BRAHMAYYA & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DELHI AIRPORT PARKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the 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 of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. 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.

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

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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 including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its profits (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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, 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, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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 litigations which would impact its financial position.

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 be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

iv. The company had provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as regards its holdings and dealings in Specified Bank Notes during November 08, 2016 to December 30, 2016, as defined in the Notification S.O 3407(E) dated the November 08, 2016 and it is in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the company..

For Brahmayya & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 000515S

G.Srinivas
Partner
Membership Number :086761
Place : Bengaluru
Date: 02nd May, 2017

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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, 2017 we report that:

(i)

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Management has not conducted any physical verification of fixed assets during the year. However, the Company has the program of physical verification of fixed assets at reasonable intervals of time and to deal with material discrepancies identified on such verification.

(c) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in fixed asset register are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) Inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(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 any deposits from the public.

(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, 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, 2017 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, and Cess which have not been deposited on account of dispute except as disclosed below:

Name of the statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax demand on various income	Rs. 4,247,549	August 2012 to March 2013	Additional Commissioner of Service Tax, Service Tax Commissionerate

(viii) According to 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.

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

(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.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has provided for any Remuneration to directors accordingly paragraph (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 vide note no.36 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 Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration no: 000515S

G. Srinivas
Partner
Membership number: 086761

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 02nd May, 2017

BRAHMAYYA & 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 **Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended.

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.

BRAHMAYYA & 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, 2017, 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 Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration no: 000515S

G. Srinivas
Partner
Membership number: 086761

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 02nd May, 2017

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

(Amount in Rs.)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1,870,760,958	2,002,377,410	2,140,019,011
(b) Capital work-in-progress			292,085	267,306
(c) Intangible assets	4	2,506,853	2,876,417	2,308,766
(d) Financial assets				
(i) Loans	5	8,465,470	5,184,421	4,730,435
(e) Income-tax assets	6	69,354,488	37,834,323	17,501,236
(f) Other non-current assets	7	19,165,039	20,273,934	22,018,453
		1,970,252,808	**2,068,838,590**	**2,186,845,207**
Current Assets				
(a) Inventories	8	4,332,447	4,417,784	4,506,585
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	9	240,654,480	266,215,004	56,727,640
(i) Trade receivables	10	1,667,833	2,314,103	1,729,525
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	13,729,428	9,734,380	12,885,798
(iii) Loans	5	174,085	163,833	523,463
(c) Other current assets	7	12,581,545	12,871,996	10,928,232
		273,139,818	**295,717,100**	**87,301,243**
TOTAL		**2,243,392,626**	**2,364,555,690**	**2,274,146,450**
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	12	814,400,000	814,400,000	814,400,000
(b) Other equity	13	110,014,424	58,091,287	3,335,532
		924,414,424	**872,491,287**	**817,735,532**
Non - current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Long-term borrowings	14	998,630,290	1,245,858,370	1,349,708,980
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	15	105,970,423	37,170,534	5,380,530
		1,104,600,713	**1,283,028,904**	**1,355,089,510**
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	18	69,073,200	61,559,774	37,139,847
(ii) Other financial liabiltiies	19	134,790,945	138,592,458	57,458,689
(b) Provisions	16	3,027,440	2,337,234	1,848,234
(c) Other current liabilities	17	7,485,904	6,546,033	4,874,638
		214,377,489	**209,035,499**	**101,321,408**
TOTAL		**2,243,392,626**	**2,364,555,690**	**2,274,146,450**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Brahmayya & Co.
ICAI firm registration number: 000515S
Chartered Accountants

per G.Srinivas
Partner
Membership no.: 086761
Place: BENGALURU
Date : May 2, 2017

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited

Madhukar Dodrajka
Director
DIN : 07238499
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Shyam Sundar Gopalakrishnan
Director
DIN : 06955526
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Saurabh Jaiswal
Company Secretary
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Ashoke Guha
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt. Ltd. MLCP Terminal 3, IGI Airport New Delhi-110037

Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2017

	Notes	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
			(Amount in Rs.)
Income			
Revenue from operations (net)	19	900,951,176	763,260,898
Other income	20	21,560,641	13,567,107
Total revenue		**922,511,817**	**776,828,005**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	21	77,275,110	62,248,404
Concession fees		184,530,232	154,928,534
Operating fees		34,549,633	26,838,751
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	142,346,741	142,378,456
Finance costs	23	146,890,887	153,820,523
Other expenses	24	165,853,583	138,220,982
		751,446,186	**678,435,650**
Exceptional item		-	**12,597,825**
Profit before tax		**171,065,631**	**85,794,530**
Tax expense			
Current tax		36,233,665	17,811,489
Mat credit entitlement		(36,233,665)	(17,811,489)
Tax for Previous Year		46,713	-
Deferred tax		69,244,987	31,541,649
Total tax expense		**69,291,700**	**31,541,649**
Profit for the year		**101,773,931**	**54,252,881**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities (gain)		(1,286,115)	751,231
Income tax on above		445,099	(248,357)
		(841,016)	**502,874**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**100,932,915**	**54,755,755**

Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:
Owners of the Company
Non controlling interests

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Brahmayya & Co.
ICAI firm registration number: 000515S
Chartered Accountants

per G.Srinivas
Partner
Membership no.: 086761
Place: BENGALURU
Date : May 2, 2017

BRAHMAYYA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited

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Place : New Delhi
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Company Secretary
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Ashoke Guha
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt. Ltd.
MLCP Terminal 3, IGI Airport
New Delhi-110037

Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
I. Cash flow from operating activities:		
A. Profit before tax	169,779,516	86,545,761
B. Adustment for non-cash transactions:		
a. Depreciation and amortization expenses	142,346,741	142,378,456
b. Excess provisions written back	(133,500)	(1,061,729)
c. Notional interest income on security deposit	(425,979)	(383,249)
d. Provision for doubtful debts	33,159	98,070
e. Loss on sale of fixed assets	5,570	270,378
	141,825,991	**141,301,926**
C. Adjustment for investing and financing activities:		
a. Income from mutual fund	(20,636,550)	(10,775,827)
b. Interest expenses	135,706,386	150,118,458
c. Interest income	-	(1,346,302)
d. Amortisation of Security Deposit	1,108,895	1,111,933
e. Adjustment for Upfront fees	(2,069,883)	846,889
	114,108,848	**139,955,151**
D. Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
a. (Decrease) /Increase in trade payables	7,513,426	24,419,927
b. (Decrease) /Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	1,807,596	13,533,769
c. (Increase)/ decrease in other current liabilites	1,073,371	2,733,123
d. (Decrease) /Increase in provisions	690,206	489,000
f. (Increase)/ decrease in inventory	85,337	88,801
g. Decrease / (Increase) trade receivables	613,111	(682,648)
h. Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets	(10,252)	359,630
i. Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	290,451	(1,943,764)
j. Decrease / (increase) in Security deposits-Assets	(3,963,965)	(1,182,670)
k. Decrease / (increase) in other non current assets	1,108,895	1,111,933
	9,208,176	**38,927,101**
E. Cash generated from operations (A+B+C+D)	**434,922,531**	**406,729,939**
Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(31,566,879)	(20,333,087)
Net cash flow from operating activities (I)	**403,355,652**	**386,396,852**
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
a. Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP and capital advances	(10,074,211)	(4,967,079)
b. Purchase of investments	(2,140,192,924)	(1,555,408,162)
c. Proceeds from sale/maturity of current investments	2,186,390,001	1,356,696,626
d. Interest from investments in bank deposits	-	1,346,302
Net cash flow from investing activities (II)	**36,122,866**	**(202,332,313)**
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
a. Payment of interest on borrowings	(135,706,386)	(150,118,458)
b. Repayment of borrowings	(260,506,056)	(38,200,000)
c. Upfront Fees adjustment	9,738,750	1,102,500
d. Dividend paid (including Corporate dividend tax)	(49,009,778)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (III)	**(435,483,470)**	**(187,215,958)**
IV. Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	3,995,048	(3,151,419)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9,734,380	12,885,799
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**13,729,428**	**9,734,380**

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt. Ltd. MLCP Terminal 3, IGI Airport New Delhi-110037

VI. Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
a. Cash on hand	3,104,100	3,215,146
b. Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on hand		
c. With banks:		
i. On Current Account	10,625,328	6,519,234
ii. On Deposit Account having original maturity less than three months	-	
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	**13,729,428**	**9,734,380**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Brahmayya & Co.
ICAI firm registration number: 000515S
Chartered Accountants

per G.Srinivas
Partner
Membership no.: 086761
Place: BENGALURU
Date : May 2, 2017

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited

Madhukar Dodrajka
Director
DIN : 07238499
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Shyam Sundar Gopalakrishnan
Director
DIN : 06955526
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Saurabh Jaiswal
Company Secretary
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Ashoke Guha
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi
Date : May 2, 2017

Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt. Ltd. MLCP Terminal 3, IGI Airport New Delhi-110037

Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

1. Nature of operations

Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on February 11, 2010 as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the object of development, operation, management and maintenance of Vehicle Parking facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) and operation and maintenance of Entry Ticket Counters and Left Luggage facility at Terminal 3 of IGIA. The Company carries on business under a Service Concession granted by Delhi International Airport Ltd (: DIAL) vide agreement dated 26th March 2010, which gives the Company an exclusive right to develop, operate, maintain, modernise and manage the vehicle parking and existing cargo terminal on revenue share model for an initial period of 25 years and which can be extended in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

2.1 Ind AS Compliance Statement:

These are the first financial statements prepared complying in all material respects with the notified Accounting Standards by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 amended by Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India. The financial statements comply with all the Ind AS notified by MCA till reporting date. i.e., March 31, 2017..

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first that the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 27 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The stand-alone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year, except for the change in accounting policy on first time adoption of Ind AS principles, explained below.

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 it is:

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.

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

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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) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

c) Significant Accounting Judgements:

The Company has executed Concession agreement with Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) for operating car parking facilities at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for a period of 25 years.

Appendix A to Ind AS 11 ("Appendix A") contains provisions to cover arrangements between Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) referred to as service concession arrangement ("SCA"). An entity is required to make a careful evaluation with regard to applicability of Service concession arrangement ("SCA") guidance on every BOT arrangement. The applicability of service concession depends whether the grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and also control the residual interest in the infrastructure.

Post the concession period, the Company shall handover all the assets to DIAL and the services are open to general public. However, the Management demonstrated that the rates at which services are required to be rendered are not controlled by DIAL (Grantor) and accordingly concluded that provisions of "SCA" are not applicable,

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 as at 31 March 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment as on 1 April 2015.

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

On Transition to Ind AS, the Company has availed the optional exemption on "Long term Foreign currency Monetary items" and has accordingly continued with the policy to adjust the exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset recognised in the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016 (as per previous GAAP) to the cost of the tangible asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset. In accordance with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') circular dated August 09, 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of tangible fixed assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, for the period. In other words, the Company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange differences.

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

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

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

e) Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its fixed assets:

Asset category	Schedule II Life of Assets (in years)	Useful life estimated by Management (in years)
Building	25	25 or remaining life of the concession period whichever is earlier
Plant and machinery	15	10-15
Electrical fittings	10	10-15
Office equipments	5	5
Furniture and fittings	10	10
Computers	3-6	3-6
Vehicles	10	8-10

The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

Depreciation on adjustments to the historical cost of the assets on account of foreign exchange fluctuations is provided prospectively over the residual useful life of the asset.

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

g) Amortization of intangible assets

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. 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.

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h) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term are classified as operating leases. The Concession Fee payable by the Company to grantor (DIAL) is in the nature of a contingent rent, payable under an operating lease, which increases in line with general inflation rate over the 25 year concession/lease period. Hence the structured Concession Fee is recognised as a contingent rent expense, in the books, in the respective period it is paid without straight line adjustment.

Where the Company is the lessor

Lease income is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss on a actual basis as the annual increase is as per inflation over the lease term. Costs, including amortisation/depreciation are recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

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 respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

j) Impairment

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 net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (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 net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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k) Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at fair value, determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

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

l) Inventories

Inventory is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.
Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

m) 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.

Income from services
The Company's revenue is primarily generated from parking services and revenue from these services is recognised as and when the amounts are received from users i.e. recognised as revenue on receipt.

Similarly revenue from airport entry ticket for visitors and from left luggage facilities are recognised as and when cash/money is collected.

The Company collects applicable indirect tax / Service Tax / GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Interest
Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss except interest on delayed payments from customers which is recognized on the basis of reasonable certainty.

Dividend
Dividend income is recognised when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

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n) Foreign currency translation

(i) Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

(iii) Exchange Differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

o) Retirement and other employment benefits

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

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund, superannuation fund etc. is defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable.

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short—term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long—term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long—term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year—end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non—current liability.

