

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of GMR Airports Limited

Report on Special Purpose financial statement

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements of GMR Airports 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 and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, and have been prepared by the Management, and this report thereon issued, to enable GMR Infrastructure Limited (the 'holding company' or 'GIL') to prepare its consolidated financial statements and for internal use by the Management.

Management's Responsibility

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with accounting practices and policies as stated in note 2(A) to the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements, and for such internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Special Purpose Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Ind AS Financial statement are prepared in all material respects, in accordance with accounting practices and policies as stated in note 2(A) to the accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(A) to the Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting.

The accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements and this report have been prepared solely for the purpose stated in paragraph 1 of this report, and therefore, may not be suitable for any other purpose. This should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

The Company has prepared separate set of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 in accordance with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, on which we issued a separate auditor's report to the shareholders of the Company dated May 11, 2017.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants



per Yogesh Midha

Partner

Membership No.: 094941



Place: Manila

Date : May 11, 2017

	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	8.86	3.04	2.83
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	4.98	0.18
Investment in subsidiaries	4	2,240.50	2,230.11	1,722.67
Financial Assets				
(i) Loans	5.2	0.73	0.66	5.69
(ii) Other financial assets	5.3	105.18	93.98	90.00
Deferred tax asset (net)	17	0.18	0.82	-
Prepayments and other assets	6	22.13	13.29	1.20
		2,377.58	2,346.88	1,822.57
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	5.1	6.55	27.84	25.28
(ii) Loans	5.2	41.58	67.10	68.00
(iii) Other financial assets	5.3	23.44	19.54	26.06
Trade Receivables	7	52.90	45.70	42.71
Cash and cash equivalents	8	6.99	4.92	51.42
Prepayments and Other assets	6	6.57	1.48	17.30
		138.03	166.58	230.77
Total assets		2,515.61	2,513.46	2,053.34
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	9	350.87	350.87	350.87
Other Equity				
(i) Capital reserve	10	0.23	0.23	0.23
(ii) Special Reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act	10	22.27	15.47	9.24
(iii) Equity component of convertible preference share	10	373.15	373.15	373.15
(iv) Securities premium	10	1,104.65	1,104.65	1,104.65
(v) Retained earnings		238.68	211.62	186.77
Total Equity		2,089.85	2,055.99	2,024.91
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	11	326.36	389.30	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	0.38	0.51	0.58
Provisions	14	0.48	0.26	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	-	-	1.55
		327.22	390.07	2.13
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	15.1	18.38	12.51	10.57
(ii) Other payables	15.2	3.84	3.92	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	67.66	45.16	0.43
Deferred revenue	13	0.30	0.19	0.12
Other current liabilities	16	3.17	1.96	3.01
Provisions	14	4.06	2.53	2.06
Liability for current tax (net)		1.13	1.13	10.11
		98.54	67.40	26.30
Total Liabilities		425.76	457.47	28.43
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,515.61	2,513.46	2,053.34

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1

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

As per our report of even date

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

Yogesh Midha

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 094941
Place: Manila
Date: May 11, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

RSSLN Bhaskarudu

RSSLN Bhaskarudu
Director
DIN:- 00058527
Place: New Delhi

P.S. Nair
Whole Time Director
DIN:- 00063118
Place: New Delhi

Sidharath Kapur
Sidharath Kapur
President & Chief Financial Officer

PAN:- AAJPK7956Q
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary

PAN:- ACJPT2600E
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017



	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
I Income			
Revenue from operations (net)	18	132.59	120.28
Other income	19	6.09	1.85
Total income		138.68	122.13
II Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	10.80	7.17
Finance costs	21	50.16	44.22
Depreciation expense	22	0.86	0.86
Other expenses	23	26.39	24.41
Total expenses		88.21	76.66
III Profit before tax (I-II)		50.47	45.47
Tax expense:			
Current Tax		15.83	16.57
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		-	0.12
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		0.64	(2.37)
IV Total tax expense		16.47	14.32
V Profit for the year (III -IV)		34.00	31.15
Other comprehensive Income			
A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.21)	(0.11)
Income tax effect		0.07	0.04
VI Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	24	(0.14)	(0.07)
VII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax) (V+VI)		33.86	31.08
VIII Earnings per equity share:	25		
[nominal value of share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2016 : Rs. 10)]			
Computed on the basis of total profit for the year			
(1) Basic		0.52	0.47
(2) Diluted		0.52	0.47
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 094941
Place: Manila
Date: May 11, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

RSSLN Bhaskarudu

RSSLN Bhaskarudu
Director
DIN - 00058527
Place: New Delhi

P.S. Nair
Whole Time Director
DIN:- 09063118
Place: New Delhi

Siddharath Kaper
President & Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- AAJPK756Q
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
PAN:- ACIPT2600E
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

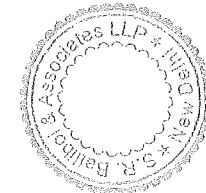


GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Statement of Change in Equity
(Amount in Rupees crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Reserves & Surplus						Total equity
	Equity share capital	Equity component of convertible preference share	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act	
Balance as at April 1, 2015	350.87	373.15	1,104.65	186.77	0.23	9.24	2024.91
Profit for the year	-	-	-	31.15	-	-	31.15
Addition / transfer during the year	-	-	-	(6.23)	-	-	(6.23)
Transferred to special reserve u/s 45 - IC	-	-	-	-	-	6.23	6.23
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(0.07)	-	-	(0.07)
Total comprehensive income for the year	350.87	373.15	1,104.65	211.62	0.23	15.47	2055.99
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Corporate dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Balance as at March 31, 2016	350.87	373.15	1,104.65	211.62	0.23	15.47	2055.99
Profit for the year	-	-	-	54.00	-	-	54.00
Addition / transfer during the year	-	-	-	(6.80)	-	-	(6.80)
Transferred to special reserve u/s 45 - IC	-	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.80
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(0.14)	-	-	(0.14)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	350.87	373.15	1,104.65	238.68	0.23	22.27	2,089.85

As per our report of even date

For S.R.BALIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
ICAI firm registration number: 401049W/E500004
Chartered Accountants



per Yogesh Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 694941
Place: Manila
Date: May 11, 2017

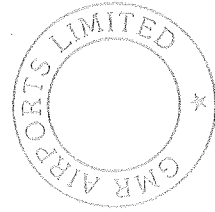
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Madhava
RSSLN Bhaskarudu
Director
DIN:- 09058527
Place: New Delhi

P.S. Nair
Whole Time Director
DIN:- 00063118
Place: New Delhi

Siddharath Kapur
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President & Chief
Financial Officer
PAN:- AAJPK7956Q
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
PAN:- ACJPT6600E
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017



	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	50.47	45.47
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows</i>		
Depreciation expenses	0.86	0.86
Loss on discard of property, plant and equipment (Provision written back) / provision for diminution in value of investment in subsidiary company	-	0.01
Provision for bad debts/bad debts written off	(0.89)	0.89
Contingent provision against standard assets - (written back) / made (Provision written back) / provision for loss in subsidiary company	0.10	-
Interest income (notional)	(0.05)	0.01
Interest on Borrowings	(4.92)	4.92
	0.16	(0.10)
	50.14	43.64
Operating profit before working capital changes	95.87	95.70
Movements in working capital :		
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	10.82	(2.93)
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	1.21	(1.05)
Increase in trade receivables	(7.30)	(2.99)
Decrease / (increase) in loans and advances	1.95	(2.07)
Increase in prepayment and other assets	(5.09)	(0.35)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(3.80)	2.49
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(0.13)	(0.15)
Increase in current deferred revenue	0.11	0.07
Increase in provisions	1.80	0.72
Cash generated from operations	95.44	89.44
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(24.66)	(37.80)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	70.78	51.64
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress and capital advances	(2.63)	(5.63)
Purchase of non current investments (including share application money)	(9.50)	(508.33)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	539.17	845.64
Purchase of current investments	(537.98)	(848.14)
Interest income	0.60	0.59
Investment in bank deposit (pledged with bank)	(11.21)	(3.97)
Loan given to related parties	(60.00)	(60.00)
Receipt of loan given to related parties	83.50	68.00
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	21.95	(511.84)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(45.00)	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	450.00
Interest paid	(45.66)	(36.30)
Dividend paid on preference shares	-	-
Dividend tax on preference shares	-	-
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities (C)	(90.66)	413.70
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	2.07	(46.50)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.92	51.42
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6.99	4.92
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks		
- on current account	4.99	4.92
- on deposit account	2.00	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8)	6.99	4.92

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.1

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

As per our report of even date

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

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 094941
Place: Manila
Date: May 11, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

RSSLN Bhaskarada

RSSLN Bhaskarada
Director
DIN - 00058527
Place: New Delhi

P.S. Nair

P.S. Nair
Whole Time Director
DIN:- 00063118
Place: New Delhi

Sidharath Kumar

Sidharath Kumar
President & Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AAJPK7956Q
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

Venkat Ramana Tangirala

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
PAN: ACJPT2600E
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017



GMR Airports Limited

CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455

Registered office: Skip House, 25/1, Museum Road, Bangalore - 560 025

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

1. Corporate Information

GMR Airports Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on February 6, 1992, as an investing Company. The Company holds majority of its investments in group companies with the objective to consolidate and expand its airport sector. In earlier years, the Company got registered as Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI), and has been granted certificate of registration by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide letter number DNBS (BG) No. 912 / 08.01.018 / 2013-14 dated April 22, 2014.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in BM held on May 11, 2017.

