INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, the statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. .

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the companies(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2019, the profit and loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of

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the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-I" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that: -

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure II".
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For VIJAY MUKESH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 014554N

CA SUNIL JAIN
(Partner)
M. No. 094673
UDIN: 19094673AAAAKP5661

Place: - Delhi
Date: -21/08/2019

ANNEXURE-I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF PUNJ LLOYD INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited ('the Company') for the period ended 31st March 2019.

We report that:

1. a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

   b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

   c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, we report that the Company does not hold any immovable property in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

2. The Company does not hold any inventories; hence clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable

3. According to information and explanation given to us, the company had granted loans to following parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Name of Concern	Amount of Loan
Punj Lloyd Aviation Limited	63,51,517.00
Punj Lloyd Industries Limited	5,89,07,535.00
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited	22,29,73,744.00
Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited	39,77,81,310.26
Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Private Limited	79,31,20,000.00
Punj Lloyd Solar Power Ltd	97,97,492.00

   (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such advance are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

   (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

5. Based on our scrutiny of the company's records and according to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not accepted deposit from the public within the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.

6. According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the activities of the company.

7. a) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March,2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material disputed statutory dues payable in respect of income tax, Goods and service tax and duty of customs which are outstanding as at 31st March, 2019.

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, the company has not taken any loan from any financial institutions/banks, hence clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable. The company did not have any outstanding dues in respect of debentures during the year.

9. The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year, hence clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Orders is not applicable.

10. Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.

11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration during the year as stipulated to section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act, hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company hence clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order regarding default is not applicable.

13. In our Opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company's transaction with its related party are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act,2013, where applicable and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statement as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

14. According to the records of Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Therefore provisions of clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore provisions of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For VIJAY MUKESH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 014554N

CA SUNIL JAIN
(Partner)
M. No. 094673
UDIN: 19094673AAAAKP5661

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21/08/2019

ANNEXURE-II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF PUNJ LLOYD INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of PUNJ LLOYD INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED ('the Company') for the period ended 31st March 2019.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PUNJ LLOYD INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Vijay Mukesh & Co. Chartered Accountants Delhi

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2019, except the deficiency in bank account management as reported by a third party while testing of operating effectiveness as there is no physical sign off on Bank Reconciliation Statement.

The above audit of Internal Financial Control are based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For VIJAY MUKESH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 014554N

VIJAY MUKESH & CO. Delhi Chartered Accountants

CA SUNIL JAIN
(Partner)
M. No.: 094673
UDIN: 19094673AAAAKP5661

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21/08/2019

Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Property Plant and Equipments	3	22,014	57,011
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	35,507,288	35,507,288
Financial Assets			
Non-current investments	5	1,275,067,927	1,254,897,195
Other assets	7	4,901,773	5,563,651
Current assets			
Current tax receivable (net)	7	6,317,381	7,467,282
Cash and bank balances	8	5,086,034	12,764,943
Loans and Advances	6	1,488,955,404	1,629,172,807
Other assets	7	105,090	201,320
Total Assets		**2,815,962,911**	**2,945,631,497**
Equity			
Shareholders' fund			
Equity Share Capital	9	226,500,000	226,500,000
Other Equity			
Retained Earnings	10	(290,767,612)	(171,052,556)
Total Equity		**(64,267,612)**	**55,447,444**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilites			
Borrowings	11	2,512,736,498	2,512,736,498
Provisions	12	634,162	4,410,977
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilites			
Trade payables - MSME		-	-
Trade payables - Others		382,700	4,274,189
Other financial liabilities	13	366,160,731	367,031,680
Other current liabilities	14	316,433	1,430,983
Provisions	12	-	299,727
Total Liabilites		2,880,230,523	2,890,184,053
Total equity and liabilities		**2,815,962,911**	**2,945,631,497**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1&2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 30

As per our report of even date

For **Vijay Mukesh & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 014554N