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme. The cost of providing benefits under the scheme is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation under projected unit credit (PUC) method.

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

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

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

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

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

p) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

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 tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the

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period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

q) 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

i. Initial recognition

Financial Assets are measured at amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through Profit or Loss, depending on its business model for managing those financial assets and the assets contractual cash flow characteristics. Subsequent measurements of financial assets are dependent on initial categorisation. For impairment purposes significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis, other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories.

a. Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

b. Debt instruments at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

AS per the Ind AS 101 and Ind AS 109 Company is permitted to designate the previously recognised financial asset at initial recognition irrevocably at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of facts and circumstances that exists on the date of transition to Ind AS. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Equity instruments/Mutual funds in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Subsequent changes in the fair values at each reporting date are recognised in the statement of profit or loss

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iii. **De-recognition of financial asset:**
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

II. **Financial liabilities**

i. **Initial recognition**
At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in profit or loss.

ii. **Subsequent measurement**
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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
Financial liability with maturity of less than one year is shown at transaction value.

iii. **De-Recognition of Financial liability**
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

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

IV. **Cash and cash equivalent**
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the company's cash management.

r) **Segment information**

The Company is primarily engaged in a single segment i.e. providing parking and related services at Airport. The risk and returns of the Company are predominantly determined by its principal activity and the Company's activities fall within a single business and geographical segment. Accordingly, no further disclosures are required as per the Accounting standard 17 on segment reporting notified by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, (as amended).

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s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are 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. The weighted average numbers of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for bonus issue.

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.

t) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of 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. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

u) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

The Company charges its CSR expenditure during the year to the statement of profit and loss.

v) 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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
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3 Intangible assets

(Amount in Rs.)

	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Electrical Fitings	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost								
At April 1, 2015	2,146,792,165	296,595,739	238,909,971	6,186,680	2,880,242	4,706,612	356,888	2,696,428,297
Additions	672,950	616,396	276,875	1,787,037	346,883	674,930	51,995	4,427,066
Disposals		(22,750)		(1,171,230)	-	(44,140)	(51,995)	(1,290,115)
At March 31, 2016	2,147,465,115	297,189,385	239,186,846	6,802,487	3,227,125	5,337,402	356,888	2,699,565,248
Additions	4,161,903	4,224,292	633,559	638,389	59,625	479,703	57,300	10,254,771
Disposals		-		-	-	(40,793)	-	(40,793)
At March 31, 2017	**2,151,627,018**	**301,413,677**	**239,820,405**	**7,440,876**	**3,286,750**	**5,776,312**	**414,188**	**2,709,779,226**
Depreciation								
At April 1, 2015	402,851,343	75,705,354	70,478,196	3,372,596	1,043,563	2,860,245	97,989	556,409,286
Charge for the Period	90,383,906	21,445,538	27,351,153	1,443,606	293,330	811,231	46,175	141,774,939
Disposals	-	(6,512)	-	(944,079)	-	(44,136)	(1,660)	(996,387)
At March 31, 2016	493,235,249	97,144,380	97,829,349	3,872,123	1,336,893	3,627,340	142,504	697,187,838
Charge for the year	90,482,492	21,795,554	27,369,068	976,694	356,266	840,826	44,752	141,865,652
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(35,222)	-	(35,222)
At March 31, 2017	**583,717,741**	**118,939,934**	**125,198,417**	**4,848,817**	**1,693,159**	**4,432,944**	**187,256**	**839,018,268**
Net block								
At 31 March 2016	1,654,229,866	200,045,005	141,357,497	2,930,364	1,890,232	1,710,062	214,384	2,002,377,410
At March 31, 2017	**1,567,909,277**	**182,473,743**	**114,621,988**	**2,592,059**	**1,593,591**	**1,343,368**	**226,932**	**1,870,760,958**

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Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
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4. Intangible Assets

	Computer Software	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2015	**2,751,813**	**2,751,813**
Additions	1,171,171	1,171,171
Disposals		-
Adjustments-settlement	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**3,922,984**	**3,922,984**
Additions	111,524	111,524
Disposals		-
Adjustments-settlement	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**4,034,508**	**4,034,508**
Amortization		
At April 1, 2015	**443,047**	**443,047**
Charge for the year	603,520	**603,520**
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2016	**1,046,567**	**1,046,567**
Charge for the year	481,088	481,088
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**1,527,655**	**1,527,655**
Net Block		
At April 1, 2015	**2,308,766**	**2,308,766**
At March 31, 2016	**2,876,417**	**2,876,417**
At March 31, 2017	**2,506,853**	**2,506,853**

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5 Financial Assets-Loans

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Non -Current			
Security deposit:- Unsecured, considered good	8,465,470	5,184,421	4,730,435
	8,465,470	5,184,421	4,730,435
Current			
Security deposit:- Unsecured, considered good	31,500	-	-
Loans to employees	142,585	163,833	523,463
	174,085	163,833	523,463

6 Income-tax assets

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current income-tax assets			
Advance income-tax	1,524,872	6,238,372	3,716,774
MAT Credit entitlement	67,829,616	31,595,951	13,784,462
	69,354,488	37,834,323	17,501,236
Less :- Current-tax liabilities			
Provision for tax			
	-	-	-
	69,354,488	37,834,323	17,501,236

7 Other assets
Unsecured, consisdered good unless stated otherwise

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Non-Current			
Capital advances	22,173	22,173	654,759
Prepayments	19,142,866	20,251,761	21,363,694
Total Non-current other assets	19,165,039	20,273,934	22,018,453
Current			
Prepaid expenses	1,673,262	1,580,314	1,612,236
Prepayments	1,108,895	1,108,895	1,108,895
Gratuity fund	458,688	2,251,136	1,979,747
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	2,561,971	219,806	146,402
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	6,778,729	7,711,845	6,080,952
Total Current other assets	12,581,545	12,871,996	10,928,232

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

8 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Stores and spares (Refer Note 2.2 (l))	4,332,447	4,417,784	4,506,585
	4,332,447	4,417,784	4,506,585

-The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was Rs 12,354,974 (for 2015-16: Rs.12,071,127)

9 Investments

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Other Investments			
Unquoted non-trade investment in :			
Liquid mutual funds			
Baroda Pioneer Liquid Fund Collection	58,097,360	90,197,645	56,727,640
Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund	49,713,912	58,937,809	-
SBI Premier Liquid Fund	26,507,304	16,556,750	-
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund	68,825,648	76,652,695	-
SBI Mutual Fund(SBI Deemed DSRA -Restricted Cash)	-	23,870,105	-
Axis Liquid Fund	37,510,256	-	-
Total	240,654,480	266,215,004	56,727,640

Category-wise other investments - as per Ind AS 109 Classifications
Financial ssets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL (Unqoted investments)	240,654,480	266,215,004	56,727,640
	240,654,480	266,215,004	56,727,640

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10 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
(a) Secured, considered good	-	866,274	782,933
(b) Unsecured, considered good	1,667,833	1,447,829	946,592
(c) Doubtful	131,229	98,070	-
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(131,229)	(98,070)	-
Total	1,667,833	2,314,103	1,729,525

- Before accepting any new customer, the Company carries out an internal evaluation and approval process to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits, which are reviewed on regular basis.