2 (A). Basis of preparation

These Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendments Rules, 2016 as amended, for the purpose to enable GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') to prepare its Consolidated financial statement.

Refer to note 35 for information on how the Company has prepared these special purpose financial statement as per Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (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 the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financials statements have been disclosed in note 26. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading



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

- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c. Investments in subsidiary

The company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries at cost.

Investments in subsidiaries held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

d. Property, plant and equipment

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

Capital work in progress includes leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date.

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

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

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



e. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

The 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. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its fixed assets:

Asset category	Schedule II
	Life of Assets (in years)
Office Equipments	5
Computer	3
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Plant & Machinery	15
Vehicles	8-10

Leasehold Improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the company for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the useful life or period of lease whichever is lower.

f. Leases

The determination of whether an agreement 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 arrangement entered into prior to April 1, 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains 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 retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership with the Lessor is classified as an Operating 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:

- i) 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
- ii) 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.



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

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 units' (CGUs) fair value less cost of disposal 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 group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified.

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

For assets 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.

h. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Provisions

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

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



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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- i) 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
- ii) A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- iii) A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments

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

i. Retirement and other Employee Benefits

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

- i) Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined benefit scheme. The Company contributes a portion of contribution to Delhi International Airport Private Limited ('DIAL') Employees Provident Fund Trust (the 'Trust'). The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate. As such, the amount to the extent of loss in the Trust, if any, is accounted by the Company as provident fund cost.
- ii) Retirement benefits in the form of Superannuation Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation which is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC'). The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. 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.

Re-measurements, 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. Re-measurements 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



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

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

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet; to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability

j. Financial Instruments

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

I. Financial assets

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.

Subsequent measurement

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

- i) Financial assets at amortised cost
- ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost: A 'Financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other 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.



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Financial assets at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any Financial asset, 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 Financial assets, 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'). Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- ii) 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 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.

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:

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost e.g. deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on-Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

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.

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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, an entity is required to consider:

- i) 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
- ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix 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:

- i) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of 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.
- ii) Financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

For assessing increase in 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.

II. Financial liabilities

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 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 financial guarantee contracts.

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.

Loans and borrowings:

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.

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.

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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.



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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.

k. Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not re-measured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

l. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the 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.

m. Foreign currencies

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and translations

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.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.



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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. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

n. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments 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 categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Company 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 Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.



The Company, 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.

- i) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 26)
- ii) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 32)
- iii) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 5 & 12)

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

Income from consultancy services and business support services

Income from consultancy services and business support services are recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered.

Income from aviation academy and air freight station

Income from aviation academy and air freight station is recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period as and when services are rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Income from investment

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes, cess, duties such as sales tax/ value added tax/ service tax etc. paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

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.

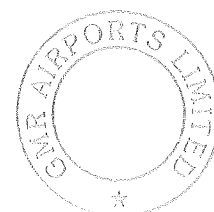
q. Segment Reporting

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is Investment activities. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

r. 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 year.

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



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s. Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

The Company has opted to charge its CSR expenditure during the year to the statement of profit and loss.

t. Recent accounting pronouncements

1 Standards issued but not yet effective

In March 2017, the ministry of corporate affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (amendments) rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash flows'. These amendments are in accordance with recent amendments made by international accounting standard board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'. The amendments are applicable to the Company from April 1, 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7 :

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provides disclosure that enable user of financials statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The company is evaluating the requirements of amendments and the effect of the financial statement is being evaluated.

The Company has elected to present earnings interest, tax, depreciation and amortization and exceptional items (EBITDA), but including other income, as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of profit and loss.

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3. Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

	Computer	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	Leasehold Improvement	Total	Capital work in progress (CWIP)
Cost								
As at April 1, 2015	0.32	2.51	0.53	0.13	0.01	-	3.50	0.18
Additions	0.05	0.86	0.17	-	-	-	1.08	4.80
Disposals	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
As at March 31, 2016	0.37	3.35	0.70	0.13	0.01	-	4.56	4.98
Additions	0.09	0.04	-	0.01	-	7.46	7.60	-
Disposals	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised/ Transfer to PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.98
As at March 31, 2017	0.46	3.39	0.70	0.14	0.01	7.46	12.16	-
Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2015	0.22	0.27	0.15	0.03	0.00	-	0.67	-
Charge for the year	0.07	0.69	0.09	0.01	0.00	-	0.86	-
Disposals	-	0.01	-	-	0.00	-	0.01	-
As at March 31, 2016	0.29	0.95	0.24	0.04	0.00	-	1.52	-
Charge for the year	0.06	0.70	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.92	1.78	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
As at March 31, 2017	0.35	1.65	0.33	0.05	0.00	0.92	3.30	-
Net Book value								
As at March 31, 2017	0.11	1.74	0.37	0.09	0.01	6.54	8.86	-
As at March 31, 2016	0.08	2.40	0.46	0.09	0.01	-	3.04	4.98
As at April 1, 2015 (considered as deemed cost, refer note 35)	0.10	2.24	0.38	0.10	0.01	-	2.83	0.18

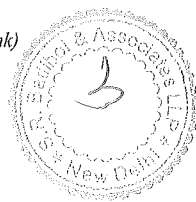
Net book value

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Property Plant and Equipment	8.86	3.04	2.83
CWIP	-	4.98	0.18

Asset under construction

Capital work in progress comprises expenditure incurred on lease hold improvement. Total amount of CWIP as at March 31, 2017 Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs. 4.98 crores, April 1, 2015: 0.18 crores).

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4. Investment in subsidiaries

Investments carried at cost

Unquoted equity shares fully paid

- 5,098,463 (March 31, 2016: 5,098,463; April 1, 2015: 5,098,463) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up in GMR Airports Developers Limited ('GADL')	10.21	10.21	10.21
- 238,139,000 (March 31, 2016: 238,139,000; April 1, 2015: 238,139,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	238.14	238.14	238.14
- 1,567,999,800 (March 31, 2016: 1,567,999,800; April 1, 2015: 1,322,999,800) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Delhi International Airport Limited	1,885.50	1,885.50	1,377.17
- 150,001 (March 31, 2016: 150,001; April 1, 2015: 150,001) equity shares of \$1.00 each fully paid up in GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (refer note 19 & 46)	0.89	-	0.89
- 13,624,000 (March 31, 2016: 13,624,000, April 1, 2015: 13,624,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	95.24	95.24	95.24
-9,499,993 (March 31, 2016: Nil; April 1, 2015 Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in GMR Goa International Airport Limited	9.50	-	-
Additional investment in GADL on account of fair valuation of financial guarantee provided	1.02	1.02	1.02

Total non-current investments

Aggregate book value of unquoted non-current investments
Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments (refer note 46)

	As at March 31, 2017	Non-current As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	2,240.50	2,230.11	1,722.67
	2,240.50	2,230.11	1,722.67
	-	0.89	-

5. Financial assets

5.1 Investments at Fair value through profit and loss

Investments in mutual funds (Unquoted)

- Nil units (March 31, 2016: Nil; April 1, 2015 : 384,588 units) Birla Sun Life Cash Plus - Growth of face value of Rs.100 each	-	-	8.63
- Nil units (March 31, 2016: Nil; April 1, 2015 : 107,518) Axis Liquid Fund - Growth of face value of Rs.1,000 each	-	-	16.65
- 137,518 units (March 31, 2016: 744,371, April 1, 2015 : Nil) ICICI Prudential Liquid - Regular Plan - Growth of face value of Rs.100 each	3.30	16.66	-
- 1,343 units (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) Baroda Pioneer Liquid Fund Institutional Growth Plan of face value of Rs.1,000 each	0.25	-	-
- 142,484 units (March 31, 2016: 569,302; April 1, 2015 : Nil) DHFL Pramerica Liquid fund - Growth of face value of Rs.100 each	3.00	11.18	-

Total FVTPL current investments in mutual funds (A)

Aggregate book value of unquoted investments
Aggregate value of unquoted investments

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	6.55	27.84	25.28
	6.55	27.73	25.23
	6.55	27.84	25.28

5.2 Loans

Loans (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Carried at amortised cost

Security deposit

Security deposit to related party (refer note 29)
Security deposit to others

Loans to related party (refer note 29 & 44)

Total loans (B)

Current
Non-current

Breakup of above-

Current

Loans to related party (refer note 29 & 44)
Security deposit to related party (refer note 29)
Security deposit to others

Non-current

Security deposit to related party (refer note 29)
Security deposit to others

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	5.07	5.07	5.07
	0.74	2.69	0.62
	36.50	60.00	68.00
	42.31	67.76	73.69
	41.58	67.10	68.00
	0.73	0.66	5.69
	36.50	60.00	68.00
	5.07	5.07	-
	0.01	2.03	-
	41.58	67.10	68.00
	-	-	5.07
	0.73	0.66	0.62
	0.73	0.66	5.69



Loan unsecured, considered good to related party

GMR Infrastructure Limited ("GIL" or "Holding Company"- refer note 29)	36.50	60.00	68.00
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Security deposit includes security deposit to related parties

(unsecured, considered good): GMR Family Fund Trust	5.07	5.07	5.07
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5.3 Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Carried at amortised cost			
Non-current bank balances * (refer note 28(ii)(i))	105.18	93.98	90.00
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	1.63	2.23	2.21
Interest accrued on loan to group companies (refer note 29)	-	-	0.61
Other Receivables	21.81	17.31	23.24
Total other financial assets ('C)	128.62	113.52	116.06

* Bank fixed deposits of Rs. 90 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 90 crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 90 crores) have been pledged with a bank against loans availed by Welfare Trust for GMR Group Employees. During the year, Bank fixed Deposits of Rs. 3.98 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 3.98 crores, April 1, 2015: Nil) have been pledged with Axis Bank against DSR requirement of Term Loan Facility. During the year, Bank fixed deposits of Rs. 11.20 crores (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) have been pledged as cash margin with IDFC Bank.

