FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

The directors present their report to the member together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 March 2015 and balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2015.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Mr Liew Mun Leong
Mr Eric Ang Teik Lim
Mr Michael George William Barclay
Mr Miguel Ko Kai Kwun
Ms Lim Soo Hoon
Mr Richard R. Magnus
Mr Dilhan Pillay Sandrasegara
Professor Tan Kong Yam *(appointed on 30 January 2015)*
Mr Danny Teoh Leong Kay
Mr Derrick Wan Yew Meng *(Alternate Director to Ms Lim Soo Hoon)*
Mr Lee Seow Hiang

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations.

DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in the accompanying financial statements and in this report, and except that certain directors have received remuneration as a result of their employment with related corporations.

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Liew Mun Leong
Director
12 June 2015

Lee Seow Hiang
Director

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the balance sheet of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group as set out on pages 5 to 40 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at 31 March 2015 and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Liew Mun Leong
Director
12 June 2015

Lee Seow Hiang
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF CHANGI AIRPORT GROUP (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Changi Airport Group (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 5 to 40, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet of the Group and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2015, and the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. 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 judgement, 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 controls relevant to the entity's preparation of 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 the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2015, and of the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore, of which we are the auditors, have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore, 12 June 2015

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	Group 2015 $'000	Group 2014 $'000
Revenue	3	2,149,576	2,106,391
Expenses			
– Employee compensation	4	(197,768)	(175,753)
– Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	(276,451)	(264,606)
– Property tax		(56,804)	(48,063)
– Maintenance of land, buildings and equipment		(278,538)	(266,171)
– Services and security related expenses		(174,721)	(169,419)
– Annual ground rent and licence fees		(79,380)	(79,250)
– CAAS services		(132,725)	(136,191)
– Other operating expenses		(58,139)	(45,954)
Total		(1,254,526)	(1,185,407)
Operating profit		895,050	920,984
Other income	5	51,947	28,394
Gain on disposal of investments		-	29,042
Property tax refund	21	-	98,309
Share of results of joint ventures and associated companies		3,880	2,363
Profit before income tax		950,877	1,079,092
Income tax expense	6	(169,368)	(183,150)
Profit after tax		781,509	895,942
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		784,492	895,942
Non-controlling interest		(2,983)	-
		781,509	895,942

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	Group 2015 $'000	Group 2014 $'000
Profit after tax		781,509	895,942
Other comprehensive loss:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Financial assets, available-for-sale			
– Reclassification to profit or loss	19(c)(i)	-	(6,645)
Hedging differences			
– Fair value losses	19(c)(ii)	(19,059)	-
Currency translation differences			
– Losses	19(c)(iii)	(83,334)	(24,285)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(102,393)	(30,930)
Total comprehensive income		679,116	865,012
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company		682,670	865,012
Non-controlling interest		(3,554)	-
		679,116	865,012

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 March 2015

	Note	Group 2015 $'000	Group 2014 $'000	Company 2015 $'000	Company 2014 $'000
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,849,014	3,635,621	3,786,365	3,623,024
Trade and other receivables	8	163,777	161,602	147,322	154,008
Held-to-maturity financial assets	14	–	50,000	–	50,000
Other current assets	9	53,315	27,041	21,357	26,185
Inventories		9,051	9,069	8,405	8,674
		4,075,157	3,883,333	3,963,449	3,861,891
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Deferred income tax assets	15	123	180	–	–
Other non-current assets		2,006	3,694	38	37
Held-to-maturity financial assets	14	94,025	59,985	94,025	59,985
Trade and other receivables	8	–	–	79,749	–
Investments in subsidiaries	11	–	–	257,965	257,965
Investments in joint ventures and associated companies	12	217,603	285,432	10,652	10,652
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,773,784	2,452,029	2,758,761	2,449,938
Property under development	13	401,269	–	–	–
		3,488,810	2,801,320	3,201,190	2,778,577
Total assets		7,563,967	6,684,653	7,164,639	6,640,468
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	16	583,372	419,633	549,684	492,480
Derivative financial instruments	18	8,417	–	–	–
Income received in advance		15,737	56,785	15,455	56,859
Deferred income		4,973	3,690	4,445	3,513
Current income tax liabilities		207,804	189,761	205,836	189,263
		820,303	669,869	775,420	742,115
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Loan and borrowings	17	344,123	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	18	1,166	–	–	–
Deferred income		97,210	83,240	97,210	83,240
Deferred income tax liabilities	15	117,445	137,649	117,348	137,648
Other non-current liabilities		60,587	46,686	59,807	46,686
		620,531	267,575	274,365	267,574
Total liabilities		1,440,834	937,444	1,049,785	1,009,689
NET ASSETS		6,123,133	5,747,209	6,114,854	5,630,779
EQUITY					
Share capital and reserves	19	3,167,299	3,269,121	3,280,387	3,280,387
Retained profits	20	2,959,388	2,478,088	2,834,467	2,350,392
		6,126,687	5,747,209	6,114,854	5,630,779
Non-controlling interest		(3,554)	–	–	–
Total equity		6,123,133	5,747,209	6,114,854	5,630,779

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

	Share capital $'000	*Fair value reserve* $'000	*Currency translation reserve* $'000	*Hedging and other reserves* $'000	*Retained profits* $'000	*Non-controlling interest* $'000	*Total equity* $'000
2015							
Beginning of financial year	3,280,387	-	(24,227)	12,961	2,478,088	-	5,747,209
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(303,192)	-	(303,192)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(83,334)	(18,488)	784,492	(3,554)	679,116
End of financial year	3,280,387	-	(107,561)	(5,527)	2,959,388	(3,554)	6,123,133
2014							
Beginning of financial year	3,280,387	6,645	58	12,961	1,812,201	-	5,112,252
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(230,055)	-	(230,055)
Total comprehensive income	-	(6,645)	(24,285)	-	895,942	-	865,012
End of financial year	3,280,387	-	(24,227)	12,961	2,478,088	-	5,747,209

