INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of GADL International Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GADL International Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Income, Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in Equity for the twelve month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). The Board of Directors is also responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility on the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 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 control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

Other matters

1. The comparative financial information for the nine months period ended December 31, 2016 presented in the accompanying financial statements is based on Management certified financial statements and has not been audited by us.

2. The Company has also prepared separate set of special purpose financial statement for the twelve months period ended December 31, 2017 in accordance with recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and other recognized accounting practices and policies in India.

3. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared, and this report thereon issued, solely for the purpose of for the purpose of preparation of Special purpose financial statement of consolidated provisional IND-AS financial statement of GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') for the period ended March 31, 2018 and for the purpose of submission to the Board of Directors of Company, Board of Directors of GAL and their auditors in review of such consolidated provisional IND-AS financial statements. Accordingly, this report should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matters.

for C G R & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 015078s

Chetan G.R.
Proprietor
Membership Number: 23479

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

Place : Bangalore
Date : May 11,2018

GADL International Limited

Balance sheet as at December 31, 2017

Particulars	Notes	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	10,869,422	120,688
Current investments	4	349,271,158	347,271,087
Trade receivables	5	14,710	65,942
Loans	6	996,319,570	2,641,619,710
		1,356,474,859	**2,989,077,427**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,356,474,859**	**2,989,077,427**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	1,620,000	1,717,250
Other Equity	8	(166,180,118)	(253,646,688)
Total equity		**(164,560,118)**	**(251,929,438)**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	9	1,547,230	1,630,632
Other current liabilities	9 a	1,519,487,748	3,239,376,233
		1,521,034,978	**3,241,006,865**
		1,521,034,978	**3,241,006,865**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,356,474,859**	**2,989,077,427**
Corporate Infromation	1		
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date
For CGR and Co
ICAI firm registration number: 15078S
Chartered Accountants

Chetan G R
Proprietor
Membership number: 234729

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GADL International Limited

Director **Director**

Date:
Place:

GADL International Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 2017

Particulars	Notes	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Operating Income	10	165,154,250	-
Other income	11	52,167,471	30,386,794
Total Income		**217,321,721**	**30,386,794**
Construction cost	12	138,729,570	-
Finance costs	13	1,798,266	1,149,649
Other expenses	14	2,268,295	19,471,020
Total Expenses		**142,796,130**	**20,620,669**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		**74,525,591**	**9,766,125**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before and tax		**74,525,591**	**9,766,125**
(1) Current tax		-	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		**74,525,591**	**9,766,125**
Profit for the year		**74,525,591**	**9,766,125**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**12,940,979**	**265,502**
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**12,940,979**	**265,502**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**87,466,570**	**10,031,627**
Earnings per share for continuing operations			
Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,498.66	401.27
Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,498.66	401.27
Corporate Infromation	1		
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For CGR and Co
ICAI firm registration number: 15078s
Chartered Accountants

Chetan G R
Proprietor
Membership number: 234729

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

Date:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GADL International Limited

Director **Director**

GADL International Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended December 31, 2017

PARTICULARS	(Rs.) 31 12 2017	31 12 2016
A. Cash Flow From/(Used In) Operating Activities:		
Profit Before Taxation	50,720,324	9,483,508
Adjustments for:		
Interest and Finance charges	1,798,266	1,439,574
Interest Income	(11,770,874)	(11,110,263)
Gain/(Loss) on Available for sale Instruments	(94,799)	32,096
Amounts due to related party	1,536,595,142	-
Write-off of Trade and Other Receivables		11,467,328
Write-back of Trade and Other Receivables		(18,390,542)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on translation		-
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**1,577,248,059**	**(7,078,299)**
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		-
(Increase) / decrease in investments		-
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	48,423	80,371
(Increase)/ decrease in loans and advances		
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilites	(61,459,446)	(3,765,661)
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	(1,504,885,526)	(26,379,624)
Cash generated from /(Used In) Operating Activities	**10,951,510**	**(37,143,213)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-
Net Cash From /(Used In) Operating Activities - (A)	**10,951,510**	**(37,143,213)**
B. Cash Flow from/ (Used In) Investing Activities:		
(Purchase)/Sale of Fixed Assets (Net)	1,777,140	1,182,162.85
Interest Received		
Net Cash From /(Used In) Investing Activities	**1,777,140**	**1,182,163**
C. Cash Flow From/(Used In) Financing Activities:		
Proceeds/(Repayments) from/of Borrowings (Net)		
Interest and Finance Charges Paid	(1,763,921)	(1,461,461.76)
Net Cash From /(Used In) Financing Activities	**(1,763,921)**	**(1,461,462)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**10,964,730**	**(37,422,512)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1, 2017	117,315	36,086,575
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalent	(212,623)	1,453,252
Cash and Cash Equivalent as at December 31, 2017	**10,869,422**	**117,315**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand		-
Cheques/ drafts on hand		
With banks:		
- on current account	10,869,422	117,315
Total cash and cash equivalents	**10,869,422**	**117,315**