Current	23.44	19.54	26.06
Non-current	105.18	93.98	90.00

**Breakup of above-
Current**

Interest accrued but not due on deposits	1.63	2.23	2.21
Interest accrued on loan to group companies	-	-	0.61
Other Receivables (refer note 29)	21.81	17.31	23.24
	23.44	19.54	26.06

Non-current

Non-current bank balances (refer note 28(ii)(i))	105.18	93.98	90.00
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Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through profit and loss:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Financial assets carried at amortised cost			
Loans	42.31	67.76	73.69
Other financial assets	128.62	113.52	116.06
Trade receivables (refer note 7)	52.90	45.70	42.71
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8)	6.99	4.92	51.42
(A)	230.82	231.90	283.88
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit & loss			
Investment in mutual funds	6.55	27.84	25.28
(B)	6.55	27.84	25.28
Total financial assets (A+B)	237.37	259.74	309.16

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6. Prepayments and other assets

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated			
Capital advances	0.01	-	0.43
(A) Advance other than capital advance	0.01	-	0.43
Advances to employees	0.84	0.41	0.56
Advance to suppliers (refer note 29)	4.43	-	-
Advance to others	0.02	0.01	0.01
(B) Others	5.29	0.42	0.57
Prepaid expenses	1.60	1.42	0.91
Ancillary cost of arranging the borrowings	-	-	15.79
Service tax credit	0.05	0.01	0.01
Advance Income Tax (net of provisions)	21.75	12.92	0.79
(C) Total prepayment and other assets (A+B+C)	28.70	14.77	18.50
Current	6.57	1.48	17.30
Non-Current	22.13	13.29	1.20
Breakup of above-			
Current			
Advance to suppliers (refer note 29)	4.43	-	-
Capital advances	0.01	-	-
Prepaid expenses	1.35	1.17	0.59
Service tax credit	0.05	0.01	0.01
Ancillary cost of arranging the borrowings	-	-	15.79
Advances to employees	0.71	0.29	0.43
Advance Income Tax (net of provisions Rs. 93.92 crores, March 31, 2016: Rs. 77.79 crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 62.84 crores)	-	-	0.47
Advance to others	0.02	0.01	0.01
	6.57	1.48	17.30
Non-current			
Advance Income Tax (net of provisions)	21.75	12.92	0.32
Prepaid expenses	0.25	0.25	0.32
Capital advances	-	-	0.43
Advances to employees	0.13	0.12	0.13
	22.13	13.29	1.20
Advance to suppliers includes advances given to related party:			
GMR Aviation Private Limited	4.43	-	-

7. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade receivables			
Others	52.75	45.01	41.20
Related parties (refer note 29)	0.15	0.69	1.51
	52.90	45.70	42.71
Break-up for security details:			
Secured	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	52.90	45.70	42.71
Doubtful	-	-	-
	52.90	45.70	42.71

At March 31, 2017 Rs 0.15 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs 0.69 crores; April 1, 2015: 1.51 crores) are due from firms or private companies respectively in which a director is a director

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

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

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Balance with banks			
-On current accounts	4.99	4.92	1.42
-Deposits with original maturity of less than three months*	2.00	-	50.00
Total	6.99	4.92	51.42
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:			
Balances with banks:			
- on current accounts	4.99	4.92	1.42
-Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	2.00	-	50.00
	6.99	4.92	51.42

*Deposit with banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. 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.

9. Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	No. of shares	Amount*	No. of shares	Amount**
As at April 1, 2015	400,000,000	400	16,000,000	1,600
Increase/Decrease during the period	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	400,000,000	400	16,000,000	1,600
Increase/Decrease during the period	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	400,000,000	400	16,000,000	1,600

*Equity share of Rs 10 each

**Preference share of Rs 1,000 each

a) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) Terms/ rights attached to preference shares

i) For Class A CCPS

The Company has issued 3,731,468 of non-cumulative compulsorily convertible participatory preference shares (Class A CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid-up at a premium of Rs. 2,885.27 and Rs 3,030.90 per share for 2,298,940 Class A CCPS ('First Tranche') and 1,432,528 Class A CCPS ('Second Tranche') respectively. Class A CCPS carries preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right. Each First Tranche and Second Tranche of Class A CCPS was to be converted into 82.82 equity shares @ Rs. 46.91 and Rs. 49.27 per equity shares respectively, on or before April 6, 2015. In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital, pari passu with Class B CCPS. (refer note 42)

ii) For Class B CCPS

The Company has issued 11,046,332 of non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non-participatory bonus preference shares (Class B CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each. Class B CCPS carry preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. Each Class B CCPS shall be converted simultaneously at the time of conversion of CCPS of Class A at rate to be determined as per Memorandum and Articles of Association. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right. In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital pari passu with Class B CCPS. (refer note 42)

c) Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year

i) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2015	350,869,490	350.87
Issued during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	350,869,490	350.87
Issued during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	350,869,490	350.87

ii) Equity component of convertible preference shares- Class A

Class A CCPS shares of Rs. 1000/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2015	3,731,468	373.15
Changes during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	3,731,468	373.15
Changes during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	3,731,468	373.15

This note covers the equity component of the issued convertible preference shares.

d) Shares held by holding company

Out of equity and preference shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in Rs)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in Rs)	As at April 1, 2015 (Amount in Rs)
GMR Infrastructure Limited, holding company 340,869,304 (March 31, 2016: 340,869,304, April 1, 2015: 350,869,304) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,408,693,040	3,408,693,040	3,408,693,040

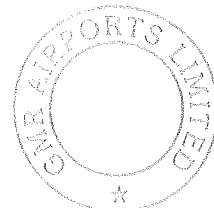
e) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the Company.

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class	No. of Shares held	% Holding in Class
i) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid						
GMR Infrastructure Limited	340,869,304	97.15%	340,869,304	97.15%	340,869,304	97.15%
Total	340,869,304	97.15%	340,869,304	97.15%	340,869,304	97.15%
ii) Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Participatory Preference Share Class - A						
Preference Shares of Rs.1000 each fully paid						
Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Investments Limited	2,298,940	61.61%	2,298,940.0	61.61%	2,298,940.0	61.61%
Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) III Limited	944,890	25.32%	944,890.0	25.32%	944,890.0	25.32%
JM Financial - Old Lane India Corporate Opportunities Fund I Limited	295,420	7.92%	295,420.0	7.92%	295,420.0	7.92%
Total	3,539,250	94.85%	3,539,250	94.85%	3,539,250	94.85%

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 legal ownership of shares.

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

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10. Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
i) Capital Reserve			
Balance as per last financial statements	0.23	0.23	0.23
Amount transferred during the year	-	-	-
Net Balance as at year end	0.23	0.23	0.23
ii) Special Reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act *			
Balance as per last financial statements	15.47	9.24	-
Amount transferred during the year	6.80	6.23	9.24
Net Balance as at year end	22.27	15.47	9.24
iii) Equity Component of Preference Shares			
Balance as per last financial statements	373.15	373.15	373.15
Amount transferred during the year	-	-	-
Net Balance as at year end	373.15	373.15	373.15
iv) Securities Premium			
Balance as per last financial statements	1,104.65	1,104.65	1,104.65
Amount transferred during the year	-	-	-
Net Balance as at year end (refer note 42)	1,104.65	1,104.65	1,104.65
Total reserves and surplus (i + ii + iii + iv)	1,500.30	1,493.50	1,487.27

* As required by section 45IC of RBI Act, 20% of net profit for the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 is transferred to special reserve. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the bank from time to time.