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit after tax		781,509	895,942
Adjustments for:			
– Income tax expense		169,368	183,150
– Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		276,451	264,606
– Dividend income		-	(770)
– Government grant		(18,312)	(16,807)
– Gain on disposal of financial assets, available-for-sale		-	(29,042)
– Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(19,639)	254
– Share of results of joint ventures and associated companies		(3,880)	(2,363)
– Currency translation differences		(314)	(27)
– Amortisation of deferred income		(3,977)	(3,484)
– Interest income		(34,762)	(24,274)
		1,146,444	1,267,185
Changes in working capital			
– Inventories		18	226
– Trade and other receivables		(662)	(5,149)
– Other assets		(7,702)	(11,734)
– Trade and other payables		58,429	135,564
Cash generated from operations		1,196,527	1,386,092
Interest received		28,221	20,840
Government grant received		18,701	16,921
Income tax paid		(171,500)	(145,753)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,071,949	1,278,100
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress		(509,730)	(216,079)
Additions to property under development		(387,949)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		25,036	963
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets, available-for-sale		-	312,196
Payment for investment in a joint venture and associated company		(16,436)	(41,797)
Prepayments for investments in an associated company		(29,043)	(3,657)
Dividend income received		3,538	1,369
Purchase of held-to-maturity financial assets		(34,653)	(110,155)
Proceeds from held-to-maturity financial assets		50,000	-
Bank deposit withdrawn, net of settlement		-	22,660
Net cash used in investing activities		(899,237)	(34,500)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from loan and borrowings		485,329	-
Repayment of loan to non-controlling interests		(141,206)	-
Dividend paid to equity holder of the Company		(303,192)	(230,055)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		40,931	(230,055)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		213,643	1,013,545
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	7	3,635,102	2,621,545
Effects of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		269	12
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	3,849,014	3,635,102

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. **General information**

Changi Airport Group (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The address of its registered office is 60 Airport Boulevard #046-019, Changi Airport Terminal 2, Singapore 819643.

The principal activities of the Company are to own, develop, operate, manage and provide airport and airport related facilities and services.

The principal activities of its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies are disclosed in Note 26.

2. **Significant accounting policies**

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2014

On 1 April 2014, the Group adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Group's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Group's and Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported.

2.2 Revenue and other income recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is presented, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating revenue transactions within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Group's activities are met.

Revenue and other income are recognised as follows:

(a) Airport services

Airport services comprise landing, parking and aerobridge fees and passenger service charges. Airport services are recognised as revenue when the related airport services have been rendered.

(b) Security services

Security services are recognised when the related services are rendered to the outbound passengers departing from the airport.

(c) Airport concessions and rental income

Airport concessions relate to rental from retail tenants and are computed based on the higher of percentage of sales or specified minimum guaranteed sums. The rental income derived from rental of property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(d) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue and other income recognition (continued)

(e) Consultancy service fee

Consultancy service fee is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. It is recognised in accordance with the agreed stages of completion of services rendered. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the percentage of man hours incurred to date against the estimated total man hours for the project. Where services are performed through an indeterminable number of acts over a specified period of time, stages of completion are deemed to have been met on a straight line basis over the specific period of time.

Variations in contracted work for consultancy services that can be measured reliably are recognised as revenue when it is probable that the customer will approve the variation or negotiations have reached an advanced stage such that it is probable that the customer will accept the claim.

(f) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.3 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

2.4 Group accounting

(a) Subsidiaries

(i) Consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date on that control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated but are considered an impairment indicator of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests comprise the portion of a subsidiary's net results of operations and its net assets, which is attributable to the interests that are not owned directly or indirectly by the equity holders of the Company. They are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and balance sheet. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(ii) Acquisitions

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations entered into by the Group.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes any contingent consideration arrangement and any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Group accounting (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) Acquisitions (continued)

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

(iii) Disposals

When a change in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary results in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary including any goodwill are derecognised. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are also reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings if required by a specific Standard.

Any retained equity interest in the entity is re-measured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained investment at the date when control is lost and its fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Please refer to the paragraph "Investments in subsidiaries and associated company" for the accounting policy on investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company.

(b) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control over the subsidiary are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Group. Any difference between the change in the carrying amounts of the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

(c) Associated companies and joint ventures

Associated companies are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control.

Joint ventures are entities over which the Group has joint control as a result of contractual arrangements, and rights to the net assets of the entities.

Investments in associated companies and joint ventures are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting less impairment losses, if any.

(i) Acquisitions

Investments in associated companies and joint ventures are initially recognised at cost. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Goodwill on associated companies and joint ventures represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of the associated company or joint venture over the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the associated company or joint venture and is included in the carrying amount of the investments.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Group accounting (continued)

(c) Associated companies and joint ventures (continued)

(ii) Equity method of accounting

In applying the equity method of accounting, the Group's share of its associated companies' or joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses are recognised in profit or loss and its share of post-acquisition other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. These post-acquisition movements and distributions received from the associated companies or joint ventures are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associated company or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associated company or joint venture, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has legal or constructive obligations to make or has made payments on behalf of the associated company or joint venture. If the associated company or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equal the share of losses not recognised.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associated companies or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associated companies or joint ventures.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The accounting policies of associated companies or joint ventures are changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

(iii) Disposals

Investments in associated companies or joint ventures are derecognised when the Group loses significant influence or joint control. If the retained equity interest in the former associated company or joint venture is a financial asset, the retained equity interest is measured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when significant influence or joint control is lost, and its fair value is and any proceeds on partial disposal, recognised in profit or loss.

Please refer to the paragraph "Investments in subsidiaries and associated company" for the accounting policy on investments in associated company in the separate financial statements of the Company.