Corporate Infromation	1
Summary of significant accounting policies	2

For CGR and Co
ICAI firm registration number: 15078s
Chartered Accountants

Chetan G R
Proprietor
Membership number: 234729
Place:
Date:

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GADL International Limited

Director

Director

GADL International Limited

Statement of change in equity for year ended December 31, 2017

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars		Attributable to the equity holders of the parent		Total Equity
		Reserves and surplus	Foreign currency	
	Equity share capital	Retained earnings	translation reserve	
As at 1 January 2017	**1,620,000**	(182,853,398)	(70,793,290)	**(253,646,688)**
Profit / Addition for the period	-	74,525,591	12,940,979	**87,466,570**
Exchange differerance on foregin currency convertible	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2017	**1,620,000**	**(108,327,807)**	**(57,852,311)**	**(166,180,118)**
At at 1st April 2016	**1,717,250**	**(192,885,025)**	**(63,561,186)**	**(256,446,211)**
Profit / Addition for the period		10,031,627	**(7,232,104)**	**2,799,523**
Exchange differerance on foregin currency convertible		-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	**1,717,250**	**(182,853,398)**	**(70,793,290)**	**(253,646,688)**

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

Corporate Infromation 1

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

As per our report of even date

For CGR and Co

ICAI firm registration number: 15078s

Chartered Accountants

Chetan G R

Proprietor

Membership number: 234729

Place:

Date:

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

GADL International Limited

Director

Director

3 Cash and short-term deposits

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
– On current accounts	10,869,422	120,688
	10,869,422	**120,688**

4 Current Investments

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Investment in units of Mirabaud (Middle East) Limited		
Hedge Funds	2,794,176	4,492,807
Shares	346,476,982	342,778,280
	349,271,158	**347,271,087**

Investment in Units Analysis

	Units- NOS Dec 17	Units- NOS Dec 16	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Cost				
Hedge Fund (15 Units) - Cost	15	15	2,526,163	4,338,314
Shares and Traditional Fund (4863 Units) - Cost	4863	4863	315,898,704	325,502,415
			318,424,867	329,840,729
Fair Value				
Hedge Fund (15 Units) - Fair Value			2,794,176	4,367,225
Shares and Traditional Fund (4863 Units) - Fair Value			346,476,982	333,197,056
			349,271,158	337,564,282

5 Trade receivables

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Trade receivables	14,710	65,942
	14,710	**65,942**

6 Loans

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Current		
Loans to Related parties	996,319,570	2,641,619,710
	996,319,570	**2,641,619,710**

7 Share capital

	Dec 17 No. of Shares	Dec 17 Amount in INR	Dec 16 No. of Shares	Dec 16 Amount in INR
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up shares				
(i) 25,000 (December 31, 2016: 25,000) equity shares of $ 1 each fully paid up	25,000	1,620,000	25,000	1,717,250
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**25,000**	**1,620,000**	**25,000**	**1,717,250**

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

Equity Shares	Dec 17 No. of Shares	Dec 17 Amount in INR	Dec 16 No. of Shares	Dec 16 Amount in INR
At the beginning of the period	25,000	1,717,250	25,000	1,669,250
Outstanding at the end of the period	25,000	1,620,000	25,000	1,717,250

