

# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Oval Office, 18, iLabs Centre  
HITECH City, Madhapur  
Hyderabad-500 081, India

Tel : +91 40 6736 2000  
Fax : +91 40 6736 2200

To the Members of GMR Airport Developers Limited

### **Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of GMR Airport Developers Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively known as "the Ind AS Financial Statements") and other explanatory information.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS 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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, 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 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 controls 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 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.



# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

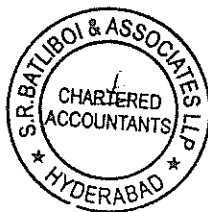
Chartered Accountants

## **Opinion**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, its profit, 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 of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 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 purpose 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, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive income, 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 Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
  - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
  - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure 2" to this report; and



# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

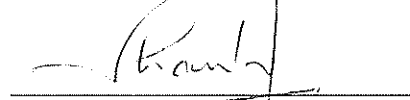
Chartered Accountants

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer Notes 28 to the Ind AS financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
  - iv. As per books of accounts of the Company and as represented by the management of the Company, the Company did not have cash balance as on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 and has no cash dealings during this period.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

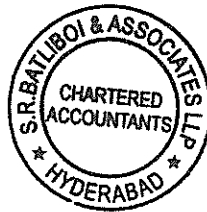
Chartered Accountants



per Shankar Srinivasan

Partner

Membership Number: 213271



Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 05, 2017

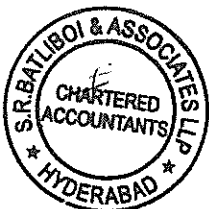
# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

## **Annexure 1 referred to in our report of even date**

Re: GMR Airport Developers Limited ("the Company")

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant and equipment.
  - (b) All property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the services of the Company.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



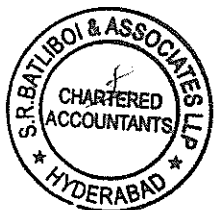
# S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs.)	Amount paid under protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Additional tax demand and interest	7,816,440	7,816,440	AY 2010 - 11	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Finance Act, 1994	Irregular availment of Cenvat	978,974	489,487	AY 2011 - 12 AY 2012 - 13	Customs Excise & Service tax Appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad

- (viii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to financial institutions, government, and has not issued any debentures.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilised the term loans for the purpose which they were raised. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or debt instruments.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Ind AS financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company and hence, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.



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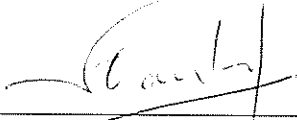
Chartered Accountants

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

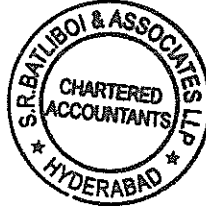
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants



per Shankar Srinivasan  
Partner

Membership Number: 213271



Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 05, 2017

# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

## **ANNEXURE 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of GMR Airport Developers Limited**

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

To the Members of GMR Airport Developers Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GMR Airport Developers 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 on that date.

### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

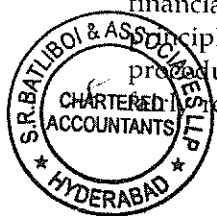
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting.

### **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 Ind AS 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 reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable



# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS 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.

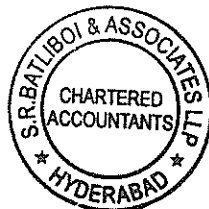
## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting as of 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 S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004  
Chartered Accountants



per Shankar Srinivasan  
Partner  
Membership Number: 213271



Place: Hyderabad  
Date: May 05, 2017

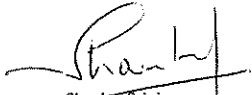


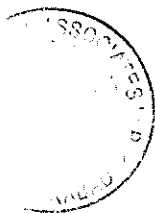
	Notes	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	2,94,84,733	14,16,775	16,59,913
(b) Intangible assets	4	40,511	68,783	2,12,227
(c) Investment in subsidiary	5	7,36,768	19,82,920	36,82,278
(d) Financial assets				
Loans	6B	78,65,79,418	68,89,06,845	76,27,29,671
(e) Non current tax assets	8	78,16,440	78,16,440	78,16,440
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	17	2,56,22,329	20,40,333	-
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	9	-	29,54,694	-
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6A	5,00,13,995	26,53,79,584	9,78,81,573
(ii) Trade receivables	10	4,57,13,304	4,27,42,829	1,62,20,131
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	14,26,60,574	8,36,10,018	8,01,93,383
(iv) Loans	6B	26,05,47,131	32,04,43,225	34,84,42,407
(v) Other financial assets	6C	8,41,34,080	12,91,138	1,04,15,950
(c) Other current assets	7	1,07,13,034	97,86,989	1,26,92,785
(d) Current tax asset	8	8,31,363	40,76,469	88,44,470
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,44,48,93,680</b>	<b>1,43,25,17,042</b>	<b>1,35,07,91,228</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
(a) Equity share capital	12	5,09,84,700	5,09,84,700	5,09,84,700
(b) Other Equity				
(i) Securities premium	13	5,10,69,340	5,10,69,340	5,10,69,340
(ii) Retained earnings	13	38,40,37,514	35,10,98,262	24,12,73,573
<b>Liabilities</b>				
(1) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14A	56,28,68,460	73,13,91,361	81,08,86,216
(b) Deferred tax liability (net)	17	-	-	63,76,500
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade Payables	14B	8,90,88,478	7,50,11,834	7,90,54,074
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14C	18,16,71,692	9,32,20,315	4,48,38,195
(b) Other current liabilities	15	1,55,74,120	89,51,090	53,39,618
(c) Short term provisions	16	10,95,99,376	7,07,90,140	6,09,69,012
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>1,44,48,93,680</b>	<b>1,43,25,17,042</b>	<b>1,35,07,91,228</b>
Statement of significant accounting policies	2.1			


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

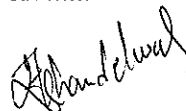
For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP  
 ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004  
 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
 GMR Airport Developers Limited

  
 per Shankar Srinivasan  
 Partner  
 Membership no. 213271



  
 RSSLN Bhaskarudu      Sidharath Kapur  
 Director                      Director  
 DIN 00058527              DIN 02153416

  
 Ekta Khandelwal  
 Company secretary



Place: Hyderabad  
 Date: May 05, 2017

Place: New Delhi  
 Date: May 05, 2017

GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
<b>I Revenue</b>			
Revenue from operations	18	66,52,54,631	64,25,73,228
Other income	19	3,53,79,790	4,00,85,480
Finance income	20	13,92,68,525	14,44,96,039
<b>Total revenue (I)</b>		<b>83,99,02,946</b>	<b>82,71,54,747</b>
<b>II Expenses</b>			
Cost of material consumed		1,93,62,165	-
Employee benefits expense	21	58,46,87,928	44,66,08,624
Other expenses	22	7,19,86,558	9,31,12,497
<b>Total expenses (II)</b>		<b>67,60,36,651</b>	<b>53,97,21,121</b>
<b>III Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) [(I) - (II)]</b>		<b>16,38,66,295</b>	<b>28,74,33,626</b>
Finance costs	23	11,92,20,793	12,90,72,539
Depreciation and amortization expenses	24	12,77,825	5,30,684
<b>IV Profit before tax</b>		<b>4,33,67,677</b>	<b>15,78,30,403</b>
<b>V Tax expense:</b>			
(1) Current tax		3,02,57,815	5,81,00,000
Taxes for earlier years		-	(24,23,402)
(2) Deferred tax income		(2,29,11,786)	(81,58,675)
<b>VI Profit for the year (IV-V)</b>		<b>3,60,21,648</b>	<b>11,03,12,480</b>
<b>VII Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		(47,13,721)	(7,45,949)
Income tax effect		16,31,325	2,58,158
<b>VIII Total comprehensive income for the year (VI-VII)</b>		<b>3,29,39,252</b>	<b>10,98,24,689</b>
<b>IX Earnings per share</b>			
Basic and diluted	25	7.07	21.64
<b>Statement of significant accounting policies</b>	<b>2.1</b>		

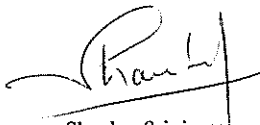
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

As per our report of even date

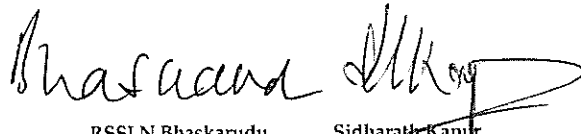
For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP  
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004  
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
GMR Airport Developers Limited