-Based on past trends of the doubtful debts, the Company has not anticipated any expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables except allowance for credit loss which is made as per details below:

		Provision made during		
	Period since outstanding	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015
Bajaj Travels	More than 1 year	-	98,070	-
Air India Limited	More than 1 year	31,959	-	-
Punjab Roadways	Since Nov 2016	1,200		
		33,159	98,070	-

Ageing of Receivables	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Within the credit period	376,380	723,377	401,679
1-30 days past due	396,625	1,237,251	95,083
31-60 days past due	505,814	91,489	88,889
61-120 days past due	319,234	117,049	398,074
More than 120 days past due	201,009	243,008	745,800
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(131,229)	(98,070)	-
Total Debtors	1,667,833	2,314,104	1,729,525

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	3,104,100	3,215,146	3,128,683
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts	10,625,328	6,519,234	9,757,115
Total	13,729,428	9,734,380	12,885,798

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12 Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Equity Share Capital			
Authorized share capital			
86,000,000 (31 March 2016: 86,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	860,000,000	860,000,000	860,000,000
	860,000,000	860,000,000	860,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
81,440,000 (31 March 2016: 81,440,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	814,400,000	814,400,000	814,400,000
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	814,400,000	814,400,000	814,400,000

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at March 31, 2017 No.	As at March 31, 2016 No.	As at April 1, 2015 No.
At the beginning of the period	81,440,000	81,440,000	81,440,000
Issued during the period	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	81,440,000	81,440,000	81,440,000

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity 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 proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	No.	% holding in the class	No.	% holding in the class
Delhi International Airport Limited	40,638,560	49.90%	40,638,560	49.90%
Tenage Parking Services (India) Private Limited	8,144,000	10.00%	8,144,000	10.00%
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited	32,657,440	40.10%	32,657,440	40.10%
	81,440,000	**100%**	**81,440,000**	**100%**

	As at April 1, 2015	
	No.	% holding in the class
Delhi International Airport Limited	40,638,560	49.90%
Tenage Parking Services (India) Private Limited	8,144,000	10.00%
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Limited	32,657,440	40.10%
	81,440,000	100%

13 Reserves and surplus

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss			
Balance as per last financial statement	58,091,287	3,335,532	(19,323,893)
Profit for the year	101,773,931	54,252,881	22,659,425
Other comprehensive income for the year	(841,016)	502,874	
Less: Appropriations			
Final equity dividend	40,720,000	-	-
Tax on final equity dividend	8,289,778	-	-
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	**110,014,424**	**58,091,287**	**3,335,532**

In respect of the year ended March 31, 2017, the directors propose that a dividend of Re. 1/- per share be paid on fully paid equity shares. This equity dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as liabilitiy in these financial statements. The proposed equity dividend is payable to all holders of fully paid equity shares. The total estimated equity dividend to be paid is Rs. 81,440,000 (excluding Dividend Distribution Tax).

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14 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Non-Current borrowings			
Indian rupee loan from banks (secured)	1,098,821,181	1,351,658,370	1,387,908,980
	1,098,821,181	1,351,658,370	1,387,908,980
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt	100,190,891	105,800,000	38,200,000
	998,630,290	1,245,858,370	1,349,708,980

The Company refinanced its existing Indian Rupee Term Loan from State Bank of India (SBI) through HDFC Bank on March 16, 2017. The term loan from HDFC carries interest at Marginal cost of fund based lending rate (MCLR) plus spread of 0.25% (fixed for entire tenor), the interest rate is subject to reset at the end of every 12 months from the date of first disbursement. Interest on term loan is 8.55% per annum (March 31, 2016: 10.55% to 11.25% per annum). The loan is repayable in 32 quarterly structured installments starting from June 2017 and installments are ranging from Rs. 2.51 crores to Rs. 3.93 crores.

Further, the aforesaid loan is secured by way of an exclusive first charge on the revenue, profit, receivables, book debts, outstanding monies, recoverable claims and cash flows, both present and future and by way of Pledge of 30% of the issued and paid up capital of the Company, to be pledged at all the times during the tenor of loan.

15 Deferred Tax Liability

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deferred tax liability (A)			
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	216,651,323	204,120,934	195,431,648
Fair valuation of investments	25,776	261,175	9,138
	216,677,099	204,382,109	195,440,786
Deferred tax assets (B)			
Unabsorbed depreciation unde the Income tax Act, 1961	107,902,829	164,866,718	188,795,983
Provision for license fees	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost_Security Deposit	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost_Upfront Fees	(373,358)	327,646	47,664
Others	3,177,205	2,017,211	1,216,609
	110,706,676	167,211,575	190,060,256
Net deferred tax Liability / (asset) (A-B)	**105,970,423**	**37,170,534**	**5,380,530**

For the Year ended March 31, 2017				
Particulars	**Opening Balance**	**Recognised in profit and Loss**	**Recognised in Other comprehensive income**	**Closing Balance**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed depreciation unde the Income tax Act, 1961	164,866,718	56,963,889		107,902,829
Provision for license fees	-			-
Financial assets at amortised cost_Security Deposit	-	-		-
Financial assets at amortised cost_Upfront Fees	327,646	701,004		(373,358)
Others	2,017,211	(714,896)	445,099	3,177,205
	167,211,575	56,949,997	445,099	110,706,676
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	204,120,934	(12,530,389)		216,651,323
Fair valuation of investments	261,175	235,399		25,776
	204,382,109	(12,294,990)	-	216,677,099
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	**(37,170,534)**	**69,244,987**	**445,099**	**(105,970,423)**