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

	Dec 17 No. of Shares	Dec 17 Amount in INR	Dec 16 No. of Shares	Dec 16 Amount in INR
GADL(Mauritius)Limited				
25,000 (December 31, 2016: 25,000) equity shares of $ 1 each fully paid up	25,000	1,620,000	25,000	1,717,250

(e) The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and entitled to one vote per share at shareholder's meetings of the Company.
No dividends have been declared by the Company for the year ended 31st December 2017 (9 months period ended 31st December 2016 - Nil)

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8 Other equity

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Foreign Currency Translation Gain/(Loss)		
Balance as per the last financial statements	(70,793,290)	(63,561,186.00)
Add: during the year	12,940,979	(7,232,104.00)
Closing Balance	(57,852,311)	(70,793,290)
Other comprehensive income- Fair value reserve		-
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(182,853,398)	(192,885,024.60)
At 31 December 2016		
Incremental Fair value reserve		-
(Loss)/Profit for the year	74,525,591	10,031,627
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss as at December 31, 2017	(108,327,807)	(182,853,398)
	(166,180,118)	**(253,646,689)**

9 Trade payables

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Trade/Non Trade payable	1,547,230	1,630,632
	1,547,230	**1,630,632**

9 a Other current liabilities

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Advance from customers	1,519,487,748	3,175,462,111
Retention Money	-	63,518,605
Other Payables		395,517
	1,519,487,748	**3,239,376,233**

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GADL International Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for year ended December 31, 2017

10 Revenue from operations

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Revenue from operations	165,154,250	-
	165,154,250	**-**

11 Other income

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Interest income from inter corporate deposits	11,770,874	11,441,426.00
Profit on sale of current investments (other than trade)	94,799	-
Fair value of Investment Available for sale	(39,703)	
Other non-operating income		18,945,368.00
Sale of material	16,496,531	-
Gain/(Loss) Available for sale Investment Reclassified	23,844,971	
	52,167,471	**30,386,794**

12 Construction cost

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Constuction cost	138,729,570	-
	138,729,570	**-**

13 Finance costs

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Bank and other finance charges	1,798,266	1,149,649.00
	1,798,266	**1,149,649**

14 Other expenses

	Dec 17 Amount in Rs	Dec 16 Amount in Rs
Repairs and maintenance-Others	54,633	-
Consultancy and professional fees	1,345,148	1,861,288.00
Payment to auditor (Refer details below)	623,887	270,920.00
Expenses-Claims	244,626	5,529,613.00
Miscellaneous expenses	-	135.00
Write-off of Receivables	-	11,809,064.00
	2,268,295	**19,471,020**

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15 Financial Risk Management Framework

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

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market

(i) Exposure of Currency Risk

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows based on notional amounts:

Particulars	DECEMBER 2017 (MVR)	DECEMBER 2017 (GBP)	DECEMBER 2016 (MVR)	DECEMBER 2016 (GBP)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,333,731	280
	-	-	1,333,731	280

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year / period:

	Average Rate		Spot Rate	
	DECEMBER 2017 (MVR)	DECEMBER 2017 (GBP)	DECEMBER 2016 (MVR)	DECEMBER 2016 (GBP)
1 USD : MVR	15.42	15.42	15.42	15.42
1 USD : GBP	-	0.69	-	0.69

(b) Credit Risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
Cash at banks	167,738	10,869,422	1,757	117,315
Amounts due from Related parties	15,375,302	996,319,570	38,457,122	2,567,782,036
Receivables	227	14,710	960	64,099
Investment Available-for-sale	5,389,987	349,271,158	5,055,628	337,564,282
	20,933,254	**1,356,474,859**	**43,515,467**	**2,905,527,732**

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. There is no concentration of credit risk geographically.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss components that relate to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for company of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

Impairment Losses

Particulars	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
The aging of deposits at the reporting date was:				
Past Due (Gross)	227	14,710	960	64,099
Past Due (Impairment)	-	-	-	-
Total	**227**	**14,710**	**960**	**64,099**

The Company believes that the unimpaired that are outstanding for less than one year are still collectible based on historic payment behavior. Based on historic default rates, the Company believes that, no provision for impairment is necessary in respect of trade and other receivables outstanding as at the reporting date.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to mananging liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Comapany's reputation.