11. Financial liabilities - borrowings

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Non-Current borrowings			
Term Loan			
Indian rupee loan from banks (secured)*	326.36	389.30	-
Total non-current borrowings	326.36	389.30	-
Current borrowings			
Current maturities of Indian rupee loan from banks (secured)	67.50	45.00	-
Total current borrowings	67.50	45.00	-
Less: amount clubbed under "other current financial liabilities" (refer note 12)	67.50	45.00	-
Net current borrowings	-	-	-
Liability component of compound financial instrument			
Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Participatory Preference Share - Class B (refer note 42)	-	-	-
Aggregate secured loans	326.36	389.30	-

* Balance under effective interest rate method.

a) Rupee Term Loan (RTL) of Rs. 393.86 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs.434.30 crores, April 1, 2015: Nil), principal outstanding of Rs. 405 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 450 crores, April 1, 2015: Nil) from Axis Bank carrying interest at base rate plus agreed spread, which is subject to reset at the end of agreed interval. The interest rate during the period ranging from 10.20% to 10.25% p.a. (March 31, 2016 : 10.70% to 10.25% p.a. March 31, 2015: Nil). The 76% of the principal loan amount is repayable in 15 quarterly equal installments as per repayment schedule starting from March 2017 and ending on September, 2020. The balance 24% shall be repaid as a bullet repayment on September 30, 2020.

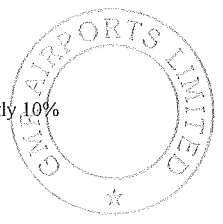
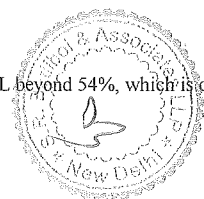
b) Loan covenant

GMR Airports Limited has a Rupee Term Loan facility sanctioned from Axis Bank and another Non-fund based facility sanctioned from IDFC Bank. In respect to the financing agreements for these facilities, GAL is required to comply with certain financial covenants. Any non-compliance to these covenants, may lead to penalties in form of additional interest. The RTL from Axis Bank is secured with following security:-

- (1) Pledge of 26% equity share capital of the GAL held by GIL;
- (2) All accounts of the borrower including without limitation Trust Retention Accounts
- (3) Non-disposal undertaking & power of attorney of equity shares in DIAL for any acquisition of shares by GAL in DIAL beyond 54%, which is currently 10%
- (4) Unconditional & irrevocable corporate guarantee of GIL
- (5) exclusive first charge over current assets and movable fixed assets

Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Participatory Preference Share

The Company has issued 11,046,532 of non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non-participatory bonus preference shares (Class B CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each. Class B CCPS carry preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. Each Class B CCPS shall be converted simultaneously at the time of conversion of CCPS of Class A at rate to be determined as per Memorandum and Articles of Association. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right. In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital pari passu with Class B CCPS. (refer note 42)



12. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Financial Guarantee	0.53	0.66	0.81
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 11)	67.50	45.00	-
Creditors for capital expenses	0.01	0.01	0.20
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	68.04	45.67	1.01
Total other financial liabilities	68.04	45.67	1.01
Break up of above:			
Current	67.66	45.16	0.43
Non-current	0.38	0.51	0.58
Break up of above:			
Current			
Financial Guarantee	0.15	0.15	0.23
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 11)	67.50	45.00	-
Creditors for capital expenses	0.01	0.01	0.20
	67.66	45.16	0.43
Non-current			
Financial Guarantee	0.38	0.51	0.58
	0.38	0.51	0.58

Break up of financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost			
Borrowings (refer note 11)	326.36	389.30	-
Trade payables (refer note 15.1)	18.38	12.51	10.57
Other financial liabilities	68.04	45.67	1.01
	412.78	447.48	11.58

13. Deferred revenue

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Unearned revenue	0.30	0.19	0.12
	0.30	0.19	0.12
Unearned revenue			
Opening balance	0.19	0.12	0.35
Income during the year	4.95	5.19	2.29
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(4.84)	(5.12)	(2.52)
Closing balance	0.30	0.19	0.12

14. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for leave benefit	3.93	2.35	1.87
Provision for gratuity (refer note 27)	0.48	0.26	0.02
Contingent provisions against standard assets (refer note 41)	0.13	0.18	0.17
Total	4.54	2.79	2.06
Breakup of above-			
Non-current			
Provision for gratuity	0.48	0.26	-
Current			
Provision for leave benefit	3.93	2.35	1.87
Provision for gratuity	-	-	0.02
Contingent provisions against standard assets (refer note 41)	0.13	0.18	0.17
	4.06	2.53	2.06

15.1 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade payables			
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (refer note 37)	-	-	-
- Related parties	7.60	1.78	2.70
- Others	10.78	10.73	7.87
	18.38	12.51	10.57
Breakup of above-			
Non-current			
Current	18.38	12.51	10.57
Total trade payables	18.38	12.51	10.57



15.2 Other payables

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Interest payable	3.84	3.92	-
	3.84	3.92	-

16. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Statutory dues			
Withholding tax payable	2.29	1.66	2.57
Service tax payable	0.64	0.17	0.19
Superannuation fund payable	0.06	0.03	0.05
Provident Fund payable	0.18	0.10	0.20
Total other current liabilities	3.17	1.96	3.01

Breakup of above-

Current	3.17	1.96	3.01
Non-current	-	-	-

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17. Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

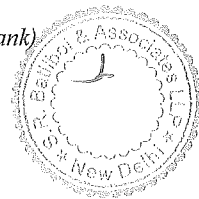
Profit or loss section

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge (refer note 47)	15.83	16.57
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	0.12
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.64	(2.37)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	16.47	14.32
OCI Section		
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	0.07	0.04
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Income tax charged to OCI	0.07	0.04

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Accounting profit before tax	50.47	45.47
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.608% (March 31, 2016 : 34.608%)	17.47	15.73
<u>Tax effect of income that are not taxable in determining taxable profit:</u>		
Income exempt under Income tax	(2.78)	(2.64)
<u>Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:</u>		
Donations	0.23	0.29
Other non-deductible expenses	1.55	0.94
Tax expense	16.47	14.32
Income tax expense recorded in the statement of profit & loss	16.47	14.32

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Deferred tax:

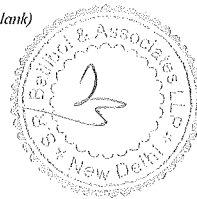
	Balance sheet			Profit & Loss	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Deferred tax liability					
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting on account of fair valuation of investments	-	-	0.03	-	(0.03)
on account of fair value of Financial gurantee	0.04	-	0.02	0.04	(0.02)
On account of upfront fees being amortized using EIR method	3.85	5.43	2.23	(1.58)	3.20
On account of remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.07	0.04	-	0.03	0.04
Gross deferred tax liability	3.96	5.47	2.28	(1.51)	3.19
Deferred tax asset					
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting	0.07	0.04	-	0.03	0.04
- Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis*	1.26	0.62	0.73	0.64	(0.11)
Provision for diminution in value of investment in subsidiary company (refer note 29)	-	0.31	-	(0.31)	0.31
Provision for loss in subsidiary company	-	1.70	-	(1.70)	1.70
- Impact due to accounting of term loan under EIR	2.81	-	-	2.81	-
- Impact of reversal of amortized ancillary cost which will be amortized over the period of term loan	-	3.62	-	(3.62)	3.62
Gross deferred tax assets	4.14	6.29	0.73	(2.15)	5.56
Net deferred tax asset(liability)	0.18	-	(1.55)	(0.64)	2.37

Reconciliations of deferred tax liabilities/assets(net)/

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening balance as of April 1, 2016	0.82	(1.55)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(0.64)	2.37
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	-
Amount recognised directly in equity	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2017	0.18	0.82

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.

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18. Revenue From Operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Income from investments / loans		
Gain on sale of mutual funds	4.53	5.27
Interest income	13.18	14.69
Dividend income	8.04	7.63
	25.75	27.59
Other operating revenue		
Consultancy revenue	102.00	87.38
Aviation Academy revenue	4.84	5.12
Air Freight Station revenue	-	0.19
	106.84	92.69
	132.59	120.28

19. Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Other non-operating income		
Business Support Fees	-	1.32
Exchange difference (net)	-	0.31
Provision written back for loss in subsidiary company (refer note 46)	4.92	-
Provision written back for diminution in value of investment in subsidiary company (refer note 46)	0.89	-
Contingent provisions against standard assets written back (refer note 41)	0.05	-
Interest income on financial asset measured at amortised cost		
Financial Guarantee	0.15	0.15
Security deposit	0.08	0.07
	6.09	1.85

20. Employee benefits expense *

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Salaries, wages and bonus	9.30	6.07
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.77	0.48
Gratuity expense (refer note 27)	0.11	0.15
Other post employment benefits	0.56	0.41
Staff welfare expenses	0.06	0.06
	10.80	7.17

21. Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Interest On:		
-Term Loan	50.14	43.64
-Others	0.01	0.57
Bank charges	0.01	0.01
	50.16	44.22

22. Depreciation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1.78	0.86
Less: Transfer/ Allocation to Group Companies	(0.92)	-
	0.86	0.86

* Above expenses are net of allocation/ recovery done (refer note 29)

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GMR Airports Limited

CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455

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

(Amount in Rupees crores, unless otherwise stated)