For the Year ended March 31, 2016				
Particulars	**Opening Balance**	**Recognised in profit and Loss**	**Recognised in Other comprehensive income**	**Closing Balance**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed depreciation unde the Income tax Act, 1961	188,795,983	23,929,266		164,866,718
Provision for license fees				
Financial assets at amortised cost_Security Deposit	-	-		-
Financial assets at amortised cost_Upfront Fees	47,664	(279,982)		327,646
Others	1,216,609	(800,602)		2,017,211
	190,060,256	**22,848,682**	-	**167,211,575**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	195,431,648	(8,689,286)		204,120,934
Fair valuation of investments	9,138	(252,037)		261,175
	195,440,786	**(8,941,323)**		**204,382,109**
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	**(5,380,530)**	**31,790,005**	-	**(37,170,534)**

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16 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Short-term			
Provision for leave benefit	3,027,440	2,337,234	1,848,234
	3,027,440	2,337,234	1,848,234

The provision for employee benefits includes earned leave and gratuity. The increase in the carrying amount of the provision for the current year results from increase in the number of employees and salary cost in the current year. For other disclosures, Refer Note 2.2 (o).

17 Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
Unearned revenue	2,868,408	4,408,687	3,451,038
Advance from customers			
Others			
Service Tax Payable	8,771	-	-
Tax deducted at source payable	3,708,206	1,429,533	811,870
Provident fund payable	577,598	502,939	435,684
Employee state insurance payable	179,769	123,386	120,181
Tax collected at source payable	71,245	64,486	47,072
Works contract tax payable	45,260	5,271	-
Value aded tax payable	26,647	11,731	8,793
	7,485,904	6,546,033	4,874,638

18 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
MSMED	55,728		
Trade payables (refer note 40 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	69,017,472	61,559,774	37,139,847
	69,073,200	61,559,774	37,139,847

The average credit period on purchase of goods and services from supplier ranges from 0 to 30 days. No interest is charged by the suppliers for the over due amount to them.
The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure th

19 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 14)	100,190,891	105,800,000	38,200,000
Security deposits received	33,541,695	31,524,407	17,874,227
Creditors for capital expenses	784,485	994,177	939,078
Retention money	273,874	273,874	445,384
	134,790,945	138,592,458	57,458,689

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20 Revenue from operations

	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	869,029,198	739,654,281
Other operating revenue	31,921,978	23,606,617
	900,951,176	763,260,898

21 Other income

	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Interest Income on		
- Bank deposits	-	1,346,302
- Others	364,612	
Provision no longer required written back	133,500	1,061,729
Income from current investments	20,636,550	10,775,827
Interest earned on financial assets at amortised cost	425,979	383,249
	21,560,641	13,567,107

22 Employee benefits expense

	For the period ended March 31,	For the year ended March 31,
Salaries, wages and bonus	70,594,044	55,913,273
Contribution to provident fund	4,783,938	4,261,474
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 35)	733,886	607,537
Staff welfare expenses	1,163,242	1,466,120
	77,275,110	62,248,404

23 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation and amortization expense	142,346,741	142,378,456
	142,346,741	142,378,456

24 Finance cost

	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Interest to banks	135,706,386	150,118,458
Bank Charges	10,054,525	1,743,243
Amortisation of fair value impact of security deposit	1,108,895	1,111,933
Interest Impact of Upfront fee adjustment in term loan	21,081	846,889
	146,890,887	153,820,523

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25 Other expenses

	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Security expenses	44,613,784	41,610,302
Housekeeping expenses	15,730,273	13,836,017
Power & Fuel	12,511,855	13,756,224
Consumables	3,123,821	3,078,319
Rent	5,693,434	5,480,004
Rates and Taxes	2,246,133	1,489,409
Insurance	3,278,084	3,443,962
Repairs and Maintenance:		
- Plant and Machinery	25,924,243	25,066,167
Water expenses	4,814,989	4,253,361
Travelling and Conveyance	1,249,726	1,265,389
Communication cost	2,167,662	2,080,041
Printing and stationary	617,382	548,152
Legal and Professional Fees	8,787,416	10,739,969
Management Fees		
Charities and Donation	6,500,000	8,000,000
Corporate Social Responsibilty	17,000,000	-
Directors Sitting Fees	260,000	-
Payment to Auditor (refer detail below)	750,250	897,084
Loss on sale/discard of fixed assets	5,570	270,378
Provision for Doubtful Debts	33,159	98,070
Business Promotion expenses	8,248,480	333,289
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,297,322	1,974,845
	165,853,583	138,220,982

Payment to auditor

	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
As Auditor:		
Audit Fees	500,000	499,997
Tax Audit Fees	50,000	75,003
Limited Review	150,000	225,000
In other capacity	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	50,250	97,084
Total	**750,250**	**897,084**

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26. Income tax recognised in Statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	36,233,665	17,811,489
In respect of the previous years	46,713	-
Less:- MAT credit entitlement	(36,233,665)	(17,811,489)
	46,713	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	67,504,515	31,541,649
Adjustments to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	1,740,471	-
	69,244,987	31,541,649
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	69,291,700	31,541,649

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled with the accounting profit as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Profit before tax from continuing operations	171,065,631	85,794,530
Income tax expense calculated at 34.61% (2015-16 : 33.06%)	59,202,394	28,363,672
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	8,202,096	2,644,800
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Effect of deferred tax balances not created for Security Deposit adjustment	225,772	240,903
Effect of deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate from 33.06% to 34.61%(effective from April 01, 2016)	1,740,471	-
Others	(125,746)	292,275
	69,244,987	31,541,649
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss for current period	69,244,987	31,541,649
	0	0

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:-		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
	-	-

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27 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2017, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017.

Exemptions applied:

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Group has applied the following exemptions:

Mandatory exceptions:

(i) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:
The company has chosen to apply the derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities as per Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets:
The company has classified financial assets in accordance with conditions that existed at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Optional exemptions:

(i) Deemed cost-Previous GAAP carrying amount: (PPE and Intangible Assets):
The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE and intangible assets as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at transition date after making adjustment with respect to amortisation of upfront fee on term loan.

(ii) Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities:
First-time adopters may apply Ind AS 109 to day one gain or loss provisions prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, unless a first-time adopter elects to apply Ind AS 109 retrospectively to day one gain or loss transactions, transactions that occurred prior to the date of transition to Ind AS do not need to be retrospectively restated.

