			
	i. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
	ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period (VIII)		-	-
IX.	Total Comprehensive Income for The Period (VII + VIII)		0.95	1.72
X.	Earnings per equity share from Continuing operations:			
	Basic and Diluted	14	0.008	0.014
	Summary of Significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date

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

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
ICAI Membership No. 233734

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 27 2018

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited

Prasanna C
Director
DIN : 01630300

Girish Deshmukh
Director
DIN : 03421779

Atul Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Krishnan EN
Company Secretary
M.No FCS 5402

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 27 2018

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad

HYDERABAD AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED

CIN NO. U74920TG2007PLC054862

Registered & Corporate Office : GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 108.

Audited Results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2018

₹ in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Quarter ended			For the year ended	
		March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
		Audited	Reviewed	Audited	Audited	Audited
I	**Income from operations**					
	Revenue from operations	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Income from operations (I)	-	-	-	-	-
II	**Other income**	0.62	0.57	3.29	2.31	4.37
III	**Total Income (I+II)**	0.62	0.57	3.29	2.31	4.37
IV	**Expenses**					
	Finance costs	0.01	-	0.18	0.10	0.46
	Other expenses	0.40	0.14	1.07	1.06	1.77
	Total expenses (IV)	0.41	0.14	1.25	1.16	2.23
V	**Profit / (Loss) from operations before tax (III - IV)**	0.21	0.43	2.04	1.15	2.14
VI	Tax expense	0.04	0.03	0.43	0.20	0.42
VII	**Net Profit / (Loss) for the period / Year (V-VI)**	0.17	0.40	1.61	0.95	1.72
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income					
	i. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period (VIII)	-	-	-	-	-
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for The Period (VII + VIII)	0.17	0.40	1.61	0.95	1.72
X	Basic and Diluted Earning Per equity Share in Rs.	0.001	0.003	0.013	0.008	0.014

Notes :

1. The Special Purpose Financial Information of Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited has been reviewed and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on April 27, 2018. The Statutory Auditors of the Company have carried out the audit on the aforesaid results of the Company.

2. The figures for the last quarter are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of the full financial year up to March 31, and the unaudited published year-to-date figures up to December 31, being the date of the end of the third quarter of the financial year which were subjected to limited review.

3. The Special Purpose Financial Information is prepared by the Company for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial results of GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL', the intermediate holding company) for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2018, submission to the Board of Directors of the Company and Board of Directors of GIL. The Special Purpose Financial Information has been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued there under ("IndAS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and as per the instructions mentioned in the Group Referral Instructions (GRI) issued by the Management of GIL. The special purpose financial information has been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are recognised at fair value.

4. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM)/Executive management of the company monitors the operating results of its business as a single operating segment as per Ind AS 108.

5. Previous year/period figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to those of the current period. The previous year figures are audited by a firm other than K.S.Rao & Co.

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited

Prasanna C
Director
DIN : 01630300

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 27 2018

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 27 2018

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad

HYDERABAD AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED
CIN NO. U74920TG2007PLC054862
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

A. Equity Share Capital ₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	At the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	At the end of the year
i.	For the year ended March 31, 2018	1,250.00	-	1,250.00
ii.	For the year ended March 31, 2017	1,250.00	-	1,250.00

B. Other Equity ₹ In Lakhs

	Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
I.	**Balance as at March 31, 2017**	**70.85**	**70.85**
	Profit /(Loss) for the year	0.95	0.95
	Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
II.	**Balance as at March 31, 2018**	**71.80**	**71.80**

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date

For K.S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0003109S

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
ICAI Membership No. 233734

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 27 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited

Prasanna C
Director
DIN : 01630300

Girish Deshmukh
Director
DIN : 03421779

Atul Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Krishnan EN
Company Secretary
M.No FCS 5402