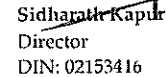


per Shankar Srinivasan  
Partner  
Membership no.: 213271





RSSLN Bhaskarudu  
Director  
DIN: 00058527

  
Sidharth Kapur  
Director  
DIN: 02153416

  
Ekta Khandelwal  
Company secretary

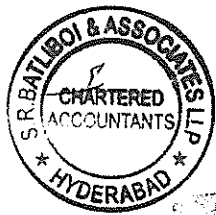


Place: Hyderabad  
Date: May 05, 2017

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 05, 2017

GMR Airport Developers Limited  
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646  
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017  
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	4,33,67,677	15,78,30,403
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	12,77,825	5,30,684
Liability no longer required, written back	-	6,19,263
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)/loss	22,817	(2,52,735)
Profit on sale of current investments	(1,46,44,995)	(1,62,36,834)
Other comprehensive income	(30,82,396)	(4,87,791)
Provision for impairment in value of investments in shares of subsidiary company	12,46,152	16,99,358
Interest expense	9,86,86,054	10,91,67,031
Interest income	(13,92,68,525)	(14,30,80,069)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>(1,23,95,391)</b>	<b>10,97,89,310</b>
<b>Movements in working capital :</b>		
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	1,40,76,644	(46,61,503)
Increase/ (decrease) in other long term liabilities	(16,85,22,901)	(7,94,94,855)
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	19,59,83,825	1,07,09,140
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(29,70,475)	(2,65,22,698)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	29,54,694	(29,54,694)
Increase in other non current assets	(1,58,86,290)	-
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	(1,00,601)	26,56,777
Decrease / (increase) in financial assets	(2,19,13,006)	11,14,65,773
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions	4,72,81,540	13,48,824
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>3,85,08,039</b>	<b>12,23,36,074</b>
Direct taxes (refund)/ paid (net of refunds)	(3,61,55,223)	(4,35,28,532)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>23,52,816</b>	<b>7,88,07,542</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Redemption/ maturity of inter corporate deposits	-	9,21,80,000
Purchase of fixed assets	(2,93,17,511)	(1,44,102)
Purchase of current investments	(1,00,10,00,000)	(1,33,00,00,000)
Proceeds from sale/ maturity of current investments	1,23,10,10,584	1,17,87,38,823
Investments in fixed deposits	(6,20,00,000)	-
Investment in margin money deposit (having original maturity in one year)	-	(29,70,000)
Redemption of margin money deposit (having original maturity of more than three months)	29,70,000	-
Interest received	5,56,00,139	14,30,62,870
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>19,72,63,212</b>	<b>8,08,67,591</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(10,00,00,000)	(5,00,00,000)
Interest paid	(9,95,95,472)	(10,92,28,498)
<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(19,95,95,472)</b>	<b>(15,92,28,498)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>20,556</b>	<b>4,46,635</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,69,27,689	3,64,81,054
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,69,48,245</b>	<b>3,69,27,689</b>



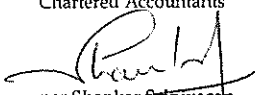
GMR Airport Developers Limited  
 CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646  
 Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017  
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks		
- on current accounts	3,69,48,245	3,69,27,689
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents (note 11)</b>	<b>3,69,48,245</b>	<b>3,69,27,689</b>
Statement of significant accounting policies (note 2.1)		

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

As per our report of even date.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP  
 ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004  
 Chartered Accountants

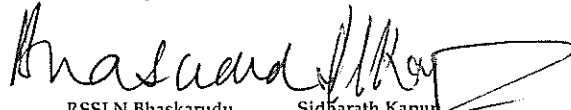


per Shankar Srinivasan  
 Partner  
 Membership no.: 21233



Place: Hyderabad  
 Date: May 05, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
 GMR Airport Developers Limited

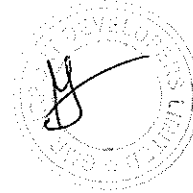


RSSLN Bhaskarudu  
 Director  
 DIN: 00058527

Sidharath Kapur  
 Director  
 DIN: 02153416



Ekta Khandelwal  
 Company secretary



Place: New Delhi  
 Date: May 05, 2017

GMR Airport Developers Limited

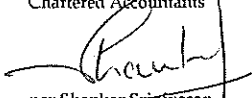
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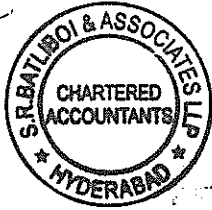
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

	Equity share capital	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent			Total
		Share premium	Reserves and surplus	Items of OCI	
			Retained earnings	FVOCI Reserve	
As at April 1, 2015	5,09,84,700	5,10,69,340	24,12,73,573	-	29,23,42,913
Profit for the year	-	-	11,03,12,480	-	11,03,12,480
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(4,87,791)	(4,87,791)
As at March 31, 2016	5,09,84,700	5,10,69,340	35,15,86,053	(4,87,791)	40,21,67,602
Profit for the year	-	-	3,60,21,648	-	3,60,21,648
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(30,82,396)	(30,82,396)
As at March 31, 2017	5,09,84,700	5,10,69,340	38,76,07,701	(35,70,187)	43,51,06,854


For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP  
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004  
Chartered Accountants

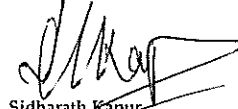
  
per Shankar Srinivasan  
Partner  
Membership no.: 213271

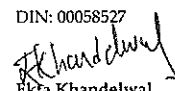


Place: Hyderabad  
Date: May 05, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
GMR Airport Developers Limited

  
RSSLN Bhaskarudu  
Director  
DIN: 00058527

  
Sidharath Kapur  
Director  
DIN: 02153416

  
Ekta Khandelwal  
Company secretary

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 05, 2017



GMR Airport Developers Limited  
 CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059616  
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017  
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

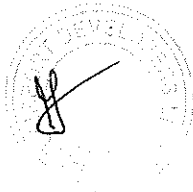
	Leasehold Improvements	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Electrical Installations	Vehicles	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2015	-	55,616	-	15,31,025	-	17,50,499	33,37,140
Additions	-	-	-	1,44,102	-	-	1,44,102
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	-	55,616	-	16,75,127	-	17,50,499	34,81,242
Additions	15,79,373	59,81,009	2,83,500	57,06,077	23,09,567	1,34,57,985	2,93,17,511
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	15,79,373	60,36,625	2,83,500	73,81,204	23,09,567	1,52,08,484	3,27,98,753
<b>Depreciation</b>							
As at April 1, 2015	-	9,851	-	13,31,093	-	3,36,283	16,77,227
Charge for the year	-	3,694	-	1,55,223	-	2,28,323	3,87,240
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	-	13,545	-	14,86,316	-	5,64,606	20,64,467
Charge for the year	10,096	11,341	544	2,20,525	4,429	10,02,618	12,49,553
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	10,096	24,886	544	17,06,841	4,429	15,67,224	33,14,020
<b>Net block</b>							
As at March 31, 2017	15,69,277	60,11,739	2,82,956	56,74,363	23,05,138	1,36,41,260	2,94,84,733
As at March 31, 2016	-	42,071	-	1,88,811	-	11,85,893	14,16,775
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2015	15,69,277	45,765	-	1,99,932	-	14,14,216	16,59,913

Ind AS 101 Exemption : The Company has availed the exemption available under Ind AS 101, wherein the carrying value of Property, plant & equipment (PPE) has been carried forward at the amount as determined under the previous GAAP. Information regarding gross block of assets, accumulated depreciation has been disclosed by the Company separately as follows :

Block of assets

Plant & machinery  
 Computers  
 Vehicles

	Gross Block	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Previous GAAP Value
Plant & machinery	55,616	9,851	45,765
Computers	15,31,025	13,31,093	1,99,932
Vehicles	17,50,499	3,36,283	14,14,216
	33,37,140	16,77,227	16,59,913



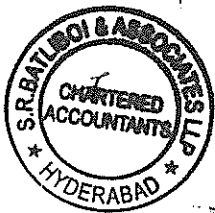
GMR Airport Developers Limited  
 CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646  
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31,2017  
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

4. Intangible Assets

	Computer software
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2015	33,91,899
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2016	33,91,899
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31.03.2017	<u>33,91,899</u>
<b>Amortization</b>	
As at April 1, 2015	31,79,672
Charge for the year	1,43,444
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2016	33,23,116
Charge for the year	28,272
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2017	<u>33,51,388</u>
<b>Net block</b>	
As at March 31, 2017	40,511
As at March 31, 2016	68,783
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2015	2,12,227

Ind AS 101 Exemption : The Company has availed the exemption available under Ind AS 101, wherein the carrying value of Property, plant & equipment (PPE) has been carried forward at the amount as determined under the previous GAAP. Information regarding gross block of assets, accumulated depreciation has been disclosed by the Company separately as follows :

	Gross Block	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Previous GAAP Value
Computer software	33,91,899	31,79,672	2,12,227
	<u>33,91,899</u>	<u>31,79,672</u>	<u>2,12,227</u>



5. Investment in subsidiary

	Non current			Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Investments at Cost</b>						
<b>Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries</b>						
<i>Unquoted equity shares</i>						
GADL(Mauntius) Limited 165,000 (31 March 2016: 165,000) Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up (At cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in value Rs 7,569,235 (March 31, 2016: Rs 6,323,083 and April 1, 2015: Rs 4,023,725))	7,36,768	19,82,920	36,82,278	-	-	-
<b>Total investments carried at cost</b>	<b>7,36,768</b>	<b>19,82,920</b>	<b>36,82,278</b>			

6. Financial assets

A. Investments

Investments at FVTPL

Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted)