(d) Joint operations

The Group's joint operations are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangements have the rights to the assets and obligations to the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Group directly recognised in these financial statements the assets it controls, the liabilities it incurs, the expenses it incurs and/or its share of the expenses incurred and the Group's share of revenue from the joint operations.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

(b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(c) Depreciation

Self-constructed property, plant and equipment are capitalised initially in work-in-progress and transferred to the relevant asset category when they are ready for use. No depreciation is recognised on work-in-progress.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives
Runways, taxiways and others	30 years
Buildings	15 to 30 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 15 years
Vehicles and vessels	5 to 10 years
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	1 to 10 years
Capital improvements	5 to 15 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(d) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Property under development

Property under development is a property being constructed or developed for future use as an investment property. It is not for sale in the ordinary course of business, used in the production or supply of goods and services, or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method except for those costs that are directly attributable to the construction or development of property under development or property, plant and equipment ("properties"). This includes those costs on borrowings acquired specifically for the construction or development of properties, as well as those in relation to general borrowings used to finance the construction or development of properties.

2.8 Investments in subsidiaries and associated company

Investments in subsidiaries and associated company are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's balance sheet. On disposal of the investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment
Property under development
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies

Property, plant and equipment, property under development and investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Property, plant and equipment
Property under development
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies (continued)

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating units ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents
Trade and other receivables

Cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables are initially recognised at their fair values plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

These assets are presented as current assets except for those that are expected to be realised later than 12 months after the balance sheet which are presented as non-current assets.

2.11 Financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They are presented as non-current assets, except for those maturing within 12 months after the balance sheet date which are presented as current assets.

2.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in a normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

2.14 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates each hedge as a cash flow hedge.

Fair value changes on derivatives that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the profit or loss when the changes arise.

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives designated as hedging instruments are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged items.

The carrying amount of a derivative designated as a hedge is presented as a non- current asset or liability if the remaining expected life of the hedged instrument is more than 12 months and as a current asset or liability if the remaining expected life of the hedged instrument is less than 12 months. The fair value of a trading derivative is presented as a current asset or liability.

Cash flow hedge

(i) Interest rate swaps

The Group has entered into interest rate swaps that are cash flow hedges for the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on its borrowings. These contracts entitle the Group to receive interest at floating rates on notional principal amounts and oblige the Group to pay interest at fixed rates on the same notional principal amounts, thus allowing the Group to raise borrowings at floating rates and swap them into fixed rates.

The fair value changes on the effective portion of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income, accumulated in the hedging reserve, and reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged interest expense on the borrowings is recognised in the profit or loss. The fair value changes on the ineffective portion of interest rate swaps are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(ii) Currency forwards

The Group has entered into currency forwards that qualify as cash flow hedges against highly probable forecast transactions in foreign currencies. The fair value changes on the effective portion of the currency forwards designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income, accumulated in the hedging reserve and transferred to either the cost of a hedged non-monetary asset upon acquisition or profit or loss when the hedged forecast transactions are recognised.

The fair value changes on the ineffective portion of currency forwards are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains and losses that were previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss immediately.

2.15 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices used for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analyses, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The fair values of currency forwards are determined using actively quoted forward exchange rates. The fair values of interest rate swaps are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at actively quoted interest rates.

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their fair values. The fair values of non-current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial assets and liabilities.

2.16 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

(a) When the Group is the lessor:

Lessor – Operating leases

Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

Deferred income relates to total lease payments received in advance from lessees who have entered into long term operating leases with the Group. The deferred income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

(b) When the Group is the lessee:

Lessee – Finance leases

Leases where the Group assumes substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised on the balance sheet as property, plant and equipment at the lower of their fair value of the leased assets or the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability. The finance expense is recognised in profit or loss on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of interest on the finance lease liability.

Lessee – Operating leases

Leases of assets where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Leases (continued)

(b) When the Group is the lessee: (continued)

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period expires, any payment made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense when termination takes place.

2.17 Inventories

Inventories comprise mainly stock items used for maintenance and repair purposes. These are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis and includes all costs in bringing each stock item to its present location and condition.

2.18 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

2.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2.20 Employee compensation

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

(a) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Employee compensation (continued)

(b) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the balance sheet date.

2.21 Currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("SGD"), which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined. Currency translation differences on these items are included in the fair value reserve.

(c) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date;

(ii) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and

(iii) All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposals or partial disposal of the entity giving rise to such reserve.

2.22 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, net of bank deposits pledged for banking facilities.

2.23 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

2.24 Dividends

Dividends to the Company's shareholder are recognised when the dividends are approved for payment.

3. **Revenue**

	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Airport services	687,186	720,250
Security services	173,756	172,903
Airport concessions and rental income	1,051,115	984,044
Others	237,519	229,194
	2,149,576	2,106,391

4. **Employee compensation**

	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Wages and salaries	158,234	139,124
Others	39,534	36,629
	197,768	175,753

5. **Other income**

	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Interest income		
– Bank deposits	32,895	23,625
– Held-to-maturity financial assets	1,868	649
Dividend income	-	770
Net gain on sale of property	9,993	-
Others	7,191	3,350
	51,947	28,394

6. **Income taxes**

Income tax expense

	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
– Current income tax		
– Singapore	190,460	188,042
– Foreign	1,482	945
	191,942	188,987
– Deferred income tax (Note 15)	(22,605)	(4,567)
	169,337	184,420
(Over)/under provision of tax liabilities of prior years		
– Current income tax		
– Singapore	(2,375)	(7,300)
– Foreign	(52)	-
– Deferred income tax (Note 15)	2,458	6,030
	169,368	183,150

The tax on profit before tax differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax as follows:

	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Profit before tax	950,877	1,079,092
Less: Share of results of joint ventures and associated companies	(3,880)	(2,363)
Profit before tax and share of profit of joint ventures and associated companies	946,997	1,076,729

	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2014: 17%)	160,989	183,044
Effects of:		
– Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,554	6,843
– Income not subject to tax	(1,651)	(5,162)
– Tax incentives	(1,074)	(361)
– Utilisation of previously unrecognised		
– tax losses	(50)	(107)
– capital allowances	–	(84)
– Tax in foreign jurisdiction	528	123
– Others	41	124
Tax charge	169,337	184,420