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Particulars	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
Financial Liabilities (Non- Derivative)				
Trade and Other Payables	23,877	1,547,230	954,211	63,712,668
Amount due to Related Party	23,448,885	1,519,487,748	46,228,885	3,086,702,651
Total	**23,472,762**	**1,521,034,978**	**47,183,096**	**3,150,415,320**

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significant different amounts.

16 (a) Financial Classifications and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair values hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and fiancial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment in unit funds (Available-for-sale)	5,389,987	349,271,158	5,389,987	359,889,432
Investment in unit funds (Loans and receivables)	-	-		
Investment in unit funds (Other financial liabilities)	-	-		
Investment in unit funds (Total)	**5,389,987**	**349,271,158**	**5,389,987**	**359,889,432**
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Receivable (Available-for-sale)	-	-	-	-
Receivable (Loans and receivables)	227	14,710		
Receivable (Other financial liabilities)	-			
Receivables (Total)	**227**	**14,710**	-	-
Amounts due from Related Parties (Available-for-sale)	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from Related Parties (Loans and receivables)	15,375,302	996,319,570		
Amounts due from Related Parties (Other financial liabilities)	-			
Amounts due from Related Parties (Total)	**15,375,302**	**996,319,570**	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Available-for-sale)	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Loans and receivables)	167,738	10,869,422		
Cash and cash equivalents (Other financial liabilities)	-			
Cash and cash equivalents (Total)	**167,738**	**10,869,422**	-	-
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value				
Trade and other payables (Available-for-sale)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables (Loans and receivables)	-			
Trade and other payables (Other financial liabilities)	23,877	1,547,230		
Trade and other payables (Total)	23,877	**1,547,230**	-	-
Amounts due to Related Parties (Available-for-sale)	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to Related Parties (Loans and receivables)	-			
Amounts due to Related Parties (Other financial liabilities)	23,488,885	1,522,079,748		
Amounts due to Related Parties (Total)	**23,488,885**	**1,522,079,748**	-	-

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore ★ Chartered Accountant ★

(b) **Measurement of fair values**

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs
The following table shows the valuation techniuqes used in measuring Level 2 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.
Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation Technique	Significant unobervable inputs	Inter-relationship between unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investment in Units Fund	Market Comaparison Technique: The fair values are based on broker quotes. Similare contracts are traded in an active market and the quotes reflect the actual transactions in similar instruments.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(c) **Capital risk management**
The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and benefits of other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.
To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to shareholder, return on capital to shareholder or issue new share or sell assets to reduce debt.

17 **INCOME TAX EXPENSE**
In accordance with the provisions of the Business Profit Tax Act No. 5 of 2011 amd subsequent amendments thereto, the Re-registered Company in Maldives is liable for income tax on its taxable profits at the rate of 15% for the profits earned at Republic of Maldives. However, no provision for income tax has been made since the Company has incurred a tax loss during the year for Republic of Maldives entity.

A reconciliation between the accounting loss as adjusted for tax purposes and the actual tax charge is presented below:

(a)

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
Accounting Profit before Tax	767,772	49,751,626	144,192	9,627,700
Accounting Profit not subject to Tax	767,772	49,751,626	111,229	7,426,760
Accounting Profit before Tax subject to Tax	-	-	32,963	2,200,940
Tax Loss for the Year / Period	-	-	**32,963**	**2,200,940**

(b) **Accumulated Tax Losses**

Particulars	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
Opening Balance	**1,707,796**	110,665,181	1,740,759	116,230,478
Taxable Profit Set-Off during the Year / Period	-	-	(32,963)	(2,200,940)
Closing Balance	**1,707,796**	**110,665,181**	**1,707,796**	**114,029,539**