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 27 2018

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad

HYDERABAD AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED

CIN NO. U74920TG2007PLC054862

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2018

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
I. Cash flow from operating activities:		
A. Profit/Loss before tax	1.15	2.14
B. Adjustments to reconcile (loss) / profit before tax to net cash flows		
i. Excess provisions/ Credit Balances written back	-	(0.30)
a. Income from Investments:		
i. Change in fair value	(0.05)	(0.01)
ii. Gain on sale of investments	(2.26)	(4.06)
b. Amortisation of Loan Upfront fee	-	0.16
	(2.31)	**(4.21)**
C. Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
Decrease / (increase) in other Financial Liabilities	0.14	(0.00)
Decrease / (increase) in other Financial Assets	(6.82)	(62.25)
	(6.68)	**(62.26)**
D. Cash generated from operations (A+B+C)	**(7.83)**	**(64.33)**
Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(0.23)	0.42
Net cash flow from operating activities (I)	**(8.06)**	**(63.91)**
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
a. From other non-current assets	-	1,326.07
b. Purchase of financial instruments (Investments)	(35.00)	(589.00)
c. Proceeds from sale of financial instruments (Investments)	36.26	559.06
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (II)	**1.26**	**1,296.13**
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(1,228.00)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (III)	**-**	**(1,228.00)**
IV. Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	**(6.80)**	**4.21**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10.04	5.83
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3.24**	**10.04**

VI.	***Components of cash and cash equivalents:***		
a.	Cash on hand		-
b.	Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on hand	-	-
c.	With banks:		
	i. On Current Account	3.24	10.04
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**3.24**	**10.04**

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

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

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
ICAI Membership No. 233734

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 27 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited

Prasanna C
Director
DIN : 01630300

Girish Deshmukh
Director
DIN : 03421779

Atul Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Krishnan EN
Company Secretary
M.No FCS 5402

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 27 2018

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad

1. Corporate information

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ('HASSL' or 'the Company') was incorporated on July 20, 2007, as a wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited. The company was incorporated as special purpose vehicle to carry on the business of providing services to airport and airport related security services agencies.

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on April 27, 2018.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are 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.

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

2.2 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad

(i) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(ii) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 17 and 18 for further disclosures.

(iii) **Contingencies**

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible inflow/outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claims/litigations against the company/by the company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(iv) **Impairment of non- financial assets**

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

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All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(b) Fair value measurement

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

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their 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 financial statements are categorized 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

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- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above

(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..

(d) Taxes

Current income tax:

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provision where appropriate.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that

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taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes/GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses:

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

  The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

(e) 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 capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

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(f) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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 recognized 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 recognized as a finance cost.

(g) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. **Financial assets**

(A) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(B) Subsequent measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in to two categories

a. Equity instruments measured at fair value through Profit and Loss.

b. Debt instruments at amortized cost

(a) Equity instruments measured at fair value through Profit and Loss.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity

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instruments, the group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

(b) Debt instruments at amortized cost:

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(C) De-recognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, and
c) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
d) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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ii. Financial liabilities

(A) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(B) Subsequent measurement:

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

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date at fair value with all the changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Loans and borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(C) De-recognition:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iii. Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting

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period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been

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determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods/ years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(j) Contingent liabilities

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 financial statements.

Contingent assets are only disclosed when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

(k) Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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HYDERABAD AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED
CIN NO. U74920TG2007PLC054862
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

₹ in Lakhs

Note No.	Particulars		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
4	**Investments - Current**			
	Investments in Mutual Funds			
	Birla Cash Plus - Growth - 12,601.54 units (March 31 2017 : 13,054.815 units)		35.06	34.01
		Total	35.06	34.01
	Aggregate amount of Investments		35.06	34.01
	Aggregate amount of Impairment in Value of Investments		-	-
5	**Cash and cash equivalents**			
	A. *Balances in bank a/c's*			
	Current Accounts		3.24	10.04
	B. Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on Hand		-	-
	C. Cash on Hand		-	-
		Total	3.24	10.04
6	**Loans**			
	Loan to related parties		1,297.07	1,290.25
		Total	1,297.07	1,290.25

*The Company has taken a Bank loan for construction of office cum residential quarters on the leasehold land belonging to the holding company for the usage of CISF personnel and other security personnel. During March 2009, the Company has transferred the construction cost of quarters including interest on loan to the holding company.The loan taken from the bank has been repaid in the previous year. The balance amount is yet to be received from the holding company. However, the loan is repayable on demand and accordingly the same is classified under Current Loans and Advances.