Birla Sunlife Cash Plus Institutional Premium - Growth 191,893 (31 March 2016: 1,093,114 and April 1, 2015: 436,418) units of Rs 100 each				5,00,13,995	26,53,79,584	9,78,81,573
<b>Total FVTPL investments</b>				<b>5,00,13,995</b>	<b>26,53,79,584</b>	<b>9,78,81,573</b>

Aggregate value of unquoted investments

				<b>5,00,13,995</b>	<b>26,53,79,584</b>	<b>9,78,81,573</b>
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B. Loans

Carried at amortised cost

Unsecured, considered good

	Non current			Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Security deposits	1,64,65,777	5,79,487	5,79,487	-	-	3,00,000
Loan to Employees	4,97,837	7,33,596	5,54,231	2,70,823	3,12,508	1,46,509
Loans to related parties * Unsecured, considered good	76,96,15,884	68,75,91,762	76,15,93,953	26,02,76,308	32,01,30,717	34,79,95,898
	<b>78,65,79,418</b>	<b>68,89,06,845</b>	<b>76,27,29,671</b>	<b>26,05,47,131</b>	<b>32,04,43,225</b>	<b>34,84,42,407</b>

\*Loan given to fellow subsidiary, GMR Energy Limited (GEL), amounting to Rs 240,000,000 (March 31, 2016: Rs 240,000,000) at an interest rate of 12.50% p.a. and is repayable on April 29, 2017. The said deposit was novated in the name of GMR Generation Assets Limited by an agreement dated October 24, 2016. The deposit has been given for meeting its working capital requirement.

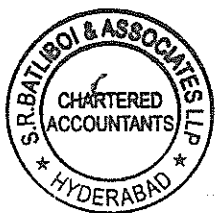
C. Other financial assets

Carried at amortised cost

	Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Unbilled revenue	1,20,818	9,46,282	3,97,263
Interest accrued on others	8,16,77,884	-	96,91,030
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	23,35,358	3,44,856	3,27,657
	<b>8,41,34,060</b>	<b>12,91,138</b>	<b>1,04,15,950</b>

Break up of financial assets

	Non current			Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>At Cost</b>						
Investments	7,36,768	19,82,920	36,82,278	-	-	-
<b>At FVTPL</b>						
Investments				5,00,13,995	26,53,79,584	9,78,81,573
<b>At Amortised cost</b>						
Loans	78,65,79,418	68,89,06,845	76,27,29,671	26,05,47,131	32,04,43,225	34,84,42,407
Other financial assets				8,41,34,060	12,91,138	1,04,15,950
Cash and cash receivables				14,26,60,574	8,36,10,018	8,01,93,383
Trade receivables						
	<b>78,73,16,186</b>	<b>69,08,89,765</b>	<b>76,84,11,949</b>	<b>53,73,55,760</b>	<b>67,07,23,965</b>	<b>53,69,33,313</b>





7. Other assets

	Non current			Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Advances other than capital advances						
Other advances	-	-	-	23,46,963	14,53,680	29,90,755
(A)	-	-	-	23,46,963	14,53,680	29,90,755
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	18,61,592	25,19,746	32,84,543
Balance with statutory / government Authorities	-	-	-	65,04,479	58,13,563	64,17,487
(B)	-	-	-	83,66,071	83,33,309	97,02,030
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,07,13,034</b>	<b>97,86,989</b>	<b>1,26,92,785</b>

8. Current tax

	Non current			Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Advance income tax [net of provision for taxation of Rs.42,968,772 (March 31, 2016: Rs.32,017,156)]	78,16,440	78,16,440	78,16,440	8,31,363	40,76,469	88,44,470
	<b>78,16,440</b>	<b>78,16,440</b>	<b>78,16,440</b>	<b>8,31,363</b>	<b>40,76,469</b>	<b>88,44,470</b>

9. Inventories

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Stock in trade(at cost)	-	29,54,694	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>29,54,694</b>	<b>-</b>

10. Trade receivables

	Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Related parties	4,54,73,713	3,78,06,234	92,96,511
Others	2,39,571	49,16,595	69,23,620
	<b>4,57,13,384</b>	<b>4,27,42,829</b>	<b>1,62,20,131</b>

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 29.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 30 days.

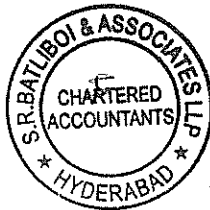
11. Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks on current accounts	3,69,48,245	3,69,27,689	3,64,81,054
-Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months	10,57,12,329	4,37,12,329	4,37,12,329
-Margin money deposits	-	29,70,000	-
	<b>14,26,60,574</b>	<b>8,36,10,018</b>	<b>8,01,93,383</b>

Cash at banks does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates

\*The margin money deposit was towards bank guarantee issued by the bank on behalf of the Company

\*\* Out of Rs.10,57,12,329/- an amount of Rs. 5,07,12,329/- represents amount kept under obligation as per the facility agreement with lenders.



GMR Airport Developers Limited  
 CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646  
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017  
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

12. Equity Share Capital

Authorised share capital

	No. s	Rs.
As at April 1, 2015	1,01,00,000	10,10,00,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	1,01,00,000	10,10,00,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	1,01,00,000	10,10,00,000
<b>Issued:</b>		
5,098,470 (31st March 2016 - 10,099,970) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- Each Fully paid	5,09,84,700	10,09,99,700
<b>Subscribed and Paid-up</b>		
5,098,470 (31 March 2016 - 5,098,470) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	5,09,84,700	5,09,84,700
	5,09,84,700	5,09,84,700

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	No. s	%holding	No. s	%holding
GMR Airports Limited, holding company	5,09,84,700	100%	5,09,84,700	100%

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	No. s	%holding	No. s	%holding
Equity shares of Rs 10, each fully paid up GMR Airports Limited	5,09,84,700	100%	5,09,84,700	100%

As per records of the Company including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

13. Other equity

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Surplus in the statement of profit and loss</b>			
Balance as per last financial statements	15,10,98,262	24,12,73,573	24,07,32,693
Add: Net profit for the year	3,60,21,648	11,03,12,480	5,40,880
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	18,71,19,910	35,15,86,053	24,12,73,573
<b>Securities premium account</b>	5,10,69,340	5,10,69,340	5,10,69,340
<b>Other items of Comprehensive Income</b>			
Actuarial gain or losses	(30,82,396)	(4,87,791)	-
	4,79,86,944	5,05,81,549	29,23,42,913
<b>Total reserves and surplus</b>	<b>43,51,06,854</b>	<b>40,21,67,602</b>	<b>29,23,42,913</b>



14. Financial liabilities  
A. Borrowings

	Non - Current			Current		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Term loan in INR (secured)</b>						
From Financial Institution:						
From Bank:						
Indian rupee term loan from banks	56,28,68,460	73,13,91,361	81,08,86,216	16,85,22,901	7,94,94,855	3,01,98,682
	<b>56,28,68,460</b>	<b>73,13,91,361</b>	<b>81,08,86,216</b>	<b>16,85,22,901</b>	<b>7,94,94,855</b>	<b>3,01,98,682</b>

Indian rupee term loan from a bank carries interest rate of 11.75% p.a. (March 31, 2016 : 11.75% - 12.25% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 28 quarterly installments commencing from December 23, 2013. The loan is secured by first exclusive charge on the Company's loans and advances, current assets, cash flows and interest on inter corporate deposits/ sub debt including corporate guarantee from GMR Infrastructure Limited and GMR Airports Limited.

B. Trade payables

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Trade payables	8,33,61,841	6,92,36,643	7,07,73,304
Trade payables to related parties	57,26,637	57,75,191	82,80,770
	<b>8,90,88,478</b>	<b>7,50,11,834</b>	<b>7,90,54,074</b>

The Company has not dealt with any party as defined under the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the year.

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60-day terms  
For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 29  
For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 33

C. Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>At amortised cost</b>			
Retention money	49,25,974	49,04,912	49,23,417
Current maturities of long term borrowings	16,85,22,901	7,94,94,855	3,01,98,682
Capital Creditors	3,11,687	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings*	79,11,130	88,20,548	97,16,096
<b>Total other financial liabilities</b>	<b>18,16,71,692</b>	<b>9,32,20,315</b>	<b>4,48,38,195</b>

\* Represents amount not debited by bank in the current account, inspite of availability of sufficient funds in the account.

15. Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Others</b>			
Advances from customers	-	-	7,11,423
VAT payable	25,11,422	-	-
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	83,98,304	48,85,027	12,24,330
Tax deducted at source/Tax Collected at source payable	46,64,394	40,66,063	34,03,865
Other statutory dues	1,55,74,120	89,51,090	53,39,618

16. Provisions

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>			
Provision for Compensated Absences	9,41,81,864	6,03,60,212	5,58,65,580
Provision for Superannuation fund	13,67,144	9,64,264	9,98,699
Provision for gratuity	1,40,50,368	9,93,360	41,04,733
Provision for income tax	-	84,72,304	-
	<b>10,95,99,376</b>	<b>7,07,90,140</b>	<b>6,09,69,012</b>

17. Deferred tax:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Deferred tax liability</b>			
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting	5,31,942	73,909	1,00,261
On account of upfront fees being amortized using EIR method	1,37,95,589	2,08,92,010	2,77,44,850
Fair value of investment in mutual fund	1,30,107	1,30,107	26,971
<b>Gross deferred tax liability</b>	<b>1,44,57,638</b>	<b>2,10,96,026</b>	<b>2,78,72,082</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>			
On account of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis.	4,00,79,967	2,31,36,359	2,14,95,582
	<b>4,00,79,967</b>	<b>2,31,36,359</b>	<b>2,14,95,582</b>
<b>Net deferred tax (liability)/Asset</b>	<b>2,56,22,329</b>	<b>20,40,333</b>	<b>(63,76,500)</b>

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

18. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Income from services		
Manpower services	58,12,74,725	49,65,36,101
Management consultancy services	4,54,82,983	12,99,61,060
Maintenance services	1,78,15,376	1,60,76,067
Sale of goods	2,06,81,547	-
	<b>66,52,54,631</b>	<b>64,25,73,228</b>

19. Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
<b>Other income</b>		
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	25,65,304
Profit on sale of current investments (other than trade)	1,50,10,584	1,59,38,823
Amortisation of deferred income	2,03,93,873	1,95,62,068
Income arising from fair valuation of investment in mutual fund	(3,65,589)	2,98,011
Provisions no longer required, written back	-	6,19,263
Other non-operating income	3,40,922	11,02,011
	<b>3,53,79,790</b>	<b>4,00,85,480</b>

20. Finance income

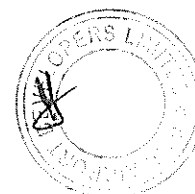
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
<u>Interest on</u>		
Bank deposits	57,56,108	38,06,283
Inter corporate deposits	13,27,93,425	13,92,73,052
Others	7,18,992	14,16,704
	<b>13,92,68,525</b>	<b>14,44,96,039</b>

21. Employee Benefits Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Salaries, wages and bonus*	51,58,86,418	39,36,55,629
Contribution to provident and other funds	3,78,69,665	3,10,98,733
Gratuity expenses	1,23,77,643	44,30,723
Staff welfare expenses**	1,66,17,790	1,54,24,739
Recruitment and Training expenses	19,36,412	19,98,800
	<b>58,46,87,928</b>	<b>44,66,08,624</b>

\* Net of reimbursements of Rs.10,980,405 (March 31, 2016: Rs.12,138,807)

\*\* Net of reimbursements of Rs.68,198 (March 31, 2016: 167,633)



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

22. Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Directors' sitting fees	2,66,325	4,35,675
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	96,73,251	84,14,857
Rent	12,41,896	11,78,977
Rates and taxes	1,29,710	22,202
Insurance	59,329	51,242
Repairs and maintenance		
Other	8,38,116	19,589
Communication costs**	6,46,434	8,36,297
Printing and stationery	1,24,671	87,936
Consultancy & Professional Fees***	3,08,94,733	4,48,92,291
Travelling and Conveyance *	1,77,87,634	2,67,86,293
Payment to auditors(refer details below)	7,47,303	6,63,159
Exchange difference (net)	1,21,836	-
Logo fees	54,47,888	50,72,139
Provision for impairment in value of investments in shares of subsidiary company	12,46,152	16,99,358
CSR expenditure (refer details below)	17,00,600	18,94,000
Miscellaneous expenses	10,60,680	10,58,482
	<b>7,19,86,558</b>	<b>9,31,12,497</b>

\* Net of reimbursements of Rs. 5,009,679 (March 31, 2016: Rs. 6,775,658)

\*\* Net of reimbursements of Rs. 1,143,036 (March 31, 2016: Rs. 1,431,390)

\*\*\* Net of reimbursements of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs.661,515)

Payment to Auditors

As Auditor:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Statutory audit fee	6,81,375	6,00,000
Other services:		
Other services	15,075	15,000
Reimbursement of expenses	50,853	48,159
	<b>7,47,303</b>	<b>6,63,159</b>

Details of CSR expenditure:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	17,00,600	18,94,000
(b) Amount spent in cash		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	17,00,600	18,94,000
(c) Amount yet to be spent in cash		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
(d) Total amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	17,00,600	18,94,000

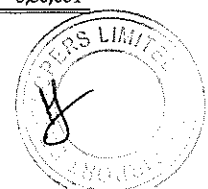
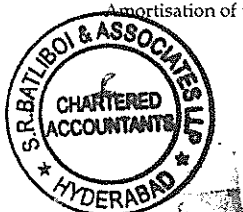
23. Finance Costs

Interest expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Interest on debt and borrowings	11,91,91,199	12,89,68,349
Bank charges	29,594	1,04,190
	<b>11,92,20,793</b>	<b>12,90,72,539</b>

24. Depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation of tangible assets	12,49,553	3,87,240
Amortisation of intangible assets	28,272	1,43,444
	<b>12,77,825</b>	<b>5,30,684</b>



GMR Airport Developers Limited

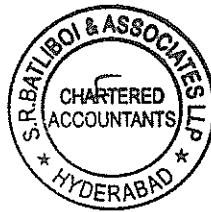
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

a. Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015 (date of transition to Ind AS)

	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	16,59,913	-	16,59,913
Intangible assets	2,12,227	-	2,12,227
Investment in subsidiary	36,82,278	-	36,82,278
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Loans	82,75,45,966	(6,48,16,295)	76,27,29,671
Deferred tax assets (net)	2,13,95,321	(2,13,95,321)	-
Non-current tax assets	-	78,16,440	78,16,440
Other non-current assets	83,95,927	(83,95,927)	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments	9,78,00,000	81,573	9,78,81,573
Loans	36,79,72,933	(1,95,30,526)	34,84,42,407
Trade receivables	1,62,20,131	-	1,62,20,131
Cash and cash equivalents	8,01,93,383	-	8,01,93,383
Other financial assets	1,00,18,687	3,97,263	1,04,15,950
Current tax assets	88,44,470	-	88,44,470
Other current assets	1,30,90,048	(3,97,263)	1,26,92,785
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,45,70,31,284</b>	<b>(10,62,40,056)</b>	<b>1,35,07,91,228</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	5,09,84,700	-	5,09,84,700
<b>Other equity</b>			
Securities premium	5,10,69,340	-	5,10,69,340
Retained earnings	26,99,75,027	(2,87,01,454)	24,12,73,573
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	87,50,00,000	(6,41,13,784)	81,08,86,216
Provisions	41,04,733	(41,04,733)	-
Deferred tax liability(net)	-	63,76,500	63,76,500
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Trade Payable	7,90,54,074	-	7,90,54,074
Other financial liabilities	6,99,79,131	(2,51,40,936)	4,48,38,195
Short term provisions	5,68,64,279	41,04,733	6,09,69,012
Other current liabilities	-	53,39,618	53,39,618
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,45,70,31,284</b>	<b>(10,62,40,056)</b>	<b>1,35,07,91,228</b>



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

b. Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2016 (date of transition to Ind AS)

	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	14,16,775	-	14,16,775
Intangible assets	68,783	-	68,783
Investment in subsidiary	19,82,920	-	19,82,920
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Loans	73,33,31,789	(4,44,24,944)	68,89,06,845
Non current tax assets	78,16,440	-	78,16,440
Deferred tax assets (net)	2,30,62,450	(2,10,22,117)	20,40,333
Other non-current assets	5,79,487	(5,79,487)	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	29,54,694	-	29,54,694
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments	26,50,00,000	3,79,584	26,53,79,584
Trade receivables	4,27,42,829	-	4,27,42,829
Other financial assets	12,91,138	-	12,91,138
Cash and cash equivalents	8,36,10,018	-	8,36,10,018
Loans	35,05,90,023	(3,01,46,798)	32,04,43,225
Current tax asset	40,76,469	-	40,76,469
Other current assets	-	97,86,989	97,86,989
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,51,85,23,815</b>	<b>(8,60,06,773)</b>	<b>1,43,25,17,042</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	5,09,84,700	-	5,09,84,700
<b>Other equity</b>			
Securities premium	5,10,69,340	-	5,10,69,340
Retained earnings	37,29,91,251	(2,18,92,989)	35,10,98,262
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	77,50,00,000	(4,36,08,639)	73,13,91,361
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Trade Payable	7,50,11,834	-	7,50,11,834
Other financial liabilities	12,26,76,550	(2,94,56,235)	9,32,20,315
Short term provisions	6,23,17,836	-	6,23,17,836
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	84,72,304	-	84,72,304
Other current liabilities	-	89,51,090	89,51,090
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,51,85,23,815</b>	<b>(8,60,06,773)</b>	<b>1,43,25,17,042</b>



GMR Airport Developers Limited

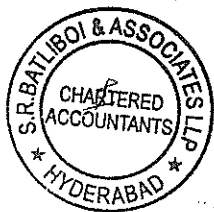
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

c. Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from operations	64,25,73,228	-	64,25,73,228
Other income	2,02,25,401	1,98,60,079	4,00,85,480
Finance income	14,44,96,039	-	14,44,96,039
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>80,72,94,668</b>	<b>1,98,60,079</b>	<b>82,71,54,747</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefit expense	44,53,55,773	(7,45,949)	44,46,09,824
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,30,684	-	5,30,684
Finance costs	10,92,71,221	1,98,01,318	12,90,72,539
Other expenses	9,51,11,297	-	9,51,11,297
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>65,02,68,975</b>	<b>1,90,55,369</b>	<b>66,93,24,344</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>15,70,25,693</b>	<b>8,04,710</b>	<b>15,78,30,403</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	5,81,00,000	-	5,81,00,000
Taxes for earlier years	(24,23,402)	-	(24,23,402)
Deferred tax income	(16,67,129)	(64,91,546)	(81,58,675)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>10,30,16,224</b>	<b>72,96,256</b>	<b>11,03,12,480</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	(7,45,949)	(7,45,949)
Income tax effect	-	2,58,158	2,58,158
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>10,30,16,224</b>	<b>68,08,465</b>	<b>10,98,24,689</b>





**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

**CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017**

**(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)**

## **1. Corporate information**

GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL) ("The Company") was incorporated on June 13, 2008. GADL is involved in the business of providing specialized manpower and management services in the area of project management and operation of the Airport.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 29.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in the Board Meeting held on May 05, 2017.