VIJAY MUKESH & CO. Delhi Chartered Accountants

CA Sunil Jain
Partner
Membership no.: 094673
UDIN: 19094673AAAAKP5661

Place: Delhi
Date: 21 AUG 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited

(Vineeta Sharma)
Company Secretary

(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN-00005612

Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	15	-	-
Other income	16	29,623,543	28,431,524
Total income (I)		**29,623,543**	**28,431,524**
Expenses			
Cost of components and spares consumed		-	
Employee benefits expense	17	2,718,980	26,971,553
Other expenses	18	166,701,571	29,477,107
Total expenses (II)		**169,420,551**	**56,448,660**
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (I-II)		**(139,797,009)**	**(28,017,136)**
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	34,997	34,997
Finance costs	19	3,782	3,135
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(139,835,787)**	**(28,055,268)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
MAT credit entitlement		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
		-	-
(Loss)/profit for the year/period		**(139,835,787)**	**(28,055,268)**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted earning per share	20	(6.17)	(1.24)
Summary of significant accounting policies	1&2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 30

As per our report of even date
For **Vijay Mukesh & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 014554N

Vijay Mukesh & Co Chartered Accountants Delhi

CA Sunil Jain
Partner
Membership no.: 094673
UDIN: 19094673AAAAKP5661

Place: Delhi
Date: 21 AUG 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Vineeta Sharma)
Company Secretary

(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN-00005612

Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities		
Loss before tax	**(139,835,787)**	**(28,055,268)**
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation/ amortization	34,997	34,997
Provision for Expected credit loss	-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/ (profit) (net)	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(139,800,790)**	**(28,020,271)**
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(3,891,489)	(66,274,954)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	(4,076,542)	(993,290)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(1,985,499)	(21,179,765)
Other Comphrehensive Reserve	20,120,732	(449,160,675)
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	-	-
Decrease/ (increase) in non current investments	(20,170,732)	884,006,217
Decrease/ (increase) in loans and advances	1,908,009	(6,983,222)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	(147,896,312)	311,394,040
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(147,896,312)**	**311,394,040**
Cash flow used in investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP and capital advances	-	
Investment in wholly owned subsideries	-	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**-**	**-**
Cash flow used in financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	(663,500,000)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	-
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from short-term borrowings (net)	-	-
Proceeds from Issue of Capital	-	-
Proceedsfrom unsecured loan	140,217,403	351,740,713
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**140,217,403**	**(311,759,287)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(7,678,909)**	**(365,247)**
Exchange difference		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,764,943	13,130,190
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**5,086,034**	**12,764,943**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	174,427	144,186
With banks		
- on deposit accounts	3,136,111	11,236,111
- on current account	1,775,496	1,384,646
Total cash and cash equivalents (also refer note 8)	**5,086,034**	**12,764,943**

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

For **Vijay Mukesh & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 014554N

VIJAY MUKESH & CO. Delhi Chartered Accountants

CA Sunil Jain
Partner
Membership No. : 094673
UDIN: 19094673AAAAKP5661

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Vineeta Sharma)	(Rahul Maheshwari)	(Atul Punj)
Company Secretary	Director	Director
	DIN-07345645	DIN-00005612

Place: Delhi
Date: 21 AUG 2019

Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 31, March 2018	**22,650,000**	**226,500,000**
At 31, March 2019	**22,650,000**	**226,500,000**

			Items of OCI		Total
For the year ended March 31, 2017	**Securities Premium Account**	**Retained earning**	**FVTOCI Reserve**	**FCTR**	
As at March 31, 2017	75,000,000	(310,760,430)	92,763,141	-	(142,997,288)
Profit for the year	-	(28,055,268)	-	-	(28,055,268)
Total Comprehensive Income	**75,000,000**	**(338,815,698)**	**92,763,141**	-	**(171,052,556)**
As at March 31, 2018	**75,000,000**	**(338,815,698)**	**92,763,141**	-	**(171,052,556)**