23. Other expenses *

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Legal and professional fees	16.01	7.26
Guarantee commission	0.28	1.22
Travelling and conveyance	1.51	1.11
Contingent provisions against standard assets (refer note 41)	-	0.01
Rent	0.37	2.95
Business development	0.29	0.15
Office maintenance	0.13	0.11
Rates and taxes	0.02	0.02
Communication costs	0.09	0.10
Auditors remuneration (refer note A below)	0.25	0.18
Logo fees	0.41	0.36
Donation	3.45	0.25
CSR expenditure (refer note B below)	1.35	1.42
Power and fuel	0.13	0.79
Air freight station expenses	-	0.17
Training Expenses	1.40	1.54
Loss on discard of property, plant and equipment	-	0.01
Provision for diminution in value of investment in subsidiary company (refer note 46)	-	0.89
Provision for loss in subsidiary company (refer note 46)	-	4.92
Exchange differences (net)	0.11	-
Provision for Bad debts / Bad debts Written off	0.10	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.49	0.95
	26.39	24.41

* Above expenses are net of allocation/ recovery done (refer note 29)

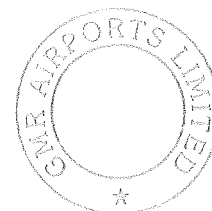
Note A. Payment to Auditors

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
As Auditor		
Audit fee	0.16	0.11
Limited Review	0.03	0.03
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification fees)	0.04	0.01
Reimbursement of expenses	0.02	0.03
	0.25	0.18

Note 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	1.35	1.42
(b) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2017:	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	1.35	-
		Total
		1.35
b) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2016:	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	1.42	-
		Total
		1.42

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24. Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Re-measurement (losses) on defined benefit plans	(0.21)	(0.11)
Income tax effect	0.07	0.04
	(0.14)	(0.07)

25. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holder (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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 income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earnings: (A)	34.00	31.15
Equity shares	350,869,490	350,869,490
Convertible preference shares	309,043,053	309,043,053
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for basic/ diluted EPS (B)*	659,912,543	659,912,543
Basic earning per share (A/B)	0.52	0.47
Diluted earning per share (A/C)	0.52	0.47

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26. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

26.1 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 recognised in the financial statements.

Discounting rate

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounting cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

26.2 ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

(a) Taxes

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.



(b) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment 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, 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

(d) Provision for Leave encashment

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(d) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor 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.

(e) 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, 32 and 33 for further disclosures.

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27. Retirement and other employee benefits

Employee benefits

i) Defined benefit plan

a) Provident and other funds

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has recognized Rs.1.33 crores (March 31, 2016: 0.89 crores) as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense as under the following defined benefit plans:

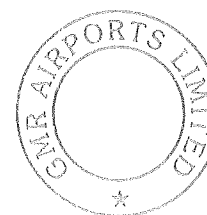
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
benefits (contribution to):		
Employer's contribution to Provident and other fund	0.77	0.48
Employer's contribution to Superannuation fund	0.56	0.41
Total	1.33	0.89

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Company's provident fund administered by a trust, require that if the board of the trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency shall be made good by the company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the company has obtained actuarial valuation and based on the below provided assumption there is no deficiency at the balance sheet date. Hence, the liability is restricted towards monthly contributions only.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there is no cumulative short-fall which has been provided in the financial statements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value **	94.27	82.23	76.41
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	94.27	82.23	76.41
Net (liability) recognized in the balance sheet	-	-	-

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Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Discount rate	7.10%	7.80%	7.80%
Fund rate	9.50%	9.30%	9.30%
PFO rate	8.60% for the next one year	8.75% for the current year and 8.60% thereafter	8.75% for the next one year and 8.60% thereafter
Withdrawal rate	5%	5%	5%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult *	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult *	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult *

*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective April 1, 2013.

** The above disclosures are inclusive of those pertaining to Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited), a subsidiary of the Company, as the fund is common.

b) Gratuity expense

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.

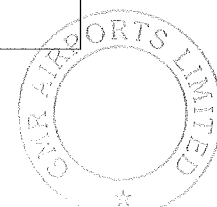
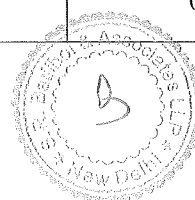
The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss/OCI and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost) for the year ended March 31, 2017:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Current Service Cost	0.12	0.11
Net Interest Cost	(0.01)	0.04

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2017:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Actuarial loss due to DBO experience	0.09	0.15
Actuarial loss due to DBO assumption changes	0.10	-
Actuarial loss arising during period	0.19	0.15
Return on plan assets less/ (greater) than discount rate	0.02	(0.04)
Actuarial losses recognized in OCI	0.21	0.11



Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Defined benefit obligation	(2.21)	(1.46)	(1.27)
Fair value of plan assets	1.73	1.20	1.25
Plan (liability)/ asset	(0.48)	(0.26)	(0.02)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.46	1.27	1.09
Interest cost	0.11	0.09	0.10
Current service cost	0.12	0.11	0.12
Acquisition cost / (credit)	0.54	(0.02)	(0.05)
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(0.21)	(0.14)	(0.07)
Actuarial losses on obligation-experience	0.19	0.15	0.08
Closing defined benefit obligation	2.21	1.46	1.27

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

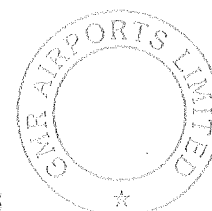
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Opening fair value of plan assets	1.20	1.25	0.07
Contributions by employer	0.66	-	1.25
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(0.21)	(0.14)	(0.07)
Actuarial (gain) / losses	(0.05)	0.02	(0.01)
Return on plan assets greater than discount rate	0.13	0.07	0.01
Closing fair value of plan assets	1.73	1.20	1.25

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 0.68 crores to gratuity fund during the year ended on March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: 1.05 crores; March 31, 2016: Rs. 0.19 crores)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Investments with Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%	100%

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Experience adjustments for the current and previous years are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Defined benefit obligation	(2.21)	(1.46)
Plan assets	1.73	1.20
Funded status	(0.48)	(0.26)
Experience (loss) adjustment on plan liabilities	(0.09)	(0.15)
Experience gain/ (loss) adjustment on plan assets	(0.05)	0.02
Actuarial gain due to change in assumptions	(0.10)	-

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Discount rate (in %)	7.10%	7.80%	7.80%
Salary Escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.80%	7.80%	9.25%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

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

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Assumptions	Discount rate	
Sensitivity Level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(0.14)	(0.08)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	0.16	0.10

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Assumptions	Future Salary Increase	
Sensitivity Level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.09	0.06
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.09)	(0.06)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Assumptions	Attrition rate	
Sensitivity Level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.03	0.02
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.03)	(0.02)



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. 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) Leases

Company as lessee:

Assets taken on operating Lease

The Company has taken office space under cancellable operating lease arrangements. There are no sub leases.

The lease expenses pertaining to the Company during the year amounted to Rs. 0.37 Crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 2.95 crores).

(ii) Contingent liabilities not provided for:

- (a) The Company has given Corporate Guarantee to Punjab National Bank for issuing Counter Guarantee of Rs. 300 Crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 300 Crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 300 crores) in respect of Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited).
- (b) The Company has given Corporate Guarantee to Yes Bank Limited for issuing Term Loan of Rs. 100 Crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 100 Crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 100 Crores) in respect of GMR Airport Developers Limited.
- (c) The Company has given Corporate Guarantee to Yes Bank Limited for issuing Bank Guarantee of Rs. 90 Crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 90 Crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 90 Crores) in respect of Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited).
- (d) The Company has given Corporate Guarantee to Dena Bank for issuing Bank Guarantee of Rs. 75 Crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 75 Crores, April 1, 2015: Nil) in respect of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
- (e) The Company has given Corporate Guarantee to Axis Bank for issuing Loan Equivalent Risk Facility (LER Facility) of Rs. 90 Crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 90 Crores, April 1, 2015: Nil) in respect of GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited.
- (f) The Company has given Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 62 crores to IDFC Bank (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) in respect of GMR Goa International Airport Limited.
- (g) The Company has given Bid Bond Guarantee of Rs. 50 crores to IDFC Bank (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) in respect of Navi Mumbai Airport Bid.

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- (h) The following long term investments have been pledged / secured by the Company towards borrowing of the Group Companies:

Particulars	Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	GMR Hyderabad International Limited	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited
As at March 31, 2017			
Number of shares	24,50,00,000	16,41,23,514	1,36,24,000
Amount (INR)	2,94,60,93,959	1,64,12,35,140	95,23,75,000
As at March 31, 2016			
Number of shares	1,08,06,48,649	16,41,23,514	1,36,24,000
Amount (INR)	12,99,46,63,089	1,64,12,35,140	95,23,75,000
As at April 1, 2015			
Number of shares	91,17,97,298	16,41,23,514	1,36,24,000
Amount (INR)	9,49,13,05,021	1,64,12,35,140	95,23,75,000

- (i) Bank fixed deposits of Rs. 90 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 90 crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 90 crores) have been pledged with a bank against loans availed by Welfare Trust for GMR Group Employees. During the year, Bank fixed Deposits of Rs. 3.98 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 3.98 crores, April 1, 2015: Nil) have been pledged with Axis Bank against DSRA requirement of Term Loan Facility. During the year, Bank fixed deposits of Rs. 11.20 crores (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) have been pledged as cash margin with IDFC Bank.