Reconciliation of equity as at April 01, 2015 (Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	As per previous GAAP	Impact of Ind AS	As per Ind AS
	ASSETS			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property Plant & Equipment	2,140,019,011	-	2,140,019,011
	(b) Intangible Assets	2,308,766	-	2,308,766
	(c) Capital work-in-progress	267,306	-	267,306
	(d) Financial Assets			
	(i) Loans	31,390,040	(26,659,605)	4,730,435
	(e) Income Tax Assets	17,501,236	-	17,501,236
	(f) Other non-current Assets	10,393,509	11,624,944	22,018,453
		2,201,879,869	(15,034,661)	2,186,845,207
(2)	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	4,506,585	-	4,506,585
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	56,700,000	27,640	56,727,640
	(ii) Trade Receivables	1,729,525	-	1,729,525
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12,885,798	-	12,885,798
	(iii) Loans	523,463	-	523,463
	(c) Other current assets	10,921,838	6,395	10,928,232
		87,267,209	34,035	87,301,243
	Total Assets	2,289,147,077	(15,000,626)	2,274,146,450
(1)	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share capital	814,400,000	-	814,400,000
	(b) Other Equity	7,600,556	(4,265,024)	3,335,532
		822,000,556	(4,265,024)	817,735,532
	Liabilities			
(2)	**Non - Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	Borrowings	1,360,406,056	(10,697,076)	1,349,708,980
	(b) Deferred Tax Liability	5,419,056	(38,526)	5,380,529
		1,365,825,112	(10,735,602)	1,355,089,510

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	Particulars	As per previous GAAP	Impact of Ind AS	As per Ind AS
(3)	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Other financial liabilities	37,139,847	-	37,139,847
	(i) Trade Payables	57,458,689	-	57,458,689
	(b) Provisions	1,848,234	-	1,848,234
	(c) Other current liabilities	4,874,638	-	4,874,638
		101,321,408	-	**101,321,408**
	Total Equity and Liabilities	**2,289,147,076**	**(15,000,626)**	**2,274,146,450**

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Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2016 (Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	As per previous GAAP	Impact of Ind AS	As per Ind AS
	ASSETS			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property Plant & Equipment	2,002,377,410	-	2,002,377,410
	(b) Intangible Assets	292,085	-	292,085
	(c) Capital work-in-progress	2,876,417	-	2,876,417
	(d) Financial Assets			
	(i) Loans	31,460,780	(26,276,359)	5,184,421
	(e) Income Tax Assets	37,834,324	-	37,834,324
	(f) Other non-current Assets	8,658,423	11,615,511	20,273,934
		2,083,499,439	(14,660,848)	2,068,838,591
(2)	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	4,417,784	-	4,417,784
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	265,425,000	790,003	266,215,003
	(ii) Trade Receivables	2,314,103	-	2,314,103
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9,734,380	-	9,734,380
	(iii) Loans	163,833	-	163,833
	(c) Other current assets	12,865,601	6,395	12,871,996
		294,920,701	796,398	295,717,099
	Total Assets	2,378,420,140	(13,864,450)	2,364,555,690
(1)	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share capital	814,400,000	-	814,400,000
	(b) Other Equity	14,131,799	43,959,485	58,091,284
		828,531,799	43,959,485	872,491,284
	Liabilities			
(2)	**Non - Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	Borrowings	1,254,606,056	(8,747,686)	1,245,858,370
	(b) Deferred Tax Liability	37,237,006	(66,470)	37,170,536
		1,291,843,062	(8,814,156)	1,283,028,906
(3)	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Other financial liabilities	138,592,458	-	138,592,458
	(i) Trade Payables	61,559,774	-	61,559,774
	(b) Provisions	51,347,012	(49,009,778)	2,337,234
	(c) Other current liabilities	6,546,034	-	6,546,034
		258,045,278	(49,009,778)	209,035,500
	Total Equity and Liabilities	2,378,420,139	(13,864,449)	2,364,555,690

Reconciliation of profit for the year ended March 31, 2016 (Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	As per previous GAAP	Impact of Ind AS	As per Ind AS
I	Income			
	Revenue from operations (net)	763,260,897	-	763,260,897
	Other income	12,421,495	1,145,609	13,567,104
	Total Income	775,682,392	1,145,609	776,828,001
II	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	61,497,173	751,231	62,248,404
	Concession fees	154,928,534	-	154,928,534
	Operating fees	26,838,751	-	26,838,751
	Depreciation and amortization expense	142,378,456	-	142,378,456
	Finance costs	151,861,701	846,889	152,708,591
	Other expenses	138,220,981	1,111,933	139,332,914
	Total expenses	675,725,597	2,710,053	678,435,650
	Profit before tax and exceptional Items	99,956,795	(1,564,444)	98,392,351
	Exceptional Items	12,597,825	-	12,597,825
	Profit before tax	87,358,970	(1,564,444)	85,794,526

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Particulars	As per previous GAAP	Impact of Ind AS	As per Ind AS
Tax Expenses:			
Income Tax - Current	17,811,489	-	17,811,489
MAT Credit entitlement	(17,811,489)	-	(17,811,489)
Deferred Tax (Asset)/Liability	31,817,950	(276,301)	31,541,649
Profit for the Period	**55,541,020**	**(1,288,143)**	**54,252,878**
Other Comprehensive income			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities (gain)		751,231	751,231
Income tax on above		(248,357)	(248,357)
	-	502,874	502,874
Total Comprehensive Income for The Period	**55,541,020**	**(785,269)**	**54,755,752**
Earnings per equity share from Continuing operations:			
Basic and Diluted	0.68	(0.01)	0.67

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Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
	Total equity as per previous GAAP	**828,531,799**	**822,000,557**
	Adjustments:		
	Adjustments made to equity on date of transition	(4,265,025)	(4,265,025)
	Fair valuation of Mututal Funds	762,363	
	Dividend including dividend tax	49,009,778	
	Upfront Fees adjustment	(846,889)	
	Security Deposit Adjustment	(728,687)	
	Deferred tax Impact of the above	27,948	-
	Total adjustments	**43,959,488**	**(4,265,025)**
	Total equity as per Ind AS	**872,491,287**	**817,735,532**

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016

Amount in ₹

	Particulars	March 31, 2016
	Profit after tax as per previous GAAP	**55,541,020**
	Adjustments:	
	Fair valuation of Mututal Funds	762,363
	Upfront Fees adjustment	(846,889)
	Security Deposit Adjustment	(728,687)
	Deferred tax Impact of the above	27,948
	Total adjustments	**(785,265)**
	Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	**54,755,756**

Notes on first time adoption of Ind AS

1. Borrowings:

Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be reduced from the Borrowing amount on initial recognition. Transaction costs are recognised over the tenure of the borrowings as part of the finance expense by applying the effective interest method.