For the year ended March 31, 2019					
As at March 31, 2018	75,000,000	(338,815,698)	112,883,873	-	(150,931,825)
Profit for the year	-	(139,835,787)	-	-	(139,835,787)
Add: Exchange difference during the year on net investment in non-integral operations					
Other comprehensive Income					-
Total Comprehensive Income	**75,000,000**	**(478,651,485)**	**112,883,873**	-	**(290,767,612)**
As at March 31, 2019	**75,000,000**	**(478,651,485)**	**112,883,873**	-	**(290,767,612)**

VIJAY MUKESH & CO. Delhi Chartered Accountants

PUNJ LLOYD INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Rahul

1. Corporate Information

Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited (the Company) is a public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

THE MAIN OBJECTS TO BE PURSUED BY THE COMPANY ARE:-

To set up, promote the development, construction, establishment, management, marketing and operation of Multi-Product Special Economic Zone including Mega Infrastructure Projects and to carry on such other activities that may be required for the operation of such Special Economic Zone.

To carry on the business as acquirers/purchasers/developers of land in the Special Economic Zones. To build, own, operate and invest in infrastructural Projects and to improve, manage, cultivate, develop, exchange, let on lease, transfer or otherwise sell, dispose off, charge, mortgage such projects.

To act as owners, developers, operators, consultants, contractors and sub-contractors for design, procurement, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructural project(s) including projects related to road and transportation, water management, power generation, housing, development of integrated townships, ports, airports, civil construction and other infrastructural projects

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on August 21, 2019.

Pursuant to an order dated March 08, 2019 of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Principal Bench, New Delhi, India, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) has been initiated for Punj Lloyd Limited (The Holding Company) as per the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). An Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) and thereafter Resolution Professional (RP) have been appointed for carrying out the CIRP of Punj Lloyd Limited. Upon initiation of CIRP, the powers of the Board of Directors of Punj Lloyd Limited have been suspended and shall be exercised by the IRP/ RP.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a accrual basis and under historical cost convention, except for the assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount for certain financial assets and liabilities.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Rahul

b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized 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.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Property, Plant and Equipments (PPE)

Property, plant and equipments are stated at cost, net off accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing PPE beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing tangible assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred. The Company considered the previous GAAP carrying cost of plant and equipments as deemed cost, as the fair value of these assets does not differ materially from its carrying cost

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

d) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost, net off accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing tangible assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

e) Depreciation on tangible assets

(i) Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis, at the rates prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

1. Individual assets costing up to Rs. 5,000 are depreciated @100% in the year of purchase.

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f) Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments (assets and liabilities) are recognized when the Company becomes a party to a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets

(1) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial assets.

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** The Company has investments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected an irrevocable option to present the subsequent changes in fair values of such investments in other comprehensive income. Amounts recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

- **Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):** FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets in the nature of debt instruments. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments, if any, entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies Ind AS 109 for recognizing impairment losses using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Impairment is recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition, other than financial assets in FVTPL category. The impairment losses and reversals are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(3) De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the same are transferred.

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Financial liabilities

I. Subsequent measurement

There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial liabilities.

- **Amortised cost:** After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at FVTPL:** Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial liabilities are held for trading or are designated as FVTPL on initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

II. De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

g) Offsetting financial instruments

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

h) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

Level 1 – Where fair value is based on quoted prices from active market.
Level 2 – Where fair value is based on significant direct or indirect observable market inputs.
Level 3 – Where fair value is based on one or more significant input that is not based on observable market data.

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

i) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

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

j) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of lease i.e 30 years.

k) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

i) Retirement benefits in the form of provident and pension funds are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to respective funds. The Company recognizes contribution payable to respective funds as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service

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

ii) Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation. The amount paid/payable in respect of present value of liability for past services is charged to the statement of profit and loss on the basis of actuarial valuation on the projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

m) Income taxes

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized.

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

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in

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

n) Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Identification of segments

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the events of bonus issue and share split.