Income tax matters

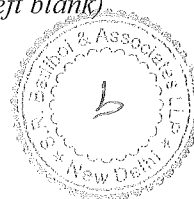
- a) Company has received an order under section 143(3) for the Assessment year 2014-2015 relating to disallowance under section 14A with respect to expenditure incurred for earning the exempted income amounting to Rs. 6.77 crores. The Company has filed an appeal before CIT (appeals) against the said order.

Further, the management of the Company is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made to these financial statements.

iii) Capital and Other Commitments:

- (a) There are no capital commitments outstanding as at March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs.0.44 Crores).

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(b) Other commitments

- In the year 2013-2014, the Company had entered into a term loan facility agreement with Axis Bank, India for Rs. 500 crores with a sub limit of SBLC of USD 70 Million. The term loan carry an interest of Axis Bank Base Rate plus Spread, payable monthly, repayment starting from March 30, 2017 to September 30, 2020. A deed of hypothecation was executed and a charge was registered on November 11, 2013. During the year, the Company has availed disbursement of Rs. 450 crores in 2 tranches dated May 22, 2015: Rs.380 crores and June 2, 2015: Rs. 70 crores and has executed a Non Disposal Undertaking in favour of Axis Bank in respect of additional 10% equity shares in DIAL, acquired by the Company during the year. As per the terms and conditions of the said agreement, Company is committed to pay the following:
 - i. Processing Fees of 4.25% of Rs. 500 crores amounting to Rs. 21.25 crores, out of which Rs. 19.12 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 19.12 Crores, April 1, 2015:Rs.15.79 Crores) has been paid and balance Rs. 2.13 Crores to be paid at the time of disbursement of remaining portion of sanctioned loan.
 - ii. Annual fees of Rs. 0.02 crores p.a. (March 31, 2016: Rs. 0.02 crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 0.02 crores) towards trustee charges and any other administration expenses, till date of satisfaction of all charges.
- The Company has entered into an agreement with Credit Analysis & Research Ltd. for the credit rating for which, the Company has agreed to pay Rs. 0.13 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 0.13 crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 0.13 crores) as annual surveillance fee each year till the extinguishment of all liabilities for the above mentioned term loan facility.
- The Company has entered into share purchase agreement dated October 30, 2015 with Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide to purchase 10% equity share capital of Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited). The long stop date to complete the transaction under share purchase agreement expired on February 28, 2017. The acquisition was subject to approval of Airport Authority of India (AAI) and other customary approvals.
- In earlier years the Company has provided financial support to GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited, its wholly owned subsidiary, so as to meet its liabilities as and when the same is required.



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29. Related party disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship:-

a) Related parties where control exists:

Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formally known as GMR Holdings Private Limited)
Holding Company	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
Subsidiaries and Step-down Subsidiaries	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL) Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited) (DIAL) GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited GMR Goa International Airport Limited GMR Aero Technic Limited GMR Airport (Global) Limited ⁴ Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited ³ GADL International Limited ¹ GADL (Mauritius) Limited ¹ GMR Malé Retail Private Limited ⁴ Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited ² GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited ² GMR Airport Handling Services Company Limited ² GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited ² GMR Hyderabad Multiproduct SEZ Limited ² GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited ² GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited ² GMR Hyderabad Airport Resource Management Limited ² Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ² Hyderabad Menzies Air Cargo Private Limited ² GMR Airports (Malta) Limited ⁴
Fellow Subsidiaries (including subsidiary Companies of the ultimate holding Company (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited GMR Aviation Private Limited GMR Highways Limited GMR Male International Airport Private Limited Raxa Security Services Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited Dhruvi Securities Limited



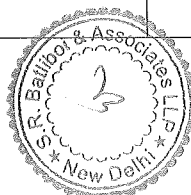
b) Related parties with whom transactions exists during the year

Associate Company	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited
Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	GMR Family Fund Trust GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
Post-employment benefit plan of the entity	DIAL Employee's Provident Fund Trust
Key management personnel	Mr. P. S. Nair (Whole Time Director) Mr. G. M. Rao (Executive Chairman) Mr. Grandhi Kirankumar (Director) Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Director) Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran (Independent Director) Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) Mrs.Siva Kameswari Vissa ((Independent Director)

1. Step down subsidiary through GADL
2. Step down subsidiary through GHIAL.
3. Step down subsidiary through DIAL.
4. Step down subsidiary through GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited

c) Details of transactions existing with related parties during the year along with balances as at year end:

A. Transactions during the year	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
i) Interest Income		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	4.86	5.52
ii) Aviation academy income		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.36	0.26
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.00	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.02	1.18
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	-	0.03
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.25	0.11
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	-	0.00
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	-	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.03	0.05
Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited	0.02	0.00



GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455

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

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

A. Transactions during the year	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
GMR Aero technic Limited	-	0.01
iii) Dividend income		
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	8.04	7.63
iv) Business support fees		
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	-	1.32
v) Consultancy Income		
Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited	1.80	1.80
vi) Other expenses		
Rent		
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	-	0.08
GMR Family Fund Trust	2.09	2.79
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.28	0.36
Legal and professional fees		
Raxa Security Services Limited	1.26	1.30
GMR Infrastructure Limited	4.99	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.41	-
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.00	-
Business development		
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.00	0.01
Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited	-	0.02
Logo fees		
GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)	0.41	0.36
Travelling and conveyance		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	10.43	4.00
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.02	0.57
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.03	0.02
Training expenses		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	(0.06)	0.23
Power and fuel		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.12	0.15
GMR Family Fund Trust	0.28	0.33



GMR Airports Limited

CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455

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

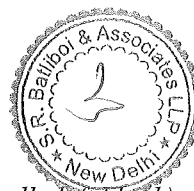
(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

A. Transactions during the year	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Communication expenses		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.03	0.03
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.00	-
CSR Expenditure		
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	1.35	1.42
Office maintenance		
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	1.70	-
GMR Family Fund Trust	1.53	-
Interest Expenses		
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	-	0.00
(vii) Reimbursement of expenses		
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.01	0.03
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.00
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	-	0.01
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	0.50
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.01	0.01
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited		0.01
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	0.02	0.02
(viii) Recovery of expenses		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.02	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	10.45	5.92
GMR Male International Airport Private Limited	0.48	0.96
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	38.00	21.27
GMR Energy Limited	-	-
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	0.15	0.00
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	-
GMR Highways Limited	-	0.01
GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited	-	0.00
Delhi Airport Parking Service Private Ltd	-	0.00
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	5.87	-
Remuneration to key managerial personnel		
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF		
P.S. Nair (Whole Time Director) *	0.99	1.09
G.M.Rao (Executive Chairman) *	3.87	3.25
Club membership fees	0.00	0.00



A. Transactions during the year	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Director sitting fees		
Mr. Grandhi Kirankumar	0.01	0.01
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	0.01	0.01
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	0.06	0.06
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	0.06	0.06
Mrs.Siva Kameswari Vissa	0.05	0.02
House Security Deposit Paid		
Raxa Security Services Liulited	-	0.01
GMR Infrastructure Limited	83.50	68.00
Loan given to		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	60.00	60.00
CWIP transfer from:		
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	2.48	4.98
Loan taken from		
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	-	10.00
Loan repaid to		
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	-	10.00
Provision for Impairment in value of Investment		
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	-	0.89
Reversal of provision for Impairment in value of Investment		
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	0.89	-
Non-current investment in subsidiary company		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	9.50	-

*The Management has allocated the "Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel" on the basis of Corporate Cost Allocation methodology followed by the Company.