7. **Cash and cash equivalents**

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Cash at bank and on hand	489,453	833,849	440,065	822,088
Bank deposit	3,359,561	2,801,772	3,346,300	2,800,936
	3,849,014	3,635,621	3,786,365	3,623,024

7. **Cash and cash equivalents** (continued)

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group		*Company*	
	2015 $'000	***2014*** $'000	***2015*** $'000	***2014*** $'000
Cash and bank balances (as above)	3,849,014	3,635,621	3,786,365	3,623,024
Less: Bank deposits pledged	–	(519)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents per consolidated statement of cash flows	3,849,014	3,635,102	3,786,365	3,623,024

In the previous financial year, the Group had deposits of $519,000 pledged to banks in relation to obligations pertaining to joint ventures.

8. **Trade and other receivables**

	Group		*Company*	
	2015 $'000	***2014*** $'000	***2015*** $'000	***2014*** $'000
Current				
Trade receivables	43,663	56,653	36,081	51,596
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivable	–	(32)	–	–
Trade receivables – net	43,663	56,621	36,081	51,596
Loans to subsidiary	–	–	1,475	693
Accrued income	120,114	104,981	109,766	101,719
	163,777	161,602	147,322	154,008

The current loan to a subsidiary is unsecured, interest-free, denominated in the Singapore Dollar and repayable on demand.

	Group		*Company*	
	2015 $'000	***2014*** $'000	***2015*** $'000	***2014*** $'000
Non-current				
Loans to subsidiary	–	–	79,749	–
	–	–	79,749	–

The loan to a subsidiary is unsecured, denominated in the Singapore Dollar and not repayable within the next twelve months. The interest income is determined using the effective interest rate method.

9. **Other current assets**

	Group		*Company*	
	2015 $'000	***2014*** $'000	***2015*** $'000	***2014*** $'000
Prepayments and deposits	2,514	5,791	1,177	5,022
Advance for additional investment	29,043	–	–	–
Grant receivable	–	330	–	330
Interest receivable	17,797	10,643	19,176	10,622
Others	3,961	10,277	1,004	10,211
	53,315	27,041	21,357	26,185

10. **Property, plant and equipment**

	Runways, taxiways and others	*Buildings*	*Plant and equipment*	*Vehicles and vessels*	*Office / other equipment, furniture and fittings*	*Capital improve-ments*	*Work-in-progress*	*Total*
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group								
As at 31 March 2015								
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	427,389	891,131	1,269,381	36,872	85,131	744,666	140,017	3,594,587
Additions	–	19,500	348	–	1,192	594	581,969	603,603
Transfer from work-in-progress	10,168	512	86,115	1,763	5,821	23,271	(127,650)	–
Reclassification	–	–	853	–	(9)	(844)	–	–
Disposals	–	(8,561)	(5,714)	(651)	(746)	(125)	–	(15,797)
Currency translation differences	–	–	–	–	(14)	–	–	(14)
End of financial year	437,557	902,582	1,350,983	37,984	91,375	767,562	594,336	4,182,379
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning of financial year	91,776	204,217	500,110	15,201	61,103	270,151	–	1,142,558
Depreciation charge	19,923	39,671	132,438	3,853	13,752	66,814	–	276,451
Reclassification	–	–	548	–	(9)	(539)	–	–
Disposals	–	(3,833)	(5,130)	(615)	(737)	(85)	–	(10,400)
Currency translation differences	–	–	–	–	(14)	–	–	(14)
End of financial year	111,699	240,055	627,966	18,439	74,095	336,341	–	1,408,595
Net book value								
End of financial year	**325,858**	**662,527**	**723,017**	**19,545**	**17,280**	**431,221**	**594,336**	**2,773,784**

	Runways, taxiways and others	*Buildings*	*Plant and equipment*	*Vehicles and vessels*	*Office / other equipment, furniture and fittings*	*Capital improve-ments*	*Work-in-progress*	*Total*
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group								
As at 31 March 2014								
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	421,542	888,507	1,187,820	33,445	72,574	743,199	35,046	3,382,133
Additions	–	–	73	–	1,754	279	214,049	216,155
Transfer from work-in-progress	5,847	2,996	57,113	3,427	10,329	29,366	(109,078)	–
Reclassification	–	–	26,884	–	1,289	(28,173)	–	–
Disposals	–	(372)	(2,509)	–	(825)	(5)	–	(3,711)
Currency translation differences	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	10
End of financial year	427,389	891,131	1,269,381	36,872	85,131	744,666	140,017	3,594,587
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning of financial year	71,615	163,944	379,560	11,575	46,441	207,301	–	880,436
Depreciation charge	20,161	40,355	122,193	3,626	15,417	62,854	–	264,606
Disposals	–	(82)	(1,643)	–	(765)	(4)	–	(2,494)
Currency translation differences	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	10
End of financial year	91,776	204,217	500,110	15,201	61,103	270,151	–	1,142,558
Net book value								
End of financial year	**335,613**	**686,914**	**769,271**	**21,671**	**24,028**	**474,515**	**140,017**	**2,452,029**

10. **Property, plant and equipment** (continued)