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

p) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is expected to be material, provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

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q) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, for the purposes of cash flow statement, comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

r) Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

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. A disclosure is made for a contingent liability when there is a:

a) possible obligation, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence/non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events, not fully with in the control of the Company;
b) present obligation, where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
c) present obligation, where a reliable estimate cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

s) Operating Cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents and the same is considered as project period

t) Functional Currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

u) Foreign currency transaction

i. Initial recognition

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

ii. Conversion

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

iii. Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of the Company's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation is accumulated in OCI until the disposal of the net investment. On the disposal of such net investment, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that investment is recognized as income or as expenses in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

All other exchange differences are recognised as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

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3 Property Plant and Equipments

Particulars	Office equipment	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2017	153,870	153,870
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2018	**153,870**	**153,870**
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**153,870**	**153,870**
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2017	61,862	61,862
Charge for the year	34,997	34,997
Disposal during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2018	**96,859**	**96,859**
Charge for the year	34,997	34,997
Disposal during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**131,856**	**131,856**
Net block		
At March 31, 2018	**57,011**	**57,011**
As at March 31, 2019	**22,014**	**22,014**

4 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax liability		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting	(507)	(507)
Gross deferred tax liability	**(507)**	**(507)**
Deferred tax asset		
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	1,461,076	1,461,076
Unabsorbed losses/carried forward losses	34,045,706	34,045,706
Gross deferred tax asset	**35,506,781**	**35,506,781**
Deferred tax asset (net)	**35,507,288**	**35,507,288**

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Standalone notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

5 Non-current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade investments (valued at cost)		
Unquoted equity instruments		
Investment in subsidiaries		
Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited 15,100,000 (previous year 15,100,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid up.	249,140,000	243,590,000
Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited 46,602,600 (previous year 46,602,600) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid up and Securities Premium for Rs.15,90,26,000	1,025,900,000	1,011,307,195
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited 50,000 (previous year 50,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid up.	-	-
Yagyi Kalewa Highway Limited 98,000 (previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid for consideration of 50000/-)	27,927	-
	1,275,067,927	**1,254,897,195**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,275,067,927	1,254,897,195
Provision for dimunition in value of investments	-	-

6 Loans

Particulars	Long-term		Short-term	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Loans to related parties				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	1,479,672,546	1,624,390,272
	-	-	**1,479,672,546**	1,624,390,272
Unsecured Advances recoverable in cash	-	-	9,282,858	4,770,401
	-	-	**9,282,858**	4,770,401
Investments held for sale	-	-	-	12,134
	-	-	**1,488,955,404**	**1,629,172,807**

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7 Other current assets

Particulars	Long-term As at March 31, 2019	Long-term As at March 31, 2018	Short-term As at March 31, 2019	Short-term As at March 31, 2018
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	-	-	5,090	101,320
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	6,317,381	7,467,282	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-	-	-
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	4,901,773	5,563,651	100,000	100,000
	11,219,154	13,030,934	105,090	201,320
	11,219,154	**13,030,934**	**105,090**	**201,320**
Loans and advances to related parties include				
Dues from Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	450,830
Dues from Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Private Limited	-	-	793,120,000	793,120,000
Due from Punj Lloyd Industries Ltd	-	-	50,000,000	50,000,000
Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited	-	-	9,797,492	13,802,366
Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited	-	-	397,781,310	237,695,522
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited	-	-	222,973,744	523,321,554
Punj Lloyd Aviation Limited	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000
	-	-	**1,479,672,546**	**1,624,390,272**

8 Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	174,427	144,186
Balances with banks:		
on Bank deposit with less than 3 months original maturity	3,136,111	11,236,111
On current accounts	1,775,496	1,384,646
	5,086,034	**12,764,943**

9 Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised shares		
23,000,000 (previous year 23,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**230,000,000**	**230,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
22,650,000 (previous year 22,650,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	226,500,000	226,500,000
	226,500,000	**226,500,000**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	22,650,000	226,500,000	22,650,000	226,500,000
Add: Equity shares issued during the year/period	-	-		-
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	**22,650,000**	**226,500,000**	**22,650,000**	**226,500,000**