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B. Balance outstanding as at year ended	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Investment in Group Company			
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	238.14	238.14	238.14
GMR Airport Developers Limited	10.21	10.21	10.21
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	1,885.50	1,885.50	1,377.17
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	0.89	-	0.89
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	95.24	95.24	95.24
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	9.50	-	-
Unearned Revenue			
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.01	-
Trade receivables			
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	-	-	0.08
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.01	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	-	-	1.41
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	0.01	0.05	-
GMR Aero Technic Limited	-	0.03	-
Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited	-	0.47	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.06	0.13	0.02
Other Receivables			
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	-	-	6.39
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	3.20	2.04	1.13
Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited	-	0.07	0.07
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.03	0.00	1.09
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	11.92	10.22	7.77
GMR Consultancy Services Private Limited	-	-	0.00
GMR Male International Airport Private Limited	4.83	4.44	3.22
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.02	0.00	0.04
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	0.12	0.43	1.24
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	1.66	-	-

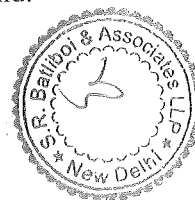


B. Balance outstanding as at year ended	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Security Deposit			
GMR Family Fund Trust	5.07	5.07	5.07
Trade payables			
GMR Infrastructure Limited	1.28	0.04	1.64
Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	2.04	-	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	1.06	0.19	0.18
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	-	0.00	-
GMR Family Fund Trust	1.51	0.08	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	-	0.01	-
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.99	0.63	-
GMR Male International Airport Private Limited	0.27	0.27	0.27
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	-	-	0.04
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.04	0.23	0.16
GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited	-	-	0.00
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	0.01	-	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited	0.00	-	-
GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)	0.40	0.33	0.32
Salary payable			
G .M. Rao (Executive chairman)	1.56	0.94	1.73
Loans and advances			
GMR Infrastructure Limited	36.50	60.00	68.00
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.01	0.00
GMR Aviation Private Limited	4.43	-	-
Interest accrued on loan to group companies	-	-	0.61

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:-

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The remuneration of the key management personnel is determined by the Remuneration committee having regard to the performance of the individual and the market trend.



d) Interest in significant investment in subsidiaries (directly or indirectly)

Name of the subsidiary	Ownership interest	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	64%	March 01, 2016	India
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	63%	December 17, 2002	India
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	54.03%	July 07, 2009	India
GMR Airport Developers Limited	100%	June 13, 2008	India
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	100%	January 18, 2013	Mauritius
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	100%	October 14, 2016	India

30. Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in a single segment i.e. Investment Activities. The risk and returns of the Company are predominantly determined by its principal activity and the Company's activities fall within a single business and geographical segment.

Major customers: Revenue from one customer of the Company is approximately Rs. 100.20 crore (March 31, 2016: Rs. 85.58 crore) of the Company's total revenues.

31. Fair Value

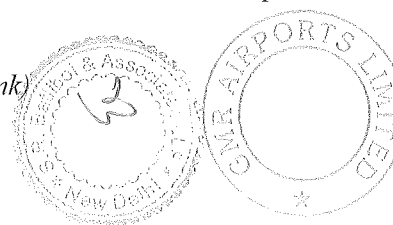
The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for certain other financial assets/liabilities i.e. 'Instruments carried at fair value') appearing in the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such investments carried at fair value are disclosed below:

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Financial assets						
Investment in mutual fund	6.55	27.84	25.28	6.55	27.84	25.28
Total	6.55	27.84	25.28	6.55	27.84	25.28

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.

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32. Fair Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2017:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value Investment in Mutual Fund	March 31, 2017	6.55	6.55	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2016:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value Investment in mutual fund	March 31, 2016	27.84	27.84	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at April 1, 2015:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value Investment in mutual fund	April 1, 2015	25.28	25.28	-	-

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

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33. Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company doesn't hold "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)" investments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. 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. 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 of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at March 31, 2017.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 28.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016:

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 at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

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.

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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. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax (PBT) is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on PBT
March 31, 2017		Amount
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	(1.01)
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	1.01
March 31, 2016		
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	(1.13)
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	1.13

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Foreign currency risk

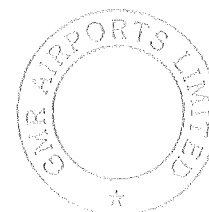
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax (PBT) is due to changes in the fair value of liabilities.

Particulars	Effects on PBT		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Increase in 500 bp	(0.19)	(0.28)	(0.71)
Decrease in 500 bp	0.19	0.28	0.71

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

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

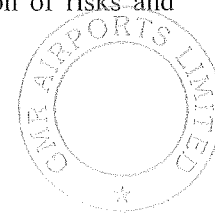
	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2017						
Borrowings	-	16.87	50.63	337.50	-	405.00
Trade payables	18.38	-	-	-	-	18.38
Other financial liabilities	0.53	-	-	-	-	0.53
Total	18.88	16.87	50.63	337.50	-	423.88
As at March 31, 2016						
Borrowings	-	-	45.00	405.00	-	450.00
Trade payables	12.51	-	-	-	-	12.51
Other financial Liabilities	0.66	-	-	-	-	0.66
Total	13.27	-	45.00	405.00	-	463.17
As at 1 April 2015						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	10.57	-	-	-	-	10.57
Other financial liabilities	0.81	-	-	-	-	0.81
Total	11.38	-	-	-	-	11.38

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 other financial assets) 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 Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any services to major customers are generally covered by bank guarantee or other forms of credit assurance.

Financial instruments 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. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's senior management on regular basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.



34. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. 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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend, payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances not classified as cash & cash equivalents.

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

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Borrowings	393.86	434.30	-
Total debts (A)	393.86	434.30	-
Share Capital	350.87	350.87	350.87
Other Equity	1,738.96	1,705.07	1,674.04
Total Equity (B)	2,089.85	2,055.99	2,024.91
Total equity and total debt (C=A+B)	2,483.69	2,490.24	2,024.91
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	15.86%	17.44%	-

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing 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 of Ind AS for the purpose of Special Purpose Financial Statements

These special purpose financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2017, have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendments Rules, 2016.

Accordingly, the company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2015, the company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017.



GMR Airports Limited

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

(All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

Exemptions applied:-

Deemed cost- Previous GAAP carrying amount: (PPE)

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Use of Estimates

The estimates at April 01, 2015 and at March 31, 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation.

Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

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

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The company has elected to apply the derecognition requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Impairment of financial assets: (Trade receivables and other financial assets)

At the date of transition to Ind ASs, the Company has determined that there significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument 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).

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36. Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide the effect of transition to Ind AS from Indian GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101.

i) Equity as at March 31, 2016

	Notes	As at March 31, 2016		
		Indian GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		3.04	-	3.04
Capital work-in-progress		4.98	-	4.98
Investment in subsidiaries	7	2,229.09	1.02	2,230.11
Financial Assets				
(i)Loans	1	1.14	(0.48)	0.66
(ii) Other financial assets		93.98	-	93.98
Deferred tax asset (net)	5	2.67	(1.85)	0.82
Prepayments and other assets	2	21.04	(7.75)	13.29
		2,355.94	(9.06)	2,346.88
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	3	27.73	0.11	27.84
(ii) Loans	1	67.39	(0.29)	67.10
(iii) Other financial assets		19.55	(0.01)	19.54
Trade Receivables		45.70	-	45.70
Cash and cash equivalents		4.92	-	4.92
Prepayments and Other assets	2	3.41	(1.93)	1.48
		168.70	(2.12)	166.58
Total assets		2,524.64	(11.18)	2,513.46
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital		1,828.67	(1,477.80)	350.87
Other Equity				
(i)Capital reserve		0.23	-	0.23
(ii)Special Reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act		15.57	(0.10)	15.47
(iii) Equity component of convertible preference share		-	373.15	373.15
(iv) Securities premium		-	1,104.65	1,104.65
(v) Retained earnings	1-7	207.60	4.02	211.62
Total Equity		2,052.07	3.92	2,055.99



	Notes	As at March 31, 2016		
		Indian GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	2	405.00	(15.70)	389.30
Other financial liabilities	7	-	0.51	0.51
Provisions		0.26	-	0.26
		405.26	(15.19)	390.07
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		12.56	0.05	12.51
Other payables	2	-	3.92	3.92
Other financial liabilities	2,7	48.94	(3.78)	45.16
Deferred revenue		-	0.19	0.19
Other current liabilities		2.15	(0.19)	1.96
Provisions		2.53	-	2.53
Liability for current tax (net)		1.13	-	1.13
		67.31	0.09	67.40
Total Liabilities		472.57	(15.10)	457.47
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,524.64	(11.18)	2,513.46

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ii) Equity as at April 01, 2015

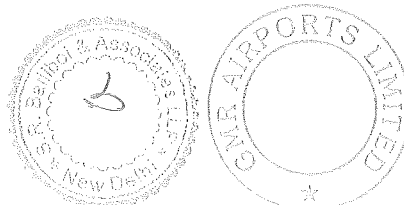
	Notes	As at April 1, 2015		
		Indian GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		2.83	-	2.83
Capital work-in-progress		0.18	-	0.18
Investment in subsidiaries	7	1,721.65	1.02	1,722.67
Financial Assets				
Loans	1	1.15	4.54	5.69
Other financial assets		90.00	-	90.00
Deferred tax asset (net)	5	0.70	(0.70)	-
Prepayments and other assets	2	8.85	(7.65)	1.20
		1,825.36	(2.79)	1,822.57
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Investments	3	25.23	0.05	25.28
Loans	1	73.53	(5.53)	68.00
Other financial assets		26.06	-	26.06
Trade Receivables		42.71	-	42.71
Cash and cash equivalents		51.42	-	51.42
Prepayments and Other assets	2	2.20	15.10	17.30
		221.16	9.62	230.77
Total assets		2,046.51	6.83	2,053.34
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital		1,828.67	(1,477.80)	350.87
Other Equity				
(i) Capital reserve		0.23	-	0.23
(ii) Special Reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act		9.24	-	9.24
(iii) Equity component of convertible preference share		-	373.15	373.15
(iv) Securities premium		-	1,104.65	1,104.65
(v) Retained earnings	1-7	182.30	4.47	186.77
Total Equity		2,020.44	4.47	2,024.91
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	7	-	0.58	0.58
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	-	1.55	1.55
		-	2.13	2.13