As on April 01, 2015 the company has not started its operations and as these borrowings were incurred for acquisition and construction of assets, therefore under previous GAAP, these transaction costs were capitalised entirely to Capital work in Progress(CWIP) as and when incurred.

2. Security deposit-to related parties

As per Ind AS 109, the company has measured the financial asset i.e Security deposit given to Related parties amounting to INR 30,000,000 at fair value. The company has adopted 11.44% as fair value rate and has discounted the Financial asset.

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28. Risk Management Policy of the Company:

A. Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks.

i. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings as well as deposits. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 as well as April 1, 2015.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

iii. Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the treasury department under policies approved by the board of directors. The treasury team identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, interest rate risk, and credit risk.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	On Demand	On Demand	On Demand
Interest accrued and due	-	-	-
Trade and Other payables	103,399,380	94,078,358	55,953,152
Total	**103,399,380**	**94,078,358**	**55,953,152**

a. Interest rate risk and sensitivity

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to long term debt. The management maintains only the floating debt. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. As at March 31, 2017, 100% of the Company's borrowings are at a floating rate of interest (March 31, 2016: 100%, March 31, 2015: 100%).

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

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Interest rate Sensitivity	Increase/Decrease in Basis points	Effect on Profit Before Tax
For the year ended March 31, 2017		
Term Loans	+25	(3,075,383)
	-25	3,075,383
For the year ended March 31, 2016		
Term Loans	+25	(3,448,765)
	-25	3,448,765

b. Foreign currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from services provided or availed that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency. The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly in US Dollars ($). The Company's trade payable balances at the end of the reporting period have similar exposures.

The Company does not use any financial derivatives such as foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency options or swaps for hedging purposes.

Particulars (Currency)	**Change in rate (%)**	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	**For the year ended March 31, 2016**
Creditors Capex (USD)			
Impact on PBT	+5%	(6,244)	(9,133)
	-5%	6,244	9,133

c. Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and loans from financial institutions.

Trade Receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its major share of revenue is through customers/(Individuals) who pay for services at time of checkout. The receivables consists majorly of corporate clients who are well established and are located in various jurisdictional locations.

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The ageing of trade receivable is as below:

Ageing of Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Within the credit period	376,380	723,377	401,679
1-30 days past due	396,625	1,237,251	95,083
31-60 days past due	505,814	91,489	88,889
61-120 days past due	319,234	117,049	398,074
More than 120 days past due	201,009	243,008	745,800
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(131,229)	(98,070)	-
Total Trade Receivables	**1,667,833**	**2,314,104**	**1,729,525**

Financial instruments and cash deposits
The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the institutions with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company does not maintain significant cash and deposit balances.

29. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.
The Company manages all its capital requirements through two means:

i. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

ii. The Company refinanced its existing Indian Rupee Term Loan from State Bank of India (SBI) through HDFC Bank on March 16, 2017. The term loan from HDFC carries interest at MCLR plus spread of 0.25% (fixed for entire tenor), the interest rate is subject to reset at the end of every 12 months from the date of first disbursement. Interest on term loan is 8.55% per annum (March 31, 2016: 10.55% to 11.25% per annum). The loan is repayable in 32 quarterly structured installments starting from June 2017 and installments are ranging from Rs. 2.51 crores to Rs. 3.93 crores.
Further, the aforesaid loan is secured by way of an exclusive first charge on the revenue, profit, receivables, book debts, outstanding monies, recoverable claims and cash flows, both present and future and by way of Pledge of 30% of the issued and paid up capital of the Company, to be pledged at all the times during the tenor of loan.

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30. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

Particulars		**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 01, 2015**
Financial liabilities:				
Term Loans from Banks:	Carrying amount	1,099,900,000	1,360,406,056	1,398,606,056
	Fair Value	1,098,821,181	1,351,658,370	1,387,908,980
Financial Assets:				
Designated at amortised cost				
Security Deposit				
- to related parties	Carrying amount	34,249,344	31,394,280	31,323,540
	Fair Value	8,496,970	5,184,421	4,730,435

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Bank Balances other than above (Margin money deposit), trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables, and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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.

ii. Interest Rate factor has been considered at a rate of 11.44% p.a. by the company for discounting the Security Deposit given to Delhi International Airport Limited on the date of transition.

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:

1. 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.
2. Long-term variable-rate borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. For variable interest rate borrowing fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.

C. Fair Value 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

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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 using significant observable inputs

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 01, 2015**
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost			
Liquid mutual funds (Level 1)	240,654,480	266,215,004	56,727,640
Security deposit (Level 3)	20,251,761	21,360,655	22,472,588

During the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, 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.

31. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**
Ministry of Corporate Affairs		
Penalty for Compounding under Section 177 & 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.	500,000	Nil
Total	500,000	**Nil**

32. Capital Commitment

The Company have capital commitment as at March 31, 2017: Rs.11,937,670. (March 31, 2016: Rs 30,813).

33. Other commitments :

a. Commitment to Delhi International Airport Limited for revenue share:

The Company has entered into a Concessionaire Agreement with Delhi International Airport Limited , which gives the Company an exclusive right to develop, operate, maintain, modernise and manage the vehicle parking and existing cargo terminal on revenue share model for a period of 25 years from the date of its operation. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the concessionaire agreement for the respective years.

b. Commitment to Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited for managing and maintaining parking

The Company has entered into an operation and maintenance agreement with Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited for operating and maintaining parking services on revenue share model for an exclusive period of 5 years from the commencement of its operation. The revenue sharing will be as per the percentage prescribed in the agreement.