	Runways, taxiways and others	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles and vessels	Office / other equipment, furniture and fittings	Capital improve-ments	Work-in-progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Company **As at 31 March 2015**								
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	427,389	891,131	1,269,122	36,877	82,364	744,296	140,017	3,591,196
Additions	–	19,500	–	–	–	–	570,251	589,751
Transfer from work-in-progress	10,168	512	86,115	1,763	5,821	23,271	(127,650)	–
Reclassification	–	–	853	–	(9)	(844)	–	–
Disposals	–	(8,561)	(5,707)	(651)	(742)	(125)	–	(15,786)
End of financial year	437,557	902,582	1,350,383	37,989	87,434	766,598	582,618	4,165,161
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning of financial year	91,776	204,217	500,061	15,206	59,948	270,050	–	1,141,258
Depreciation charge	19,923	39,671	132,354	3,853	13,086	66,653	–	275,540
Reclassification	–	–	548	–	(9)	(539)	–	–
Disposals	–	(3,833)	(5,129)	(615)	(736)	(85)	–	(10,398)
End of financial year	111,699	240,055	627,834	18,444	72,289	336,079	–	1,406,400
Net book value **End of financial year**	**325,858**	**662,527**	**722,549**	**19,545**	**15,145**	**430,519**	**582,618**	**2,758,761**

	Runways, taxiways and others	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles and vessels	Office / other equipment, furniture and fittings	Capital improve-ments	Work-in-progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Company **As at 31 March 2014**								
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	421,542	888,507	1,187,634	33,450	71,339	743,096	35,046	3,380,614
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	214,049	214,049
Transfer from work-in-progress	5,847	2,996	57,113	3,427	10,329	29,366	(109,078)	–
Reclassification	–	–	26,884	–	1,277	(28,161)	–	–
Disposals	–	(372)	(2,509)	–	(581)	(5)	–	(3,467)
End of financial year	427,389	891,131	1,269,122	36,877	82,364	744,296	140,017	3,591,196
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning of financial year	71,615	163,944	379,543	11,580	45,498	207,265	–	879,445
Depreciation charge	20,161	40,355	122,161	3,626	15,029	62,789	–	264,121
Disposals	–	(82)	(1,643)	–	(579)	(4)	–	(2,308)
End of financial year	91,776	204,217	500,061	15,206	59,948	270,050	–	1,141,258
Net book value **End of financial year**	**335,613**	**686,914**	**769,061**	**21,671**	**22,416**	**474,246**	**140,017**	**2,449,938**

11. Investments in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2015	**2014**
	$'000	$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	257,965	257,965

Details of significant subsidiaries are included in Note 26.

There are no subsidiaries which have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

12. Investments in joint ventures and associated companies

Summarised financial information of the joint ventures and associates is presented in aggregate, representing the Group's share, as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount	217,603	285,432	10,652	10,652

There is no individual joint venture or associated company considered to be material to the Group.

The Group's share of capital commitments of its investments amounted to S$122,600,000 (2014: S$14,100,000).

Further details of the joint ventures and associated companies are provided in Note 26.

Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Limited ("BAPL")

As at 31 March 2014, the Group has a 26% equity stake in BAPL, a company incorporated in India. During the financial year, the Group subscribed to additional shares to increase its equity stake to 36.3%.

BAPL's principal business is to develop an airport and surrounding township in Durgapur, West Bengal, India.

Transport AMD-2 Limited ("TAMD-2")

The Group has a 37.5% equity interest in TAMD-2, a company incorporated in the Republic of Cyprus.

TAMD-2 holds investments in a group of companies whose principal activities are to provide airport and related services in the cities of Krasnodar, Sochi, Anapa and Gelendzhik, in the Russian Federation.

Rio de Janeiro Aeroporto S.A. ("RJA")

In the prior financial year, the Group, together with its consortium partner, Odebrecht TransPort S.A. ("OTP") (collectively known as the "Consortium") was awarded the concession for the expansion, maintenance and operation of Antonio Carlos Jobim International (Galeão) Airport in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for a period of 25 years.

The Consortium incorporated Rio de Janeiro Aeroporto S.A. ("RJA") in Brazil to hold a 51% equity interest in Concessionária Aeroporto Rio de Janeiro S.A. ("CARJ"), a company incorporated in Brazil for the purpose of undertaking the concession contract of the Galeão Airport.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Excelente B.V., the Group holds an equity interest of 40% in RJA.

13. **Property under development**

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	$'000	$'000
Cost		
Beginning of financial year	–	–
Additions	401,269	–
End of financial year	401,269	–
Net book value		
End of financial year	401,269	–

During the financial year, the interest and transaction costs capitalised as cost of property under development amounted to $1,429,000, with effective interest rates ranging from 1.50% to 2.95% per annum.

Additions during the year comprise substantially of land costs. As at 31 March 2015, the fair value of the investment property under development based on management's estimates is $409,210,000. In determining the fair value of the investment property under development, the fair value of the land was obtained based on a valuation performed by an independent professional valuer.

In determining the fair value of the land at 31 March 2015, the valuer has used valuation techniques such as the residual land value method, which involve certain estimates. In the residual land method of valuation, the total gross development costs and developer's profits are deducted from the gross development value to arrive at the residual value of land. The gross development value is the estimated value of the property assuming satisfactory completion of the development as at the date of valuation.

Further details of the fair value measurement hierarchy of the property under development are provided in Note 23.

14. **Held-to maturity financial assets**

	Group and Company	
	2015	**2014**
	$'000	$'000
Current		
Bond with fixed interest	–	50,000
Non-current		
Bond with fixed interest	94,025	59,985
	94,025	109,985

The interest rates for these bonds range from 1.88% to 4.45% (2014: 1.18% to 3.95%) per annum. The fair value of these bonds as at 31 March 2015 approximates their carrying value.

15. **Deferred income taxes**

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities prior to offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction during the financial is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000	**2015** $'000	**2014** $'000
Deferred income tax assets				
– to be recovered within one year	8	113	–	–
– to be recovered after one year	115	67	–	–
	123	180	–	–
Deferred income tax liabilities				
– to be settled within one year	25,238	27,607	25,238	27,607
– to be settled after one year	92,207	110,042	92,110	110,041
	117,445	137,649	117,348	137,648

Movement in net deferred income tax account is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000	**2015** $'000	**2014** $'000
Beginning of financial year	137,469	136,006	137,648	135,948
Under-provision in prior years	2,458	6,030	2,400	6,100
Tax credit to profit or loss	(22,605)	(4,567)	(22,700)	(4,400)
End of financial year	117,322	137,469	117,348	137,648

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses and capital allowances carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Group has unrecognised tax losses of $2,285,000 (2014: $5,408,000) arising from the subsidiaries of the Group at the balance sheet date which can be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income subject to meeting certain statutory requirements by those companies in their respective countries of incorporation.