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
7	**Equity Share Capital**		
	A. *Authorised Share Capital:*		
	1,30,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,300.00	1,300.00
	B. *Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up share capital:*	1,250.00	1,250.00
	1,25,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,250.00	1,250.00
	C. *Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of period:*		
	In no. of Shares		
	At the beginning of the year	12,500,000	12,500,000
	Share Capital Issued during the year	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the year	12,500,000	12,500,000
	In value of Shares		
	At the beginning of the year	1,250	1,250
	Share Capital Issued during the year	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the year	1,250	1,250

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₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017

D. *Rights attached to the Equity Shares:*

The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10/- per share with one vote per each share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
E.	*Shares held by Holding Company:*		
	M/s. GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	12,500,000	12,500,000
F.	*Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:*		
	Equity Shares:		
	a. M/s. GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	100%	100%

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

G. No Shares has been issued by the company for consideration other than cash, during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
8	**Other Equity**		
	Retained Earnings		
	a. At the beginning of the year	70.85	69.13
	b. Profit/(Loss) for the year	0.95	1.72
	c. At the end of the year	71.80	70.85
	Total	**71.80**	**70.85**
9	**Other financial liabilities - Current**		
	A Retention Money & Kept on hold	13.06	13.06
	B Non Trade payables	0.49	0.35
	Total	**13.55**	**13.41**

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CIN NO. U74920TG2007PLC054862
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

₹ in Lakhs

Note No.	Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
10	**Other Income**			
	Other Non-operating Income			
	a. Income from Investments			
	i. Change in Fair Value		0.05	0.01
	ii. Gain on Sale of Investments		2.26	4.06
	b. *Provisions written back:*			
	i. Excess provisions/ Credit Balances written back		-	0.30
		Total	**2.31**	**4.37**
11	**Finance Costs**			
	a. Interest on Borrowings		-	0.16
	b. Bank Charges		0.02	0.18
	c. Interest on delayed payment of Income Tax		0.00	0.04
	d. Other Finance Costs		0.08	0.08
		Total	**0.10**	**0.46**
12	**Other expenses**			
	a. Payments to Auditors			
	i. as auditors		0.30	0.29
	b. Rates and Taxes		0.14	0.09
	c. Others			
	Travelling and Conveyance		0.00	0.07
	Legal and professional charges		0.25	0.28
	Directors Sitting fee		0.37	1.03
		Total	**1.06**	**1.77**

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CIN: U74920TG2007PLC054862
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13. Income tax expense

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Income tax expense:		
Current tax relating to		
a. current year	0.23	0.43
b. Prior periods	(0.02)	(0.01)
Total tax expense for the year	**0.21**	**0.42**

Note: Company has not recognized DTA due to lack of reasonable certainty that deferred taxes will be reversed in the near future.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Effective Tax Reconciliation: -		
a. Net Profit/(Loss) before taxes	1.15	2.14
b. Tax rate applicable to the company as per normal provisions	25.750%	30.900%
c. Tax expense on net profit (c = a*b)	0.30	0.66
d. Increase/(decrease) in tax expenses on account of:		
i. Expenses not allowed under income tax	0.00	0.06
ii. STCG on Mutual Funds	0.58	1.25
iii. Other adjustments (Fair value adjustment of Investments)	(0.60)	(1.26)
	0.01	**0.06**
e. Tax as per normal provision under Income tax (c + d)	**0.28**	**0.72**
f. Tax rate applicable to the company as per MAT provisions	19.06%	19.06%
g. MAT Tax expense on net profit	0.22	0.41
h. Increase/(decrease) in MAT tax expenses on account of:		
i. Interest on delayed remittance of TDS	-	-
ii. Provision for reduction in value of inventory	-	-
iii. Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	-	-
iv. 1/5th of transition amount u/s 115JB (2C)	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01
i. MAT tax provision under 115JB (g + h)	**0.23**	**0.41**

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(All amounts in Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

14. Earnings Per Share

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted Earnings per share (EPS) computations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
a. Profit/(Loss) for the period attributable to the Share holders	0.95	1.72
b. Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/-each	1,25,00,000	1,25,00,000
c. Earnings per equity share (Basic and Diluted) - (a) / (b)	0.008	0.014

15. Financial Assets - Investments (detailed disclosure)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of units	Fair Value	No. of units	Fair Value
Current Investments:				
A. Investment in Funds at FVTPL				
Liquid Mutual Funds- Birla Sun Life Cash Plus- Growth Regular Plan	12,601.54	350.62	13,054.81	34.01

16. Details of Transactions with the related parties

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

S.No	Relation Ship	Related Party Name
(i)	Holding company	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
(ii)	GHIAL's holding company	GMR Airports Limited
(iii)	GAL's holding company	GMR Infrastructure Limited
(iv)	Ultimate holding company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (Formerly Known as GMR Holding Private Limited)
(v)	Key Management Personnel	Girish Deshmukh- Director C.Prasanna-Director Bharat Kumar Kamdar - Manager Atul Kumar-CFO

Note:- The details of related parties with which the company has entered into transactions during the year or previous year has been disclosed.