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Share capital held by its holding company

Out of equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid up by the Company, shares held by its holding company and its nominees are as below:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Punj Lloyd Limited, the holding company	226,500,000	226,500,000
22,650,000 (Previous year 22,650,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		

(d) List of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity share capital of the Company at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year including nominees:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Nos.	% of Holding	Nos.	% of Holding
Punj Lloyd Limited	22,650,000	100%	22,650,000	100%

(e) No bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back immediately preceding the reporting date

10 Reserve and surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other Comphrehensive Reserve	112,883,873	92,763,141
Securities premium account		
Balance as per the last financial statements	75,000,000	75,000,000
Add: premium on issue of equity shares	-	-
Closing balance	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**
Deficit in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per the last financial statements	(338,815,698)	(310,760,430)
Profit for the year/period	(139,835,787)	(28,055,268)
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	**(478,651,485)**	**(338,815,698)**
Total reserves and surplus	**(290,767,612)**	**(171,052,556)**

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11 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest free loan from Punj Lloyd Limited (unsecured)	2,512,736,498	2,512,736,498
	2,512,736,498	**2,512,736,498**

12 Provisions

Particulars	Long-term		Short-term	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity	328,781	2,409,247	-	124,006
Provision for compensated absences	305,381	2,001,730	-	175,721
	634,162	**4,410,977**	**-**	**299,727**

13 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Others		
Due to Holding Co	364,101,169	365,956,169
Others	2,059,562	1,075,511
	366,160,731	**367,031,680**

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other liabilities		
TDS payable	290,594	1,300,262
PF Payable	25,839	130,721
	316,433	**1,430,983**

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15 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Contract revenue	-	-
	-	-

16 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest	5,485,785	6,487,479
Deemed interest income	19,801,083	19,801,083
Unspent liabilities & Advance written back	2,217,550	-
Management services	2,119,125	2,142,962
	29,623,543	**28,431,524**

17 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,601,526	23,020,793
Contribution to provident fund and LWF	579,858	1,172,829
Gratuity expense	458,249	1,957,726
Compensated absences	79,347	786,202
Staff welfare expenses	-	34,003
	2,718,980	**26,971,553**

18 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Irrecoverable Balance written off	1,350,000	-
Consultancy and professional charges	587,645	3,430,894
Travelling and conveyance	353,522	2,195,628
Rates and taxes	3,456,399	595,497
Provision for Expected credit loss	160,577,226	-
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	50,000	50,000
Office expenses	326,779	1,842,869
Commission and Brokerage	-	21,362,219
Loss on sale of Investment	-	-
	166,701,571	**29,477,107**

Payment to statutory auditors:		
As auditors:		
Audit fees	50,000	50,000
	50,000	50,000

19 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Bank charges	3,782	3,135
	3,782	**3,135**

20 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
a)	Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
	Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	22,650,000	22,650,000
	Equity shares at the end of the year	22,650,000	22,650,000
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	22,650,000	22,650,000
b)	Net (loss)/ profit after tax available for equity share holders (Rs.)	(139,835,787)	(28,055,268)
c)	Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share	(6.17)	(1.24)
d)	Nominal value of share (Rs.)	10	10

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PUNJ LLOYD INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Rahul

21 Segment Reporting

Business Segment:

The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. "business of development, construction, management, marketing and operation of Special Economic Zones and investments in other infrastructure projects". Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segment (business or/and geographical) in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 " Operating Segment" and hence there are no additional disclosure required.