(c) **Unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset is Attributable to the Followings;**

Particulars	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
Accumulated Tax Losses (Temporary Difference)	1,707,796	110,665,181	1,707,796	114,029,539
Accumulated Tax Losses (Tax Effect)	256,169	16,599,751	256,169	17,104,404

18 **INVESTMENT AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE**
Investment in units of Mirabaud (Middle East) Limited

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
Hedge Fund (15 Units) - Cost	38,984	2,526,163	64,974	4,338,314
Hedge Fund (15 Units) - Fair Value	43,120	2,794,176	65,407	4,367,225
Shares and Traditional Fund (4863 Units) - Cost	4,874,980	315,898,704	4,874,980	325,502,415
Shares and Traditional Fund (4863 Units) - Fair Value	5,346,867	346,476,982	4,990,221	333,197,056
Total	**5,389,987**	**349,271,158**	**5,055,628**	**337,564,282**

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19 AMOUNTS DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
GMR Energy Project (Mauritius) Limited - Note 19.1	4,335,824	280,961,395	4,282,706	285,956,280
GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited - Note 19.2	-	-	34,174,416	2,281,825,756
GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited - Note 19.3	11,039,478	715,358,174	-	-
	15,375,302	**996,319,570**	**38,457,122**	**2,567,782,036**

19.1 The above balance represents the amount assigned from GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited on 28th July 2016. The above balance includes USD 4030000 on which the Company charges interest at 1.3% per annum.

19.2 On 1st July 2017, the Company has assigned the receivable balance from GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited amounting to USD 33577852 which included the initial receivable balance of USD 33070000 and accrued interest at 0.5% per annum up to the date of transfer, to GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited.

19.3 The above balance represents the amount assigned from GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited on 1st July 2017. The above balance includes USD 10870000 on which the Company charges interest at 0.5% per annum.

20 AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
GMR Male International Airport Private Limited	23,448,885	1,519,487,748	46,228,885	3,086,702,651
	23,448,885	**1,519,487,748**	**46,228,885**	**3,086,702,651**

21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited- (affiliate)

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
At start of the year	34,174,416	2,214,502,157	-	-
Settlements	(680,000)	(44,064,000)	-	-
Interest	83,436	5,406,653	-	-
Receivables assigned	(33,577,852)	(2,175,844,810)	-	-
At end of the year	-	-	-	-

(b) GMR Male International Airport (Private) Limited

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
At start of the year	(46,228,885)	(2,995,631,748)	-	-
Settlements	22,780,000	1,476,144,000	-	-
At end of the year	(23,448,885)	(1,519,487,748)	-	-

(c) GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
At start of the year	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	-	-	-	-

(d) Megawide - GISPL Construction Joint Venture

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
At start of the year	-	-	-	-
Offshore Design	(2,500,000)	(162,000,000)		
Settlements	2,500,000	162,000,000	-	-
At end of the year	-	-	-	-

(e) GMR Energy Project (Mauritius) Limited

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
At start of the year	4,282,706	277,519,349	-	-
Settlements	53,118	3,442,046	-	-
At end of the year	4,335,824	280,961,395	-	-

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(f) GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited

	DECEMBER 2017 (USD)	DECEMBER 2017 (INR)	DECEMBER 2016 (USD)	DECEMBER 2016 (INR)
At start of the year	-	-	-	-
Interest	41,626			
Settlements	(22,580,000)			
Receivable assigned	33,577,852	2,175,844,810	-	-
At end of the year	11,039,478	2,175,844,810	-	-

18.1 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The Board of Directors of the Company are the members of the key management personnel. The Company has not paid any emoluments to the key management personnel during the year ended 31st December 2017 (9 Months period ended 31.12.2016 was Nil.)