15. **Deferred income taxes** (continued)

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities prior balances within the same jurisdiction during the financial year is as to offsetting of follows:

Group

Deferred income tax liabilities

	Accelerated tax depreciation	*Unremitted foreign sourced income*	*Others*	*Total*
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 March 2015				
Beginning of financial year	144,825	–	772	145,597
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	(17,851)	–	412	(17,439)
End of financial year	126,974	–	1,184	128,158
As at 31 March 2014				
Beginning of financial year	140,242	70	–	140,312
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	4,583	(70)	772	5,285
End of financial year	144,825	–	772	145,597

Deferred income tax assets

	Tax losses	*Unutilised capital allowances*	*Provisions*	*Total*
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 March 2015				
Beginning of financial year	(86)	(40)	(8,002)	(8,128)
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	86	32	(2,826)	(2,708)
End of financial year	–	(8)	(10,828)	(10,836)
As at 31 March 2014				
Beginning of financial year	–	–	(4,306)	(4,306)
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	(86)	(40)	(3,696)	(3,822)
End of financial year	(86)	(40)	(8,002)	(8,128)

15. **Deferred income taxes** (continued)

Company

Deferred income tax liabilities

	Accelerated tax depreciation	*Others*	*Total*
	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 March 2015			
Beginning of financial year	144,789	772	145,561
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	(17,912)	412	(17,500)
End of financial year	126,877	1,184	128,061
As at 31 March 2014			
Beginning of financial year	140,234	–	140,234
Charged to profit or loss	4,555	772	5,327
End of financial year	144,789	772	145,561

Deferred income tax assets

	Unutilised capital allowances	*Provisions*	*Total*
	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 March 2015			
Beginning of financial year	–	(7,913)	(7,913)
Credited to profit or loss	–	(2,800)	(2,800)
End of financial year	–	(10,713)	(10,713)
As at 31 March 2014			
Beginning of financial year	–	(4,286)	(4,286)
Credited to profit or loss	–	(3,627)	(3,627)
End of financial year	–	(7,913)	(7,913)

16. **Trade and other payables**

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000	**2015** $'000	**2014** $'000
Trade payables	148,793	152,061	144,155	151,933
Non-trade payables to subsidiaries	–	–	4,302	90,038
Accrued operating expenses	188,646	144,781	175,051	133,787
Accrued capital expenditure	144,720	37,526	135,006	37,498
Sundry creditors and other accruals	32,855	27,633	22,790	21,442
Deposits received	68,358	57,632	68,380	57,782
	583,372	419,633	549,684	492,480

The non-trade payables to subsidiaries represent funds from subsidiaries managed by the Company on their behalf, and are unsecured and repayable on demand. The interest payable to the subsidiaries for the funds managed on behalf ranged from 0.30%–0.60% (2014: 0.30%–0.88%).

17. **Loan and borrowings**

	Group	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Loan from non-controlling interest	76,622	–
Bank borrowings	267,501	–
	344,123	–

Loan from non-controlling interest is unsecured and not repayable within the next twelve months. The interest expense is determined using effective interest rate method.

Bank borrowings are variable rate borrowings and will be contractually re-priced between one to three months. These bank loans will mature in October 2019 and are secured on the assignment of insurance and contractual proceeds, contracts, building agreements and receivables.

At the balance sheet date, the fair value of the loan from non-controlling interest and bank borrowings approximate their carrying values.

18. **Derivative financial instruments**

	Group	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Cash flow hedges		
Current		
– Currency forward	8,417	–
Non-current		
– Interest rate swaps	1,166	–
	9,583	–

Current or non-current classification of derivative financial instruments are based on when cash flows on cash flow hedges are expected to occur or affect the profit or loss.

18. **Derivative financial instruments** (continued)

(a) Currency forwards

Currency forwards are transacted to hedge highly probable forecast transactions denominated in foreign currency expected to occur at various dates within one month from the balance sheet date. The currency forwards have maturity dates that coincide within the expected occurrence of these transactions. Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income prior to the occurrence of these transactions are accumulated in the hedging reserve and reclassified to the cost of investment when they occur.

(b) Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps are transacted to hedge variable interest payments on borrowings that will mature in October 2019. Fair value gains and losses on the interest rate swaps recognised in the other comprehensive income are reclassified to property under development or property, plant and equipment over the course of construction, and thereafter to profit or loss as part of interest expense over the remaining period of the borrowings.

19. **Share capital and reserves**

(a) Share capital

The Company's share capital comprises 3,280,387,000 (2014: 3,280,387,000) fully paid-up ordinary shares with no par value, amounting to a total of $3,280,387,000 (2014: $3,280,387,000).

(b) Composition of reserves

	Group	
	2015	***2014***
	$'000	$'000
Other reserve	12,961	12,961
Hedging reserve	(18,488)	-
Currency translation reserve	(107,561)	(24,227)
	(113,088)	(11,266)

Other reserve relates to the difference between the consideration payable to CAAS as compared to the carrying amount of net assets transferred from CAAS, as reflected in the financial records of CAAS as at 1 July 2009 and, adjusted by the requirements of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards.

The Group used financial derivatives to hedge cash flow risks on unfavourable changes in exchange rates. Fair values on the hedging derivatives are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve.

The currency translation reserve comprises foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of entities in the Group whose functional currencies are different from the presentation currency of these financial statements as well as the Group's share of currency translation differences of its joint ventures and associated companies.

The above reserves are non-distributable.