## **2. Basis of preparation**

In accordance with the notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is required to prepare its financial statements under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 with effect from April 1, 2016. Accordingly, the Company's management has now prepared Ind AS financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheets as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, the Opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2015 (transition date), the Statements of Profit and Loss, the Statements of Cash Flow and the Statements of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2017 and for the year ended March 31, 2016, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS Financial Statements").

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with 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 March 31, 2017 are the first, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 35 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

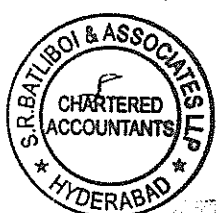
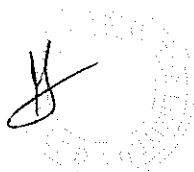
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities and derivatives (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

### **2.1 Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **a) 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 revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

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



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**b) Current versus non-current classification**

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

- i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) Expected to be realized 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) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) 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 as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

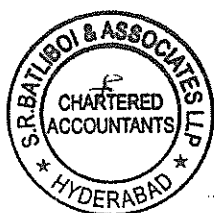
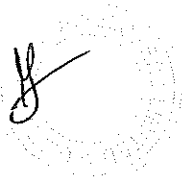
**c) Property, plant and equipment:**

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.

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

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date. Property, plant and equipment under installation or under construction as at balance sheet are shown as capital work-in-progress, intangible assets under development as at balance sheet date are shown as intangible assets under development and the related advances are shown as loans and advances.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement 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.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

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

Spare parts that can only be used in connection with a particular item of plant, property and equipment, and whose use is expected to be irregular, are capitalized. Such spare parts are depreciated over a period, not exceeding the remaining useful life of the principal asset.

All spare parts, stand-by and servicing equipment qualify as plant, property and equipment (PPE) if they meet the definition of PPE i.e. if the company intends to use these during more than a period of 12 months. The spare parts capitalized in this manner are depreciated as per useful life period, not exceeding a period of five years based on management estimate supported by technical evaluation.

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.

#### d) Depreciation in Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on the Property plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition and certain items of building, plant and equipment, the Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, believes that the useful lives of such assets are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The following useful lives for various categories of property, plant and equipment's are adopted by the Company:

Particulars	Useful life (years)
Leasehold improvements	3
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Electrical fittings & equipment	10
Plant and machinery	15
Motor vehicles	8
Computers and data processing units	3 to 6

Leasehold Improvements and buildings on leasehold land are amortised over shorter of estimated useful lives or lease period.

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.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

e) 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.

f) Amortisation 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 year. Cost relating to software licenses, which are acquired, are capitalized and amortized on a straight - line basis over their useful life not exceeding six years.

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.

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

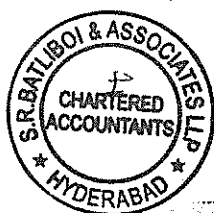

g) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGUs) 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. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining 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 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

**h) Inventories**

Stores and spares, consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, stores and spare items held for use in providing the service are not written down below cost if the services are expected to be provided at or above cost. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes all applicable costs in bringing goods to their present locations and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of business.

**i) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

**j) Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to April 1, 2015, the company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee :

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

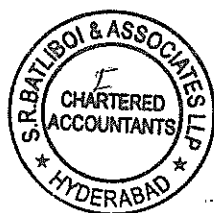
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

- a) another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or
- b) the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

**k) Provisions, contingent liabilities and commitments**

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:



GMR Airport Developers Limited  
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017  
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when it cannot be measured reliably.
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

#### 1) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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

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

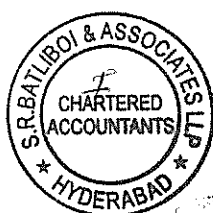
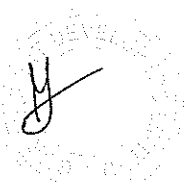
The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

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 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:



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

- 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

#### Short term employee benefits

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve 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.

However, the Company presents the entire provision towards accumulated leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

#### m) 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.

#### A) Financial assets

##### i. Initial recognition and measurement:

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

##### ii. Subsequent measurement:

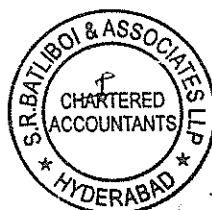
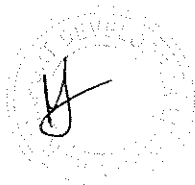
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

##### Debt instruments at amortised cost:

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. 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. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

#### Debt instrument at FVTOCI:

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

#### Debt instrument at FVTPL:

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

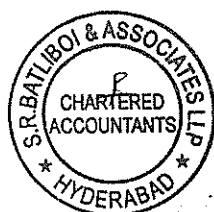
Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

### iii. Derecognition:

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.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated





**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**iv. Impairment of financial assets:**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c. Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
- d. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- e. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- f. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on;

- a. Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- b. All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

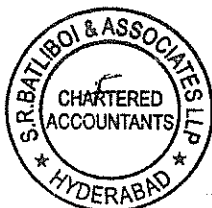
The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider:

- a. All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- b. Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the



**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company evaluates individual balances to determine impairment loss allowance on its trade receivables. The evaluation is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

**v. Equity Investments:**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

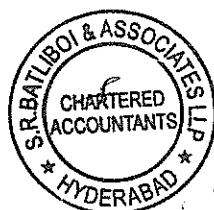
**B) Financial liabilities**

**i. Initial recognition and measurement:**

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

cash credit, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

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

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

iii. Loans and borrowings:

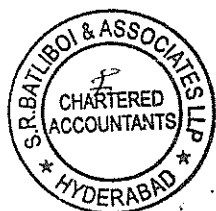
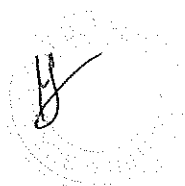
This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 14.

iv. Financial guarantee contracts:

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

Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

v. Derecognition:

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

C) Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest."

D) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

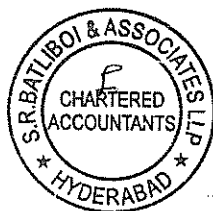
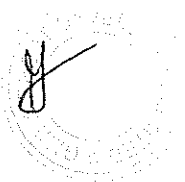
o) Cash dividend to equity holders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Companies Act, 2013, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

p) Foreign currency transactions:

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in INR (Indian rupees), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

#### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

#### q) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

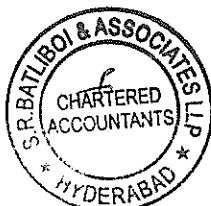
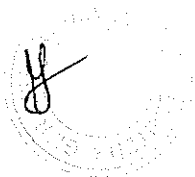
Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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

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

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

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as



**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

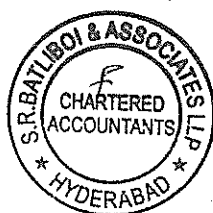
- a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 31)
- b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 32)
- c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 31)

**r) Revenue recognition:**

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

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

- i. The Company recognizes revenue from operations on accrual basis as per terms of the agreements and on the basis of services rendered.
- ii. In case of cost plus contracts, revenue is recognized as per terms of the specific contract, which is on basis of the cost expended plus an agreed profit margin.
- iii. Sale of goods is recognized on completion of supplies and upon raising tax invoice and upon transfer of title / shipment of the products and on transfer of significant risks and reward of ownership.
- iv. Interest income is recognized 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.



**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

**CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017**

**(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)**

- v. In case of dividend, revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**s) Taxes on income**

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

**a. Current income 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

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

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

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**b. Deferred tax:**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

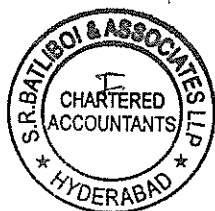
- (i) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- (i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- (ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset



**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

**CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017**

**(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)**

to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax on adjustments recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS are not considered as these adjustments get reversed in the subsequent periods and have no impact on the accounting or tax profit.