18.2 Termination Claims on work construction contracts

The Company had signed work construction contracts ("Contracts") with GMR Male' International Airport Limited ("GMIAL") for rehabilitation, expansion, modernization of INIA. However, pursuant to the takeover of the airport by MACL, GMIAL has terminated the contracts with the Company. As per the terms of the contracts, in the event of discontinuation, the Company is entitled to receive termination claims form GMIAL. Howeer, during

the year ended 31st December 2017, the Company has sent a confirmation letter pursuant to the decision made by the Borad of Directors of the Company stating that the Company wihtdraws all the termination claims in

respect of the above terminations and will not made any further claims with regard to the work constructions contracts. Accordingly, the Company will not be entitled to receive any termination claims in respect of the contracts entered with GMIAL.

22 Capital Management

The group's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Group.
The Group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met
For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders
The Group 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 Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt

Particulares	**December 31, 2017**	**December 31, 2016**
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares	-	-
Total Debt (i)	-	-
Capital components		
Equity share capital	(1,620,000)	(1,669,250)
Other equity	246,556,838	242,865,032
Non-controlling interests	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Total Capital (ii)	**244,936,838**	**241,195,782**
Capital and borrowings (iii = i+ii)	**244,936,838**	**241,195,782**
Gearing ratio (%) (i/iii)	-	-

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

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23 Earning per share ('EPS')

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid
Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible securities) by the weighted average number of equity shares
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:-

Particulares	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations (Rs.)	74,525,591	9,766,125
Discontinuing operations (Rs.)	12,940,979	265,502
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	**87,466,570**	**10,031,627**
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	25,000	25,000
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**25,000**	**25,000**
Earnings per share for continuing operations – Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	3,498.66	401.27
Earnings per share for discontinuing operations – Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	-	-
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinuing operations– Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	**3,498.66**	**401.27**

For CGR and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no : 015078S

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

Chetan G R
Partner
Membership No: 234729

Date:
Place:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GADL International Limited

Director

Director

23 Earning per share ('EPS')

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid
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The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:-

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Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent:		
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Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	**87,466,570**	**10,031,627**
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	25,000	25,000
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**25,000**	**25,000**
Earnings per share for continuing operations – Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	3,498.66	401.27
Earnings per share for discontinuing operations – Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	-	-
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinuing operations– Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	**3,498.66**	**401.27**

For CGR and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no : 015078S

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

Chetan G R
Partner
Membership No: 234729

Date:
Place:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GADL International Limited

Director

Director

1. Corporate Information

GADL International Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated in Isle of Man with its registered office at 33-37, Athol Street, Dougalas, Isle of Man and re-registered and domiciled in the Republic of Maldives since 5th January, 2011 and is presently governed under the Companies Act No. 10 of 1996, with its re-registered office at 1st Floor, G Hulhugali, Kalhuhuraa Maagu, Male-20192, Republic of Maldives.

The main business activities of the Company are to provide design and engineering services.

The company is re-registered in the Republic of Maldives to carry out the construction activities of existing terminal and new terminal at the Ibrahim Nasir International Airport. The Company's registration in Maldives was valid until 31st December 2016.

These financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2017 have been prepared and presented for the purpose of consolidation of GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited / GMR Airports Limited / GMR Infrastructure Limited / GMR Enterprises Private Limited.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statement of the company has been prepared In accordance with general accepted accounting principles in India (Ind AS). The company has converted these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. Accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.

(a) Functional and Presentation Currency

The company's functional currency is United States Dollar (USD). All financial information presented in USD has been rounded to the nearest dollar. For presentation purposes, the financials are being converted to Indian Rupees (INR) using average exchange rate for Profit & Loss account and closing exchange rate for Balance sheet items.

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions

The decision has been taken by management of the Company to maintain the functional currency as USD in the financial statements since most of the business transactions are dealt in USD.

Transactions in currencies other than USD are translated to USD at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD are translated to USD at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the income statement.

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Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are measured at historical cost, denominated in currencies other than USD, are translated to USD at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are stated at fair value, denominated in currencies other than USD, are translated to USD at the exchange rates ruling at the dates the values were determined.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets or inventory for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Revenue recognition

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

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

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest

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rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

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

d. Property, plant and equipment

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at March 31, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment as on April 1, 2015.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

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

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

e. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

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Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period with the affect of any change in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

f. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

g. Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property, intangible assets and investments in subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(a) In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and

(b) In the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

(The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the

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discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss

h. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

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i. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment.