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(All amounts in Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Related party transactions

Sl. No.	Related Party Transactions	For the period ended March 31, 2018	For the period ended March 31, 2017
i)	**Reimbursement of expenses raised by the company during the year on related parties**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	78.20
ii)	**Unsecured Loan - part of principal amount received back**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	1,257.00
iii)	**Excess interest paid reimbursed**		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6.82	-
iv)	**Director Sitting fee**		
	ASN Murthy	0.20	0.40
	HJ Dora	0.10	0.45

C. Balances outstanding in related party accounts are as follows

Sl. No.	Related Party Transactions	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
i)	Loans & Advances:			
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Short Term	1,297.07	1,290.25
ii)	Share Capital			
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Share Capital	1,250.00	1,250.00

17. Fair Values

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

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Financial Assets				
Investment in Mutual funds	35.00	34.00	35.06	34.01
Total	**35.00**	**34.00**	**35.06**	**34.01**

(A) Significant observable inputs used in estimating the fair values

(i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project.

(B) Fair valuation techniques

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, staff advances, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(C) Fair valuation hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

(i) Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1). It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which Net Assets Value (NAV) is published mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.

(iii) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

Assets / Liabilities measured at fair value

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at FVTPL			
Investment in Mutual funds	35.06	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at FVTPL			
Investment in Mutual funds	34.01	-	-

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During the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

18. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial Risk Management Framework

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

(i) 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.

Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 1,297.07 and Rs. 1,290. 25respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with loans and advance.

(ii) Liquidity Risk

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

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards long term borrowings and other financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

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(All amounts in Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
As at March 31,2018						
Other financial liabilities	-	-	13.55	-	-	13.55
Total	-	-	**13.55**	-	-	**13.55**
As at March 31,2017						
Other financial liabilities	-	-	13.41	-	-	13.41
Total	-	-	**13.41**	-	-	**13.41**

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of interest rate risk

(A) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The company performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate management policy. As at March 31, 2018, the company has not obtained any loan from external financial institutions or from its parent entity. Hence the risk from fluctuations of interest rate is insignificant.

19. Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure in consideration to the changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

During the reporting period Company has not obtained any loans from external financial institutions or from any of its related entities. Hence, company is not subject to any financial covenants.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2018.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2018.

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(All amounts in Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises;	-	-
Interest due on above.	-	-
Total	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

21. Contingent Liabilities, Capital Commitment and Other Commitments

A. Contingent Liabilities as on March 31 2018 Nil (March 31 2017: Nil)
B. Capital and Other Commitments as on March 31 2018 Nil (March 31 2017: Nil)

22. Segment Reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM)/Executive management of the company monitors the operating results of its business as a single operating segment. As the company's revenues are generated from customers in India and all Non-Current operating assets are deployed in India, entity wide disclosures are not applicable.

23. Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure – Nil

24. The Company does not have any employees in its payroll. Accordingly, the Company does not have any obligation towards any Defined Benefit Plan or any Defined Contribution Plan as per Ind Accounting Standard (AS) 19 - Employee Benefits.

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25. **Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with Customers':** On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

• Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

• Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach).The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

26. **Amendment to Ind AS 7**

Effective April 1, 2017, the company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which requires entities to provide disclosure, that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet. The adoption of amendment did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

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27. Previous year/period figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to those of the current year. The previous year figures are audited by a firm other than K S Rao & Co.

As per our report of even date

For K.S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0003109S

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No: 233734

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 27, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited

Prasanna C
Director
DIN: 01630300

Girish Deshmukh
Director
DIN: 03421779

Atul Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Krishnan EN
Company Secretary
M.No FCS 5402

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 27, 2018

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad

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

Balance Sheet

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL)
Code : C1160

A. **Loan given** to Group Companies / Share Application Money/ Other advances

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Transaction GL	IGAAP Amount	Investment in Equity Portion in loans/ debentures	Notional Interest accrued till date	Total(net of adjustment)
					Show in Financials						
1	GHIAL	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)	IC1000	Loans and advances	Short terms Loans and Advances	ST- Loan and advances - related parties	1030600998	1,297.07	-	-	1,297.07

B. Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Transaction GL	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
					Show in Financials						
1	GHIAL	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)	IC1000	Share Capital	Share capital	Equity Issued and Subscribed-fully paid-up	2010101002	1,250.00	-	1,250.00	-

For K.S. Rao & Co
Firm registration number: 0003109S
Chartered Accountants

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership no : 233734

Date: April 27 2018

K.S. RAO & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL)

Prasanna C
Director
DIN: 01630300

Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited Shamshabad