	Notes	As at April 1, 2015		
		Indian GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		10.57	-	10.57
Other financial liabilities	7	0.20	0.23	0.43
Deferred revenue		-	0.12	0.12
Other current liabilities		3.13	(0.12)	3.01
Provisions		2.06	-	2.06
Liability for current tax (net)		10.11	-	10.11
		26.07	0.23	26.30
Total Liabilities		26.07	2.36	28.43
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,046.51	6.83	2,053.34

iii) Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	Notes	Indian GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
(I) Revenue				
Revenue from operations	1,3	120.20	0.08	120.28
Other Income	7	1.64	0.21	1.85
Total Revenue (I)		121.84	0.29	122.13
(II) EXPENSES				
Employee benefit expense	4	7.29	(0.12)	7.17
Depreciation expense		0.86	-	0.86
Finance costs	2	40.79	3.43	44.22
Other expenses	2	26.55	(2.14)	24.41
Total Expenses (II)		75.49	1.17	76.66
(III) Profit before tax (I-II)		46.35	(0.88)	45.47
(IV) Tax Expense				
Current tax		16.57	-	16.57
- Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		0.12	-	0.12
- Deferred tax	5	(1.97)	(0.40)	(2.37)
Total tax expense (IV)		14.72	(0.40)	14.32
(V) Profit after tax from continuing operations (III-IV)		31.63	(0.48)	31.15
(VI) Other comprehensive income				
Remeasurement of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)	4	-	(0.11)	(0.11)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	4	-	0.04	0.04
		-	(0.07)	(0.07)
Total comprehensive income for the period		31.63	(0.55)	31.08



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

1. Security deposit

Under the Indian GAAP, Interest free security deposit given for lease (that are refundable in cash on completion of its term) are recorded at their transaction value. Under IND AS, The Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognised as deferred revenue/ prepaid rent. The corresponding adjustments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the profit and loss.

2. Borrowing

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. Under Ind-AS, unamortised prepaid upfront cost has been reversed with a corresponding adjustment to borrowings.

3. Fair valuation of investments in mutual fund

Under the previous GAAP, investments in mutual fund are 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.

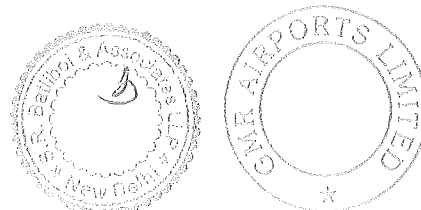
4. Remeasurement of post employment benefit plans

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gain and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these measurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year.

5. 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.



6. 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 profit or loss as per Ind AS. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

7. Financial guarantee given on behalf of its Subsidiaries

Under Indian GAAP, Company has disclosed the financial guarantees given on behalf of its Subsidiaries for free of cost under the Contingent liabilities.

As per Ind AS 109, these guarantees have been fair valued at the date of transition. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the financial liability as on the date of transition and income on fair valuation is recognised over the tenure of the guarantee.

8. Statement of cash flows

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
	-	-

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38. Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Legal and professional fees	7.30	1.18
Training expenses	0.60	0.58
Travelling and conveyance	3.28	1.46
Miscellaneous expenses	2.16	1.96
Total	13.34	5.18

39. Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Aviation Academy Income	0.35	-
Consultancy income	-	1.32
Total	0.35	1.32

40. Specified Bank Notes

The details of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or other denomination notes, as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 30, 2017, held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016 is provided in the table below:

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on November 8, 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	-	-	-

* For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated November 8, 2016.



41. As per regulation 10 of the prudential norms issued by Reserve bank of India ("RBI"), every Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) is required to make provision @ 0.35% on all standard assets and as per regulation 9 at other defined percentages for all "sub-standard assets, doubtful assets and loss assets".

In order to comply with the prudential norms, the Company, based on the legal opinion, has identified only interest bearing assets to be considered for provisioning. Accordingly, the Company has created provision on standard assets @ 0.35% on inter corporate deposits only.

42. Pursuant to investor agreements (including amendments thereof) entered into during the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "investor agreement"), Company has issued 3,731,468 of non-cumulative compulsorily convertible participatory preference shares (Class A CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid-up at a premium of Rs. 2,885.27 and Rs 3,080.90 per share for 2,298,940 Class A CCPS ('First Tranche') and 1,432,528 Class A CCPS ('Second Tranche') respectively. Further, Company had allotted bonus shares of 11,046,532 class B Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS B") to GMR Infrastructure Limited ("GIL" or "Holding Company"), utilising the securities premium.

As per the terms of the investor agreement, GIL has a call option to buy CCPS A from the Investors for a call price to be determined as per the terms of investor agreement. The call option could be exercised by the GIL on or before April 6, 2015. If the call option is not exercised by the GIL before April 06, 2015, as per the investment agreement, each CCPS A will get converted into 82.821 equity shares of GAL with simultaneous conversion of CCPS B held by the GIL into equity shares of GAL as per Articles and Memorandum of Association of GAL which includes restrictions on promoters equity dilution in the company and enterprise value of the Company at the time of conversion etc. Thus, settlement is not exclusively by an exchange of a fixed number of shares. Accordingly, CCPS A have been classified as equity instrument and CCPS B have been classified as compound instrument as per Ind AS 109.

GIL vide its letter dated April 1, 2015, had exercised the call option to buy CCPS A, subject to the regulatory approvals. However, Investors have initiated arbitration proceedings against the Company and GIL, seeking conversion of the CCPS A. The investors have filed their statement of claim and the Company and GIL are in the process of filing the statement of defence. In view of ongoing arbitration and resultant uncertainty on the valuations involved for CCPS B conversion, no value has been assigned to the instrument, and consequently, the original transaction for its issuance as bonus shares utilising securities premium to GIL have been reversed.

Accordingly, the special purpose financial statement of the Company do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

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43. Net dividend remitted in foreign exchange

Year of remittance (ending on)	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Period to which it relates	April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2017	April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2015
Number of non-resident shareholders	3	3
Number of Class A CCPS held on which dividend was due	3,539,250	3,539,250
Amount remitted (in USD)	52.26	54.10
Amount remitted (in INR)	3,539	3,539

44. Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to companies in which directors are interested

GMR Infrastructure Limited

Balance as at March 31, 2017 Rs. 36.50 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs 60 crores; April 1, 2015: Rs. 68 crores)

Maximum amount outstanding during the year Rs. 60 crores (March 31, 2016: Rs. 68 crores, April 1, 2015: Rs. 68 crores)

There is no repayment schedule in respect of this loan. The initial term of the loan as per agreement was for two months which has been further extended upto May 23, 2017.

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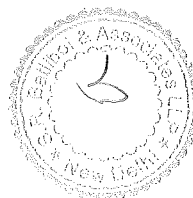
45. Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade payables –			
USD 186,207 @ 65.60 (March 31, 2016: USD 91,056 @66. 90, April 1, 2015: USD 55,434 @63.19)	1.22	0.61	0.35
SGD 5,618 @ 47.11 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil)	0.03	-	-
Trade receivables –			
USD 12,000 @ 65.60 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015 : USD 15,897 @63.19)	0.08	-	0.10
Other Assets –			
USD 754,629 @ 65.60 (March 31, 2016: USD 667,453 @ 66.90, April 1, 2015: USD 2,160,643 @63.19)	4.95	4.47	1.37
Nil (March 31, 2016: SGD 88,488 @ 48.61, April 1, 2015:Nil)	-	0.43	-
Total	6.28	5.51	1.41

46. During previous year, net worth of GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (GAML); a wholly owned subsidiary of Company had been fully eroded; due to which Company had made a provision for diminution in value of investment amounting to Rs. 0.89 crores. In current year, GAML has earned a profit of Rs. 8.95 crore resulting in the networth of GAML becoming positive to the extent of Rs. 3.70 crores. Therefore, during the year, the company has reversed the provision for diminution in value of investments of Rs. 0.89 crores in the books.

In addition to above, during previous year, management had also made provision amounting to Rs. 4.92 crores relating to loss incurred by GAML, basis the commitment given by the Company to provide financial support to meet liabilities of GAML. The provision for loss in subsidiary Company has also been written back during the year.

47. The Company has provided for Current Income Tax liability for the year as per Income Tax Act, 1961; considering the book profit as per financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. For the purpose of these special purpose financial statements, the Company has considered the current Income tax expenses / liability arrived at basis such financial statements.



GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455

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

48. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these special purpose financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

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



per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 094941
Place: Manila
Date: May 11, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited



RSSLN Bhaskarudu
Director
DIN:- 00058527
Place: New Delhi

P.S. Nair
Whole Time Director
DIN:- 00063118
Place: New Delhi



Sidharath Kapur
President & Chief
Financial Officer
PAN:- AAJPK7956Q
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017



Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
PAN:- ACJPT2600E
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