Investment in preference shares/ debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such

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equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

The company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 – Impairment loss on investments.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

a. Financial guarantee contracts

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

b. De-recognition

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

j. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

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k. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in the currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in the foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

l. Current and deferred tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the financial at the financial position date in the country where the Company operates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liabilities method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted by the financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets on accumulated tax losses recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

m. Investments in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. Control is determined when the entity is exposed, or has the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investees.

Investments in subsidiary undertaking are initially shown at cost. Where an indication of impairment exits, the recoverable amount of the investment is assessed. Where the recoverable amount of the investment is less than its carrying amount, the investment is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

n. Non-current assets held-for-sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held-for-sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

o. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations of the Company are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

For CGR and Co
ICAI firm registration number: 15078s
Chartered Accountants

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

Chetan G R
Proprietor
Membership number: 234729

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GADL International Limited

Director

Director

Related Party Transaction Details
For the period ended December 31, 2017

Balance Sheet

GADL International Limited
Code :

Receivable/ Reimbursment / Sundry Debtors / Deposits Paid / Interest receivable

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transacti on GL	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Payable / Sundry Creditors / Deposits Received / Interest Payable

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transactio	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Loan given to Group Companies / Share Application Money/ Other advances

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transactio	IGAAP Amount	Investment in Equity Portion in loans/ debentures	Notional interest accrued till date	Total(net of adjustment)
1	0	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Ltd	IC6135	Loan to group company	Short terms Loans and Advances	Short terms Loans and Advances		0	715,358,174.40	-	-	715,358,174.40
2	0	GMR Energy Projects Mauritius	IC2631	Loan to group company	Short terms Loans and Advances	Short terms Loans and Advances		0	280,961,395.20	-	-	280,961,395.20
3	0				0	0	0	0		-	-	-

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

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transactio	IGAAP Amount	Investment in Equity Portion in loans/ debentures	Notional interest accrued till date	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments	IND AS loan Amount
1	0	GMR Male International Airport Pvt Ltd		Advance from Customers	Short terms Loans and Advances		0	0	1,519,487,748.00	-	-	-	1,519,487,748.00
2	0				0	0	0	0		-	-	-	

Share Capital

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transactio	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0	GADL (Mauritius) Ltd	IC6621	Share Capital	Share Capital	Equity Issued and Subscribed-fully paid		0	1,620,000.00	-	1,620,000.00	-
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

For CGR and Co
Firm registration number: 15078S
Chartered Accountants

Chetan Gotlur Ravi
Partner
Membership no : 234729

Place: Bangaluru
Date: 00-Jan-1900

C.G.R. & CO. * Bangalore * Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
DIN:

0

Company Secretary

Related Party Transaction Details
For the period ended December 31, 2017

Profit & Loss

GADL International Limited
Code :

Income

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0	Megawide - GISPL Construction Joint Venture	ICMGCJV	Consultancy Fee	Revenue	Revenue		0	169,675,000.00	-	169,675,000.00	-
2	0	GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Ltd		Interest Income	Finance Income	Finance Income		0	5,662,801.32	-	5,662,801.32	-
3	0	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Ltd		Interest Income	Finance Income	Finance Income		0	2,825,156.62	-	2,825,156.62	-
4	0	GMR Energy Projects Mauritius		Interest Income	Finance Income	Finance Income		0	3,605,118.66	-	3,605,118.66	-

Expense

(Rs. in Units)

Sl No	Short Code	Inter Company	IC Code	Transaction Description	Main Head	Sub Head	Show in Financials	Transaction	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL/(DTA) on Ind AS Adjustments
1	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
2	0				0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

For CGR and Co
Firm registration number: 15078S
Chartered Accountants

Chetan Gotlur Ravi
Partner
Membership no.: 234729

Place: Bangaluru
Date: 00-Jan-1900

C.G.R. & CO. Bangalore Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
DIN:

Company Secretary 0