(c) Movements of reserves

(i) Fair value reserve

	Group	
	2015	***2014***
	$'000	$'000
Beginning of financial year	-	6,645
Financial assets, available-for-sale		
– Reclassified to profit or loss	-	(6,645)
End of financial year	-	-

19. **Share capital and reserves** (continued)

(c) Movements of reserves (continued)

(ii) Hedging reserve

	Group	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Beginning of financial year	–	–
Fair value loss	(19,059)	–
Less: Non-controlling interests	571	–
End of financial year	(18,488)	–

(iii) Currency translation reserve

	Group	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Beginning of financial year	(24,227)	58
Net currency translation differences of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies	(71,779)	(24,033)
Share of currency translation loss of joint ventures and associated companies	(11,555)	(252)
End of financial year	(107,561)	(24,227)

20. **Retained profits**

Movement in retained profits for the Group and Company are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000	**2015** $'000	**2014** $'000
Beginning of financial year	2,478,088	1,812,201	2,350,392	1,714,186
Net profit	784,492	895,942	787,267	866,261
Dividend paid (Note 27)	(303,192)	(230,055)	(303,192)	(230,055)
End of financial year	2,959,388	2,478,088	2,834,467	2,350,392

21. **Property tax refund**

In the previous financial year, the Chief Assessor revised the annual value of the Airport properties. As a result, the Group received a refund of $86,309,000 in relation to the excess property tax paid and reversed $12,000,000 of property tax provision in respect of the preceding financial years.

22. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised in the financial statements, excluding those relating to investments in joint ventures and associated companies (Note 12) are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Property under development	973,636	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	2,187,979	1,338,952	2,198,561	1,359,799

(b) Leases

The Group leases several pieces of land under non-cancellable operating lease agreements from CAAS for the operation of the Changi Airport. Annual ground rents for the operating leases that are expiring on 31 March 2042 and 31 March 2070 respectively are fixed at $73,532,000 and $1,944,000 per annum.

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Not later than one year	75,476	75,344
Between one and five years	301,904	301,376
Later than five years	1,714,904	1,787,344
	2,092,284	2,164,064

23. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk. The Group's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects from these exposures on the Group's financial performance.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Group.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Group has dominant operations in Singapore. Entities in the Group regularly transact in foreign currencies.

Currency risk arises within entities in the Group when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies such as the United States Dollar ("USD"), Brazilian Reals ("BRL"), Euro ("EUR") and Saudi Riyal ("SAR").

The Group also has investments in foreign entities denominated in Russian Roubles ("RUB"), BRL, Indian Rupees ("INR") and Renminbi ("RMB").

To mitigate the currency risk, the Group entered into forward currency contracts (designated as cash flow hedges) to hedge against foreign currency risk arising from forecast investments.

23. **Financial risk management** (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

If the USD, BRL, Euro, RUB, RMB, SAR and INR had strengthened/ weakened by 5% (2014: 5%) against the SGD with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects on the net profit after income tax or other comprehensive income would not be significant.

(ii) *Price risk*

The Group is not subject to significant price risk.

(iii) *Interest rate risk*

The Group's interest bearing investments are in fixed deposit with short maturity duration and fixed rate bonds issued by corporates, financial institutions and statutory boards that are held to maturity. Fixed deposits are placed with banks that offer the most competitive interest rate. The interest rates of the fixed deposits are generally repriced every six months.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk arising from its loan and borrowings. The Group manages these cash flow interest rate risks using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The major classes of financial assets of the Group and Company are trade and other receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and bank deposits. For trade and other receivables, the Group adopts the policy of dealing only with customers of appropriate credit history, and obtaining sufficient security deposits where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The trade and other receivable exposure is continuously monitored and followed up by the Finance department and relevant business units.

For other financial assets, the Group adopts the policy of dealing only with high credit quality counterparties and an exposure cap (limit) is set and approved for each of the counterparties. The financial counterparties' limit and their credit ratings are then continuously monitored by the Treasury team.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the balance sheets.

The credit risk based on information provided to key management is as follows:

(i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are deposits with banks and held-to-maturity financial assets which have high credit-ratings as assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with good collection track records with the Group.

(ii) Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

The age analysis of trade receivables past due but not impaired is as follows:

	Group		***Company***	
	2015	***2014***	***2015***	***2014***
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Past due 1 to 30 days	1,630	6,654	604	3,213
Past due 31 to 90 days	548	594	261	187
More than 90 days	299	1,237	55	329
	2,477	8,485	920	3,729

23. **Financial risk management** (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Financial assets that are past due and impaired

The carrying amount of trade receivables individually determined to be impaired and the movement in the related allowance for impairment are as follows:

	Group	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Past due more than 90 days	–	32
Less: Allowance for impairment	–	(32)
	–	–
Beginning of financial year	32	67
Allowance utilised	–	(67)
Allowance (written-back)/made	(32)	32
End of financial year	–	32

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group and the Company adopt prudent liquidity risk management by maintaining sufficient cash and adequate amount of credit facilities for their operating requirements.

The table below analyses non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group and the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Group

	Less than 1 year $'000	*Between 1 and 5 years* $'000	*Over 5 years* $'000
2015			
Trade and other payables	583,372	–	–
Loan and borrowings	4,731	285,353	86,972
2014			
Trade and other payables	419,633	–	–

Company

	Less than 1 year $'000	*Between 1 and 5 years* $'000	*Over 5 years* $'000
2015			
Trade and other payables	549,684	–	–
2014			
Trade and other payables	492,480	–	–

23. **Financial risk management** (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below analyses the derivative financial instruments of the Group for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Group

	Less than 1 year $'000	***Between 1 and 5 years*** $'000	***Over 5 years*** $'000
2015			
Net-settled derivative financial instruments			
– Interest rate swap	3,086	11,190	-
– Currency forward	8,417	-	-

There were no derivative financial instruments at the prior balance sheet date.