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34. Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Import trade payable	USD 1,926 (Rs. 124,880)	USD 2,754 (Rs. 182,662)

35. Post-employment benefits

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary based on last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

Statement of profit and loss
Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Employee Cost)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
1	Current service cost	918,348	766,937
2	Interest cost on benefit obligation	(184,463)	(142,068)
3	Cost recognised in P & L	733,885	607,537

Other Comprehensive Income

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
1	Actuarial (gain)/ loss due to DBO experience	(189,400)	(172,108)
2	Actuarial (gain)/ loss due to DBO assumption changes	283,554	-
3	Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising during period	94,154	(172,108)
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/ less than discount rate	1,191,961	(579,123)
5	Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	1,286,115	(751,231)

Balance Sheet
Details of provision for gratuity

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
1	Defined benefit obligation(DBO)	3,536,808	2,547,896
2	Fair value of plan assets	(3,995,496)	(4,799,032)
3	Net assets	458,688	2,251,136

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
1	Opening defined benefit obligation	2,547,896	1,831,768
2	Interest cost	190,391	142,068
3	Current service cost	918,348	766,937
4	Actuarial gains on obligation	94,154	(172,108)
5	Benefit payments	(213,981)	(20,769)
6	Closing defined benefit obligation	3,536,808	2,547,896

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Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
1	Opening fair value of plan assets	4,799,032	3,811,515
2	Expected return on plan assets	374,854	363,308
3	Actual company contributions	227,552	127,695
4	Actuarial Gains/ (Loss)	(1,191,961)	517,283
5	Benefit payments	(213,981)	(20,769)
6	Closing fair value of plan assets	3,995,496	4,799,032

Expected Benefits Payments

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017
1	March 31, 2018	155,787
2	March 31, 2019	201,181
3	March 31, 2020	295,069
4	March 31, 2021	381,191
5	March 31, 2022	520,154
6	March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2027	4,170,935

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's Plans are shown below:

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
1	Discount rate	7.10%	7.80%
2	Salary escalation rate	6.00%	6.00%
3	Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%

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

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36. Related Party disclosures

a. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Fellow Subsidiaries: Delhi International Airport Limited
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
Raxa Security Services Limited
GMR Sports Limited
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt. Ltd

Joint Ventures: Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited

Entity Holding Company has significant influence GMR Varalakshmi Foundation

Associate Company: Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Mr. Amarjit Singh	Director
Mr. Balasubramaniam Ramachandran	Independent Director
Mr. Madhukar Dodrajka	Director
Mr. Rashpal Singh Deo	Director
Mr. Radhakrishna Babu Gadi	Director
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Arora	Director
Mr. Shyam Sundar Gopalakrishnan	Director
Mr. TSSV Lakshminarayana	Director
Dr. Venkata Sathyanarayana Ravvu Chintala	Independent Director
Mr. Kuldip Singh Kharayat	CEO
Mr, Ashoke Guha	CFO
Mr, Saurabh Jaiswal	Company Secretary

Details of Transactions entered into with related parties along with balances as at period end:

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
A. Transactions during the period		
Delhi International Airport Limited		
Concession fees	184,530,232	154,928,534
Airport service charge	162,483	232,190
License Fees	10,249	10,249
Marketing Fund	1,15,701	117,100
Interest paid	-	12,597,825
Reimbursement of expenses (paid):-		
• Power and fuel expenses	17,649,470	17,028,159
• Communication expenses	529,200	504,000
• Legal and professional (CFO Salary)	53,96,354	5,149,782
• Rent expenses	5,693,434	5,480,004
• Water expenses	4,911,039	3,966,161
• Operation & Maintenance	1,767,767	1,635,151
IND AS Adjustmets		
• Lease Rental to DIAL	1,108,895	1,111,933
• Notional Interest on Loan to DIAL	425,979	383,249
Security Deposit given	2,855,064	70,740

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Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited		
Operator fee	34,549,633	26,838,751
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited		
Income from sale of services	2,770,041	2,554,995
Reimbursement of expenses (recovered):-		
Electricity Expenses	273,109	265,115
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited		
Communication costs	1,214,164	1,190,382
Raxa Security Services Limited		
Security expenses	44,613,784	41,610,302
GMR Sports Limited		
Business Promotion Expenses	5,000,000	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt. Ltd		
Staff Welfare Expenses	26,663	-
Mr. Balasubramaniam Ramachandran		
Director Sitting Fees	130,000	-
Dr. Venkata Sathyanarayana Ravvu Chintala		
Director Sitting Fees	130,000	-
Mr. Kuldip Singh Kharayat		
Salary Paid	4,998,604	4,307,205
Mr. Saurabh Jaiswal		
Salary Paid	845,489	703,104

B. Balances outstanding as at period end	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Trade Payable:-		
Delhi International Airport Limited	23,262,043	24,502,798
Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited	8,373,762	7,257,887
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited	78,273	81,881
Raxa Security Services Limited	14,047,315	2,147,200
B. Balances outstanding as at period end	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2016**
Receivables:-		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	19,992	17,759
Security Deposit (Received):-		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	1,053,720	1,053,720
Security Deposit (paid):-		
Delhi International Airport Limited	8,398,970	5,117,921
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited	64,500	64,500
Prepayments:-		
Delhi International Airport Limited	20,251,761	21,360,655

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37. CIF value of imports

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
1.	Capital goods	210,829	483,326
2.	Consumables	2,000,201	1,047,496

38. Imported and indigenous spare parts consumed

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2016	
		% of total consumption	Amount	% of total consumption	Amount
1.	Indigenous	87.76%	2,741,310	80.62%	2,481,671
2.	Imported	12.24%	382,511	19.38%	596,648
	Total	**100.00%**	**3,123,821**	**100.00%**	**3,078,319**

39. The details of the Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 are as provided below:-

	SBN's	Other Denomination Notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8th November, 2016	7,918,000	3,889,465	11,807,465
(+) Permitted receipts (including prior 8.11.16 receipts)	Nil	94,713,774	94,713,774
(-) Permitted payments	Nil	1,601,866	1,601,866
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	7,918,000	91,474,229	99,392,229
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	Nil	5,527,144	5,527,144

Note: During the period from 09th November, 2016 to 31st December, 2016 the Company has not accepted any demonetised notes. Post November 09, 2016 the Company has not transacted with any Specified Bank Notes as defined in MCA Notification No.G.S.R.308(E) dated March 30, 2017.

BRAHMAYYA & CO. Chartered Accountants BENGALURU

Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt. Ltd. MLCP Terminal 3, IGI Airport New Delhi-110037

Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

40. As per the information available with the Company, the creditors who fall under the definition of 'supplier' as per the Section 2(n) of 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006'. In view of the above, the prescribed disclosures under Section 22 of the said Act have been made.

As per our report of even date

For BRAHMAYYA & CO.
ICAI Firm registration number: 000515S
Chartered Accountants

per G. Srinivas

Partner

Membership No.: 086761
Place: BENGALURU
Date: May 2, 2017

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited

Madhukar Dodrajka
DIN : 07238499
Director
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 2, 2017

Shyam Sundar Gopalakrishnan
DIN : 06955526
Director
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 2, 2017

Saurabh Jaiswal
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 2, 2017

Ashoke Guha
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 2, 2017