22 Related party disclosures

A Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not

Holding company	Punj Lloyd Limited
Subsidiaries	Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited
	Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited
	Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited

B Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Holding company	Punj Lloyd Limited
Subsidiaries	Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited
	Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited
	Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited
Fellow subsidiary	Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited
	Punj Lloyd Industries Ltd
	Punj Lloyd Aviation Limited
	Indraprastha Renewables Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as Punj Lloyd Delta Renewables Pvt Ltd)
Jointly controlled entity of holding company	Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Private Limited

C Key management personnel

Mr. Atul Punj	Director
Mr. Rahul Maheshwari	Director
Mr. Rahul Vashishtha	Director

Related party transactions

Particulars	Holding company		Subsidiaries		Fellow Subsidiary	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Income						
Management fees -Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited	-	-	2,119,125	2,142,962	-	-
Interest on loan - Punj Lloyd Industries Ltd.	-	-	5,000,000	4,102,740	-	4,102,740
Interest on loan Punj Lloyd Aviation Limited	-	-	-	390,575	-	390,575
Deemed Interest -Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited	-	-	19,801,083	19,801,083	-	-
Expenses						
Irrecoverable Balance written off- Indraprastha Renewables Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	1,350,000	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year						
Receivable/ (Payable)						
Punj Lloyd Limited	(2,876,837,667)	(2,878,692,667)	-	-	-	-
Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited			9,797,492	13,802,366	-	-
Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited	-	-	397,781,310	237,695,522	-	-
Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited	-	-	222,973,744	523,321,554	-	-
Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	450,830
Punj Lloyd Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	58,907,535	54,407,535
Punj Lloyd Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	6,351,517	6,351,517
Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Private Limited	-	-	-	-	793,120,000	793,120,000

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23 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Exposure to credit, interest rate, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company has risk management policies which set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance or risk and its general risk management philosophy and has established processes to monitor and control the hedging of transactions in a timely and accurate manner. Such policies are reviewed by the management with sufficient regularity to ensure that the Company's policy guidelines are adhered to.

The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk mainly from its operating activities i.e. trade receivable.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and other receivables (including related party balances), the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in the market price. The only financial instruments affected by market risk is non current investments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rate. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates related primarily to the Companies long term debt obligation with floating interest rate. As on March 31, 2019 the Company does not have any bank borrowing at floating interest rate.

24 Capital Management

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

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debts divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	Mar-19	Mar-18
Borrowings	2,512,736,498	2,512,736,498
Trade payables	382,700	4,274,189
Other Payables	366,794,893	371,742,384
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents	(5,086,034)	(12,764,943)
Net Debts	**2,874,828,056**	**2,875,988,128**
Equity	(64,267,612)	55,447,444
Capital & net debts	**2,810,560,445**	**2,931,435,572**
Gearing Ratio	102%	98%

25 The company has given advance of Rs. 79,31,20,000/- to M/s Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Pvt Ltd, which is shown under loans and advances. In the view of management the same is considered good for recovery and hence no provision is required.

26 Refer Share Purchase Agreement between Varaha Infra Limited, Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited and Yagyi Kalewa Highway Limited for purchase of 98000 shares of Yagyi Kalewa Highway Limited by Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited. In this regard the actual consideration payable is only Rs, 50,000/- however in share purchase agreement it is wrongly written as Rs. 9,80,000/- due to clerical error.

27 The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, according to such identification, there were no dues to Micro and Small Enterprise that are reportable as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 outstanding as at March 31, 2019.

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28 The company has not made Acturial valuation as at March 31, 2019 in terms of IndAS 19 and provision of employee benefit has been made on estimated basis.

29 Balances of sundry debtors, sundry creditors, loans and advances and deposits are subject to balance confirmation and reconciliation thereof.

30 Provision for impairment loss as required under Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) – 38 on impairment of Assets is not necessary as in the opinion of management. Hence, there is no provision of Impairment of Asset created.

For **Vijay Mukesh & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 014554N

Vijay Mukesh & Co. Delhi Chartered Accountants

CA Sunil Jain
Partner
Membership no.: 094673
UDIN: 19094673AAAAKP5661

Place: Delhi
Date: 21 AUG 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

(Vineeta Sharma)
Company Secretary

(Rahul Maheshwari)
Director
DIN-07345645

(Atul Punj)
Director
DIN-00005612