(d) Capital risk

The Group's objective when managing capital is to ensure that the Group is adequately capitalised and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(e) Fair value measurements

The table below presents assets and liabilities measured and carried at fair value, as well as assets and liabilities for which fair value disclosure is required, and for which the fair value differs from the carrying amount, classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

(ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and

(iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Group

2015	***Level 1*** $'000	***Level 2*** $'000	***Level 3*** $'000	***Total*** $'000
Assets				
Property under development	-	-	409,210	409,210
Total assets	-	-	409,210	409,210
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	9,583	-	9,583
Total liabilities	-	9,583	-	9,583

There were no assets and liabilities measured and carried at fair value at the prior balance sheet date.

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by using counterparty quotes at the balance sheet date. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward currency rates at the balance sheet date.

23. **Financial risk management** (continued)

(e) Fair value measurements (continued)

Valuation technique used to derive Level 3 fair values

The following table presents the valuation techniques and key inputs that were used to determine the fair value of investment property under development categorised under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Property	*Valuation technique*	*Key unobservable inputs*	*Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value*
Mixed-used development	Residual land method	Capitalisation rate	The higher the capitalisation rate, the lower the fair value.
		Gross development costs	The higher the gross development costs, the lower the fair value

There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs.

24. **Immediate and ultimate holding entity**

The Company's immediate and ultimate holding entity is the Minister for Finance, incorporated in Singapore.

25. **Related party transactions**

(a) The Company's immediate and ultimate holding entity is the Minister for Finance, incorporated in Singapore. In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group's significant transactions and balances with entities that are related parties to its ultimate holding entity are disclosed as follow:

	Group	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
REVENUE		
– Airport services	159,063	159,485
– Franchise fees	72,940	73,162
EXPENSES		
– Security related expenses	108,171	99,609
RECEIVABLES		
– Trade and other receivables	10,441	16,140
PAYABLES		
– Trade and other payables	8,863	10,530

(b) Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

Key management personnel compensation paid or payable amounted to $18,047,000 (2014: $15,958,000). Of this, $12,604,000 or approximately 70% (2014: $11,023,000 or approximately 69%) is attributable to short-term employee benefits such as directors' fees, employee salaries, bonus, leave entitlement and other benefits paid or payable within 12 months after the balance sheet date. The remaining expense is attributable to contributions to the Central Provident Fund and other long-term employee benefits.

26. **Listing of significant companies in the Group**

Name of companies	*Principal activities*	*Country of business/ incorporation*	*Equity holding* 2015 %	*Equity holding* 2014 %
SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES HELD BY THE COMPANY				
Changi Airports International Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Investment holding and provision of consultancy services in the field of civil aviation	Singapore	100	100
Changi Travel Services Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Sale of travel and tour-related products and packages	Singapore	100	100
Jewel Changi Airport Holdings Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
HELD BY THE GROUP				
Changi Airport Consultants Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Provision of airport related consultancy services	Singapore	100	100
Changi Airport Planners and Engineers Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Provision of professional engineering services in the field of civil aviation	Singapore	100	100
Changi Airport Saudi Ltd. [(b)]	Provision for management and operations services of airports	Saudi Arabia	100	100
Changi Airports China Ltd. [(a)]	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Changi Airports Europe Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Changi Airports India Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Changi Airports MENA Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Theta Enterprise Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Changi Airports Henan Pte. Ltd.) [(a)]	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Excelente B.V. [(e)]	Investment holding	Netherlands	100	100
Excelente Brasil Participações Ltda. [(f)]	Provision of consultancy services	Brazil	100	-
Jewel Changi Airport Devt Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Provision of development, project, and real estate management services	Singapore	51	51
Jewel Changi Airport Trust [(a)]	Project development, operation and management	Singapore	51	51
Jewel Changi Airport Trustee Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Provision of trustee-management services	Singapore	51	51

26. **Listing of significant companies in the Group** (continued)

Name of companies	*Principal activities*	*Country of business/ incorporation*	*Equity holding*	
			2015 %	**2014** %
SIGNIFICANT JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES HELD BY THE COMPANY				
Experia Events Pte Ltd (d)	Organising and management of conferences, exhibitions and other related activities	Singapore	20	20
HELD BY THE GROUP				
Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Ltd (d) (g)	Development of airport and township projects	India	36.3	26
Transport AMD-2 Ltd (d)	Investment holding	Cyprus	37.5	37.5
OJSC International Airport Sochi (d)	Provision of airport and related services	Russia	37.5	37.5
OJSC International Airport Krasnodar (d)	Provision of airport and related services	Russia	37.5	37.5
OJSC International Airport Anapa (d)	Provision of airport and related services	Russia	28.1	23.7
Basel Aero LLC (d)	Airport management	Russia	37.5	37.5
Rio de Janeiro Aeroporto S.A (c)	Investment holding	Brazil	40	40
Concessionária Aeroporto Rio de Janeiro S.A (c)	Airport concessionaire	Brazil	20.4	20.4

(a) *Audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Singapore.*

(b) *Audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Saudi Arabia.*

(c) *Audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Brazil.*

(d) *Audited by other firms.*

(e) *Not required to be audited.*

(f) *Not audited in the first year of incorporation.*

(g) *BAPL has obtained financing from a consortium of banks. As required in the financing agreement, a subsidiary of the Group has undertaken not to sell, assign or transfer its shareholding in BAPL without prior approval of the banks.*

27. **Dividends**

	Company	
	2015 $'000	**2014** $'000
Final dividend paid in respect of the previous financial year (Note 20)	303,192	230,055

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015, a final dividend amounting to $275,544,000 will be recommended at the Annual General Meeting, subject to the approval of the shareholder. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the financial year ending 31 March 2016.

28. **Events occurring after balance sheet date**

The investment in Rio De Janeiro Aeroporto S.A. in relation to the Galeao Airport concession agreement had increased from S$41,797,000 to S$144,983,000, arising from additional capitalisation made in April 2015.

29. **New or revised accounting standards and interpretations**

The Group has not early adopted any mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published but are only effective for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2015. However, management anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the period of their initial adoption.

30. **Authorisation of financial statements**

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Changi Airport Group (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. on 12 June 2015.