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

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

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

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

**t) Segment reporting**

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is operation of airport and providing allied services and operates in a single business segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

**u) Earnings per share**

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

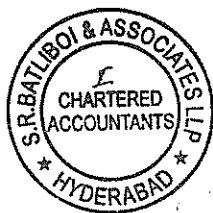
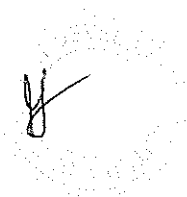
For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**v) Corporate Social Responsibility :**

The Company charges its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure to the Statement of Profit & Loss Account.

**w) Measurement of EBITDA**

The Company has elected to present earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/(loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance cost and tax expense.





25. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earning	36,021,648	110,312,480
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic and diluted)	5,098,470	5,098,470
Earnings Per Share (Basic and diluted) (Rs)	7.07	21.64
Face value per share (Rs)	10.00	10.00

26. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Discounting rate

The Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector at 11.44% per annum as at transition date for measuring deposits, being financial assets and financial liabilities, at amortised cost.

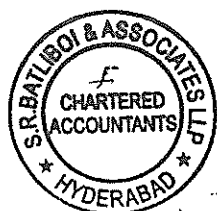
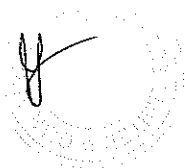
Tax

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

Defined employee benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies



consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

**Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 31 for further disclosures.

**Contingent liabilities**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

**27. Retirement and other employee benefits**

**a) Defined contribution plan:**

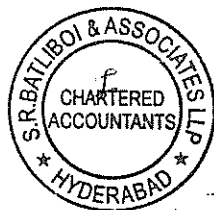
Contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund expense are as under:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Contribution to Provident fund	23,831,635	19,587,593
Contribution to Superannuation fund	14,038,030	11,511,140
	<u>37,869,665</u>	<u>31,098,733</u>

**b) Defined benefit plans:**

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

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss/OCI and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Current service cost	12,525,462	4,433,787
Interest cost on benefit obligation	(147,819)	(3,064)
<b>Net benefits expense</b>	<b>12,377,643</b>	<b>4,430,723</b>

Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income:

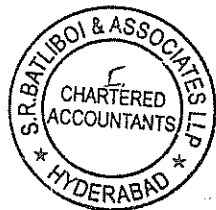
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	1,124,347	908,225
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	3,386,001	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during the year	4,510,348	908,225
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	203,373	(162,276)
<b>Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI</b>	<b>4,713,721</b>	<b>745,949</b>

Balance sheet

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Fair value of plan assets	45,856,168	40,332,831	32,976,194
Defined benefit obligation	59,906,536	41,326,191	37,080,927
<b>Plan liability</b>	<b>(14,050,368)</b>	<b>(993,360)</b>	<b>(4,104,733)</b>

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

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Opening defined benefit obligation	41,326,191	37,080,927	25,901,900
Interest cost	3,095,013	2,742,579	2,274,929
Current service cost	5,207,652	4,433,787	4,073,524
Acquisition cost	9,060,404	-	-
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(3,293,072)	(3,839,327)	(2,616,143)
Actuarial losses on obligation experience	4,510,348	908,225	7,446,717
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>59,906,536</b>	<b>41,326,191</b>	<b>37,080,927</b>



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

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

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Opening fair value of plan assets	40,332,831	32,976,194	26,921,225
Expected return on plan assets	3,242,832	3,308,852	2,680,745
Contributions by employer	4,034,356	8,288,045	5,810,822
Acquisition adjustment	1,742,594	-	-
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(3,293,072)	(3,839,327)	(2,616,143)
Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	(203,373)	(400,933)	179,545
<b>Closing fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>45,856,168</b>	<b>40,332,831</b>	<b>32,976,194</b>

The major category of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets is as follows:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Investments with insurer	100%	100%	100%

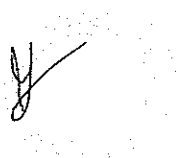
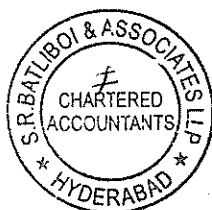
Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Discount rate (in %)	7.10%	7.80%	7.80%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Salary escalation rate (in %)	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2017 is as shown below:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
<b>Discount rate</b>		
Effect due to 1% increase in discount rate	(4,735,440)	(3,425,308)
Effect due to 1% decrease in discount rate	5,491,637	3,976,768
<b>Attrition rate</b>		
Effect due to 1% increase in attrition rate	715,071	679,852
Effect due to 1% decrease in attrition rate	(808,812)	(769,995)
<b>Salary escalation rate</b>		
Effect due to 1% increase in salary increase rate	3,851,881	3,107,914
Effect due to 1% decrease in salary increase rate	(3,772,759)	(2,982,937)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

GMR Airport Developers Limited  
CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017  
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in the future years:

	March 31, 2017
March 31, 2018	6,168,392
March 31, 2019	6,087,442
March 31, 2020	4,837,012
March 31, 2021	6,026,296
March 31, 2022	7,471,922
March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2027	38,606,907

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2016: 10 years)

**28. Commitments and contingencies:**

**I. Contingent liabilities:**

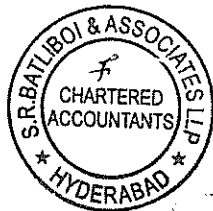
a. Matters under dispute are as follows:

- i. The Company has received two orders from the Additional Commissioner of Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax dated September 20, 2013 and November 27, 2013 for assessment years 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively towards irregular availment of Cenvat amounting to Rs.978,974. (March 31, 2016 Rs.978,974). The Company has filed appeal in Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) in year 2014-15 and received stay order dated February 09, 2015. Amount paid under protest is Rs.489,487.
- ii. The Company has received a notice of demand from the office of Income Tax Officer under section 156 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 levying a tax demand of Rs.15,033,720 for the assessment year 2010-11. The Company has filed an appeal to the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) - III vide its letter dated 29 April 2013. This amount has then been reduced to Rs.7,816,440 vide rectification order dated May 24, 2013. Amount paid under protest is Rs.7,816,440.

Based on an internal assessment, Management is confident that for the above mentioned matters, no provision is required to be made as at March 31, 2017.

**II. Capital and other commitments:**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account Rs. Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs. Nil).



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

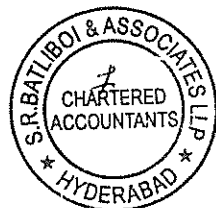
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

29. Details of transactions with related parties:

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship:

S. No.	Relationship	Related party name
(i)	Holding company	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
(ii)	GAL's holding company	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
(iii)	Ultimate holding company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL) (Formerly GMR Holdings Private Limited (GHPL))
(iv)	Subsidiary company	GADL (Mauritius) Limited
(v)	Step down subsidiary company	GADL International Limited
(vi)	Fellow subsidiary companies	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly Delhi International Airport Private Limited) GMR Energy Limited GMR Generation Assets Limited Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited Kakinada SEZ Limited (Formerly Kakinada SEZ Private Limited) GMR Aviation Private Limited GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited**** Hyderabad Menzies Air Cargo Private Limited GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited GMR Highways Limited GMR Aero Technic Limited GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Private Limited GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited GMR Consulting Services Pvt Limited GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited
(vii)	Key management personnel	Ms.Ramadevi Bommidala-Whole time director Mr.RSSLN Bhaskarudu-Independent director Mr.Ramamurti Akella-Independent director Mr.Prakash G Apte-Independent director (resigned w.e.f. September 02, 2016)
(viii)	Private company having common director (Section 8 Company)	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
(ix)	Other entities in which Directors are interested	GMR Family Fund Trust

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GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

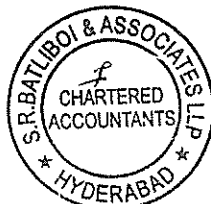
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

B. Remuneration paid to Key Managerial Remuneration:

Details of Key Managerial Personnel	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2016	
	Short Term Employee benefits	Sitting Fees	Short Term Employee benefits	Sitting Fees
Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala - Whole time director	4,519,381	-	-	-
Mr. RSSLN Bhaskarudu- Independent Director	-	135,675	-	255,375
Mr. Ramamurti Akella-Independent Director	-	65,325	-	-
Mr.Prakash G Apte- Independent Director	-	65,325	-	180,300

C. Related party transactions:

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
(i)	Repayment of Unsecured loan/Deposit		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	(47,180,000)
	GMR Energy Limited	-	(285,000,000)
(ii)	Deposit given		
	GMR Energy Limited	-	240,000,000
	GMR Generation Assets Limited	240,000,000	-
(iii)	Reimbursement of expenses claimed by the Company from its related parties		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	1,058,446	736,811
	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	4,932,514	9,094,291
	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	1,341,131	-
	Delhi Duty free Services Private Limited	877,882	990,688
	Delhi International Airport Private Limited	1,573,722	10,333,213
	GMR Highways Limited	530,243	-
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Private Limited	877,087	-
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	2,164,668	-
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited	520,274	-
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Limited	253,222	-
	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	2,793,942	-
	GMR Airports Limited	204,522	-
	GMR Consulting Services Private Limited	73,666	-
(iv)	Sales of Materials		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	20,681,547	-
(v)	Income from operations		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	163,171,050	154,619,643
	Delhi Dutyfree Services Private Limited	17,586,269	7,822,851
	GMR Aero Technic Limited	23,077,845	20,027,056
	GMR Airports Limited	3,826,031	-



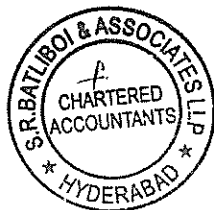
**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
	Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited	3,260,190	1,921,707
	Delhi International Airport Private Limited	420,953,460	366,752,627
	Hyderabad Menzies Air Cargo Private Limited	300,000	1,100,000
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	20,690	1,353,208
	GMR Highways Limited	858,528	-
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited	473,123	-
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited	473,123	-
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	1,108,461	-
	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	1,625,514	-
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Private Limited	667,441	-
	Kakinada SEZ Limited	2,660,979	-
(vi)	<b>Services received</b>		
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6,510,111	5,752,852
	GMR Airports Limited	209,992	11,851,035
	GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited	72,502	31,231
(vii)	<b>Fee towards logo</b>		
	GMR Holdings Private Limited	5,447,888	5,072,139
(viii)	<b>Reimbursement of expenses claimed from the Company by its related parties</b>		
	Delhi International Airport Private Limited	371,459	1,476,931
	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	29,666	-
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	717,292	521,926
(ix)	<b>Corporate Guarantee taken by the Company on behalf of its bank against the loan taken**</b>		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	(100,000,000)	(50,000,000)
	GMR Airports Limited	(100,000,000)	(50,000,000)
(x)	<b>Interest income on unsecured loan / inter corporate deposit</b>		
	GMR Generation Assets Limited	26,112,326	-
	GMR Energy Limited	3,887,674	30,431,507
(xi)	<b>Interest on amortisation of interest free unsecured loan given:</b>		
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	123,152,234	128,372,072
(xii)	<b>Provision for impairment in value of Investment</b>		
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited	1,246,152	1,699,358





GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

D. Balances outstanding in related party accounts are as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2017 (Rs.)		March 31, 2016 (Rs.)		April 1, 2015 (Rs.)	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
(i)	Trade receivables / (Trade payables):						
	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	1,755,957	-	5,677,080	-	35,263,152
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	28,993,036	-	27,351,001	-	3,720,742
	Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited	-	371,254	-	294,035	-	47,409
	Delhi International Airport Private Limited	-	2,436,246	-	(187,745)	-	1,601,681
	GMR Enterprises Private Limited(formerly known as GMR Holdings Private Limited )	-	(5,114,166)	-	(4,359,391)	-	(3,736,982)
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(63,227)
	GMR Energy Limited	-	-	-	240,000,000	-	285,000,000
	GMR Generation Assets Ltd	240,000,000	22,487,667	-	-	-	-
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	-	(223)	-	399,986	-	(28,933)
	Hyderabad Menzies Air Cargo Private Limited	-	-	-	687,000	-	-
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited	-	1,394,344	-	-	-	-
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	529,615,804	315,031,581	687,593,762	74,000,191	761,593,953	37,340,504
	GMR Aero Technic Limited	-	3,314,700	-	7,187,283	-	3,434,171
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	-	1,615,682	-	2,078,603	-	201,625
	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	-	2,372,669	-	-	-	(15,504)
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited	-	756,915	-	-	-	-



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

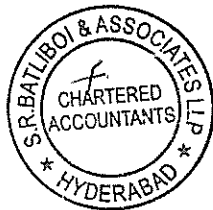
Sl. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2017 (Rs.)		March 31, 2016 (Rs.)		April 1, 2015 (Rs.)	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited	-	623,389	-	-	-	-
	GMR Highways Limited	-	1,471,833	-	-	-	-
	Kakinada SEZ Limited	-	4,303,852	-	-	-	-
	GMR Consulting Services Private Limited	-	36,833	-	-	-	-
	GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(3,756,569)
(ii)	Investments in subsidiaries:						
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited*	736,768	-	1,982,920	-	3,682,278	-
(iii)	Corporate Guarantee taken by the Company on behalf of its banks against the loan taken**						
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	775,000,000	-	875,000,000	-	925,000,000	-
	GMR Airports Limited	775,000,000	-	875,000,000	-	925,000,000	-

\* The above amount is net of provision for impairment in value of investment of Rs.7,569,235 (March 31, 2016: Rs.6,323,083 and March 31, 2015 Rs.4,623,725) in GADL (Mauritius) Limited.

\*\* Corporate guarantee taken from the group companies is for a single loan.

\*\*\* The intercorporate deposit given to GMR Energy Limited has been novated to GMR Generation Asset Limited w.e.f October 18, 2016.

\*\*\*\* Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited has been amalgamated with GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited with effect from 01st April 2016



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

### 30. Identification of segments

#### Business Segment

The Company is primarily involved in the business of providing specialized manpower and management services in the area of project management and operation of the Airport. Based on the Company's business model of vertical integration, the business has been considered as the only reportable primary business segment and hence no separate financial disclosures are provided in this respect.

#### Geographical Segment

Although the Company's major operating divisions are managed on a worldwide basis, they operate in two principal geographical areas of the world, in India, its home country, and rest of the world.

Segment Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
India	665,254,631	575,586,645
Rest of the world	-	66,986,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>665,254,631</b>	<b>642,573,228</b>

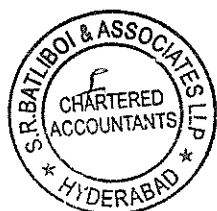
Segment Assets (Trade Receivables)	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
India	45,713,304	39,699,902
Rest of the world	-	3,042,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,713,304</b>	<b>42,742,829</b>

### 31. Fair Values

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for those instruments carried at fair value) appearing in the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values.

#### Breakup of financial assets

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
At Fair Value through profit or loss						
Investments	50,013,995	265,379,584	97,881,573	50,013,995	265,379,584	97,881,573
At amortized cost						
Loans	1,047,126,549	1,009,350,070	1,111,172,078	1,047,126,549	1,009,350,070	1,111,172,078
Other financial assets	84,134,080	1,291,138	10,415,950	84,134,080	1,291,138	10,415,950
Cash and cash receivables	142,660,574	83,610,018	80,193,383	142,660,574	83,610,018	80,193,383
Trade receivables	45,713,304	42,742,829	16,220,131	45,713,304	42,742,829	16,220,131
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,369,648,502</b>	<b>1,402,373,639</b>	<b>1,315,883,115</b>	<b>1,369,648,502</b>	<b>1,402,373,639</b>	<b>1,315,883,115</b>



**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

**Breakup of financial liabilities**

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>At amortized cost</b>						
Borrowings	731,391,361	810,886,216	841,084,898	731,391,361	810,886,216	841,084,898
Trade Payables	89,088,478	75,011,834	79,054,074	89,088,478	75,011,834	79,054,074
Other financial liabilities	13,148,791	13,725,460	14,639,513	13,148,791	13,725,460	14,639,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>833,628,630</b>	<b>899,623,510</b>	<b>934,778,485</b>	<b>833,628,630</b>	<b>899,623,510</b>	<b>934,778,485</b>

The management assessed the cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

**Assumption used in estimating the fair values:**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair values of quoted mutual funds and commercial paper are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

**32. Fair value hierarchy**

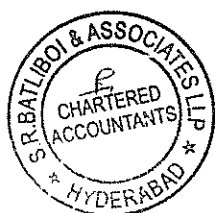
**Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities:**

	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>					
<b>At FVTPL</b>					
Investment in mutual fund	31-Mar-17	50,013,995	50,013,995	-	-
Investment in mutual fund	31-Mar-16	265,379,584	265,379,584	-	-
Investment in mutual fund	1-Apr-15	97,881,573	97,881,573	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

**Valuation Techniques used to determine the Fair Value:**

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market price of Mutual funds.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

### 33. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities expose it to variety of finance risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee such risks and seek to minimize potential adverse impact on its financial performance.

#### Financial risk

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are derived from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the mitigation of these risks. The Company's management is supported by its strategic planning, treasury and Finance department that advise on market risk, financial risk and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Finance department provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and Demand risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, Investments carried at FVTPL and deposits.

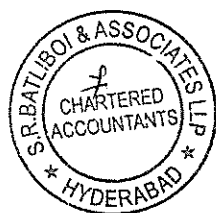
The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 27.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company's policy is to convert variable rate loan to fixed rate loan if the perceived uncertainty of such variable market rates is for a long term. All of Company's borrowings are at a floating rate of interest (31 March 2016: 100%, 1 April 2015: 100%).

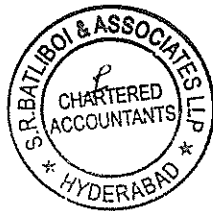
The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Rupee term loan	775,000,000	875,000,000	925,000,000

#### Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2017		
INR	50	(4,176,370)
March 31, 2016		
INR	50	(4,537,843)
April 1, 2015		
INR	50	(4,775,685)



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

#### Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's external commercial borrowings.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in foreign currency is as follows:

Receivable on	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	31 March, 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2015
Foreign Currency	Foreign Currency	(Rs.)	Foreign Currency	(Rs.)	Foreign Currency	(Rs.)
USD	26,768	1,755,957	85,024	5,677,080	564,700	35,609,982
OMR	-	-	17,747	3,062,927	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,755,957</b>		<b>8,740,007</b>		<b>35,609,982</b>

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and OMR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities are as under:-

Foreign Currency	Change in Rate	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
USD			
	5%	87,798	283,854
	(5%)	(87,798)	(283,854)
OMR			
	5%	-	153,146
	(5%)	-	(153,146)

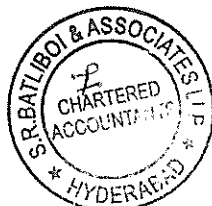
#### Credit risk

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

#### Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company as per approved debtors policy and established procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any credit to new customers are generally covered by security deposits or bank guarantees.

At March 31, 2017, the Company had 7 customers (March 31, 2016: 5 customers, April 1, 2015: 4 customers) that owed the Company more than Rs. 1,000,000 each and accounted for approximately 93% (31 March 2016: 95%, 1 April 2015: 97%) of all the receivables outstanding.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as moderate, as its customers are broad-based, however, they operate largely in dependent market.

**Financial instruments (security deposits) and cash deposits**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

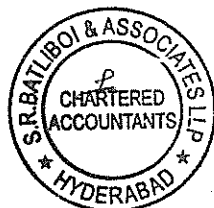
**Liquidity risk**

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a rolling cash flow forecasts.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of working capital facilities and bank loans. The Company's policy is that not more than 20% of borrowings should mature in the next 12-month period. Approximately, 6% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: 4%, 1 April 2015: 3%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders, if required.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
<b>Year ended 31 March, 2017</b>						
Borrowings	-	46,875,000	140,625,000	587,500,000	-	775,000,000
Employee benefits	-	-	70,437,865	-	-	70,437,865
Trade payables	-	18,650,613	-	-	-	18,650,613
Other financial liabilities	-	13,148,791	-	-	-	13,148,791
	-	78,674,404	211,062,865	587,500,000	-	864,088,478
<b>Year ended 31 March, 2016</b>						
Borrowings	-	25,000,000	75,000,000	775,000,000	-	875,000,000
Employee benefits	-	-	61,380,721	-	-	61,380,721
Trade payables	-	13,631,113	-	-	-	13,631,113
Other financial liabilities	-	13,725,460	-	-	-	13,725,460
	-	52,356,573	136,380,721	775,000,000	-	963,737,294
<b>As at 1 April, 2015</b>						
Borrowings	-	12,500,000	37,500,000	875,000,000	-	925,000,000
Employee benefits	-	-	64,068,081	-	-	64,068,081





**GMR Airport Developers Limited**

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

Trade payables	-	14,985,993	-	-	-	14,985,993
Other financial liabilities	-	14,639,513	-	-	-	14,639,513
	-	42,125,506	101,568,081	875,000,000	-	1,004,054,074

**Excessive risk concentration**

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

**34. Capital Management**

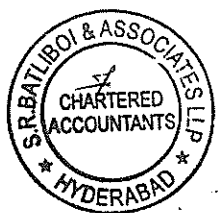
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is debt divided by total capital plus debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimal level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Borrowings	775,000,000	875,000,000	925,000,000
Net debt	775,000,000	875,000,000	925,000,000
<b>Capital components</b>			
Equity	50,984,700	50,984,700	50,984,700
Other Equity*	435,106,854	402,167,602	292,342,913
Total Capital	486,091,554	453,152,302	343,327,613
Capital and net debt	1,261,091,554	1,328,152,302	1,268,327,613
Gearing ratio (%)	61%	66%	73%

\*The above is inclusive of final dividend of Rs. 8 per fully paid equity share (March 31, 2016 – Rs. Nil) recommended by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 5, 2017. The proposed dividend will require total outflow of Rs. 49,091,170 crores inclusive of dividend distribution tax thereon. The proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

### 35. First time Adoption

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, 2015, 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 (Indian 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 end 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 1 April 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 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at end for the year ended 31 March 2016.

#### a) Mandatory exceptions to retrospective applications:

IND AS 101 allows first time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under INDAS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

##### i) Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2015 and at 31 March 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies)

The estimates used by the company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS, as of 31 March 2016.

##### ii) Impairment of financial assets (Trade receivables and other financial assets)

At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has determined that there will be significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument which would require undue cost or effort. The Company has recognised a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date until that financial instrument is derecognised (unless that financial instrument is low credit risk at a reporting date).

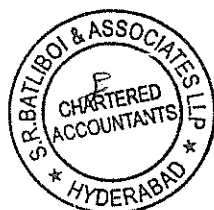
##### iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

There are no items of financial asset and liabilities which are required to be derecognised as per Ind AS 109.

##### iv) 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.

#### b) Exemptions applied:



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

i) **Deemed cost-Previous GAAP carrying amount: (PPE and Intangible Assets)**

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date.

ii) **Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities**

In accordance with paragraph D20 of Ind AS 109, the Company has applied to day one gain or loss provisions prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

iii) **Investments in subsidiary**

The Company has elected to apply previous GAAP carrying amount of its investment in subsidiary as deemed cost as on date of transition to Ind AS.

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 and total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016

i) **Borrowings:**

Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss over the tenure of the borrowings as part of the interest expense by applying the effective interest method.

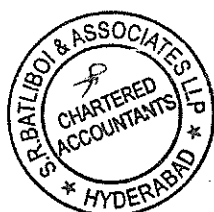
Under the previous GAAP, these transactions cost were amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of loan. Unamortised prepaid upfront cost of INR 83,915,102 crores as at 1st April 2015 has been reduced with a corresponding adjustment to borrowings. Accordingly, borrowings as at March 31, 2016 have been reduced by INR 19,801,318 (1st April, 2015; INR 18,488,071) with a corresponding adjustment to borrowings and retained earnings. The total equity decreased by INR 593,906 as at transition date.

ii) **Fair valuation of investments in mutual fund**

Under the previous GAAP, investment in mutual fund is classified as current investment based on the intended holding period and realisability. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. The resulting fair value changes of these investments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016. This increased the retained earnings by INR 298,011 (1st April, 2015: INR 81,573). The profit and other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016 increased by INR 3,082,396 (March 31, 2015 INR 593,906).

iii) **Remeasurements of post-employment benefit plans**

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gain and losses and the return on plan assets, except for amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of statement of profit and loss. Under the previous GAAP, these measurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year. As a result of this change, the profit for the year ended March 31, 2016 is increased by INR 3,082,396. There is no impact on the total equity as at March 31, 2016.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

iv) Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity. On the date of transition, the net impact on deferred tax assets is of INR 6,749,704 (31 March 2015: 27,771,821).

v) Statement of cash flows

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows

vi) Other comprehensive income

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit or loss to Ind AS profit or loss. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

vii) Loan to related parties

Under previous GAAP, loans to related parties were recognised at their face/ transaction values.

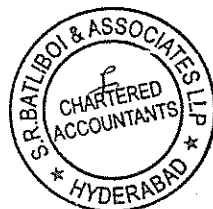
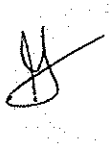
36. The Company has not dealt with any party as defined under the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the year.

37. Leases

Operative leases are mainly in the nature of lease of office premises with no restriction and are cancellable at the option of either of the parties. There are no sub-leases.

The amount of operating lease payments recognized in the statement of profit and loss is Rs.1,241,896 (March 31, 2016: Rs.1,178,977).

38. The Company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the transfer pricing regulations. The Management is of the opinion that the international and domestic transactions are at arm's length and believes that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.



GMR Airport Developers Limited

CIN: U62200TG2008PLC059646

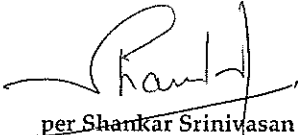
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

39. The Company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the transfer pricing regulations. The Management is of the opinion that the international and domestic transactions are at arm's length and believes that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

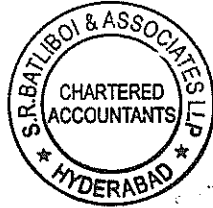
As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP  
ICAI Firm registration No: 101049W/E300004  
Chartered Accountants



per Shankar Srinivasan  
Partner

Membership No.: 213271

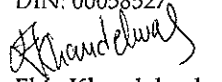


Place: Hyderabad  
Date: May 05, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
GMR Airport Developers Limited

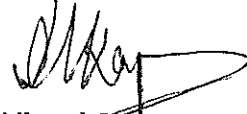


RSSLN Bhaskarudu  
Director  
DIN: 00058527



Ekta Khandelwal  
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 05, 2017



Sidharath Kapur  
Director  
DIN: 02153416

