



SINGHAL PRUSTY & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts in INR thousand, unless stated otherwise)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members OF PL Engineering Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **PL Engineering Limited** ("the Company") which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for year then ended and notes to the Standalone 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 Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, 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 audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 02 (c) in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of 4,468.53 during the year ended March 31, 2022 and, as of that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by 55,046.52. These conditions, along with other matters as stated in the said note, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Rules made thereunder, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditors' 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 Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone 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

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As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 '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, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the 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 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 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 B".

3. 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 has no pending litigation which could have the material impact on the financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 024433N

Vinay Singhal

Partner

Membership No. 517499



Place: Delhi

Date: 21st October 2022

UDIN: 22517499BA06YH7335

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Annexure "B" To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of PL Engineering Limited of even date) Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 PL Engineering Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year 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. 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing 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 judgement, 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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





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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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 March 31, 2022, 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

Annexure 'A' to The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of PL Engineering Limited of even date)

- i. The company did not have fixed assets during the year under review Therefore clauses 3 (i) (a) to (e) of the order are not applicable.
- ii. The Company does not hold inventory, hence clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of order is not applicable.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the company has neither made any investment in, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, clause 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2022 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed statutory due outstanding as at 31 march 2022 for a period of more than six month from the date they become payable.
b). According to the information and explanations given to us there are no material statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- ix. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in any repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the repayment of interest thereon.





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- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not applied for term loans.
 - d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that, company has not raised any short term funds.
 - e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company have subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates' companies, details related from subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is mentioned in Note No.21 Related party disclosure.
 - f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies (as defined under the Act).
- x.
- a. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (x) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi.
- a. Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not received whistle-blower complaints, during the year.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the internal audit is not applicable in case of the company; hence clause 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable in case of the company.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company
- xvi.
- a. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
 - b. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - c. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - d. According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

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- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year and amount of such cash loss is Rs.4, 468.53 Thousand in current financial year and Rs.5, 566.27 Thousands in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provision of section 135 and schedule-VII of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e., Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the company, hence reporting under clause 3(xx) of the order is not applicable.
- xxi. Since this is standalone financial statement of the company, therefore consideration of qualifications and adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the companies (Auditors Report) order (CARO) report of the companies included in the consolidated financial statement does not arise. Hence clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 024433N


Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership No. 517499



Place: Delhi

Date: 21st October 2022

UDIN: 22571499 BA06YH7335

PL Engineering Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investment held for Sale	4	0.00	0.00
Trade receivables	6	-	165.75
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,982.72	1,964.71
Other bank balances	8	53.77	9,051.31
Loans and advances	5	3,886.28	4,623.45
Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	1,793.41	1,776.74
Other current assets	10	3,816.97	3,425.02
		15,533.14	21,006.97
Total Assets		15,533.14	21,006.97
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	11	62,250.02	62,250.00
Other Equity		-	-
Equity component of Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares		-	200,050.00
Others reserves		(117,296.54)	(312,877.99)
Total Equity		(55,046.52)	(50,577.99)
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables Due to	12	-	-
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues other than (a) above		70,566.92	70,956.56
Other current liabilities	13	12.74	628.40
		70,579.66	71,584.96
Total Liabilities		70,579.66	71,584.96
Total Equity and Liabilities		15,533.14	21,006.97

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Standalone Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 024433N

Vinay Singhal

Partner

Membership No:517499

Place: Delhi

Date :21 October 2022

UDIN: 22517499BA064H7335

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

PL Engineering Limited

Santosh Raj

Director

DIN: 09188304

Atul Punj

Director

DIN: 00005612

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh

Chief Financial Officer



PL Engineering Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousnads , unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Sale of services (Income from Service Exports from India Scheme (Previous year Rs.Nil)		8,142.43	11,455.00
Other income	14	167.39	1,478.34
Total income		8,309.83	12,933.34
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	15	3,985.24	5,005.53
Other expenses	16	8,793.12	13,494.08
Total expenses		12,778.36	18,499.61
Loss before tax		(4,468.53)	(5,566.27)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Tax for Previous Year		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		(4,468.53)	(5,566.27)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.			
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Loss on sale of Investment		-	-
Net (losses)/ gains on FVTOCI equity instruments		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(4,468.53)	(5,566.27)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share ` 10 each (Previous year ` 10)]			
Basic and Diluted (in `)	17	(0.72)	(0.89)

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 024433N

Vinay Singhal

Partner

Membership No:517499

Place:Delhi

Date :21 October 2022

UDIN: 22517499BA0G4Y7335

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
PL Engineering Limited
Santosh Raj

Director

DIN: 09188304

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh

Chief Financial Officer

Atul Punj

Director

DIN: 00005612



PL Engineering Limited

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(4,468.53)	(5,566.27)
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile (loss)/profit before tax to net cash flows	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(4,468.53)	(5,566.27)
Changes in working capital :		
Increase in trade payables	(389.64)	(1,980.68)
(Increase)/Decrease in Fixed Assets	-	-
Increase in short-term provisions	-	-
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(615.65)	602.86
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	165.75	(165.75)
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and advances	737.17	12.83
Decrease in other current assets	(391.96)	100.62
Cash generated from operations	(4,962.86)	(6,996.39)
Direct taxes refunded/ (paid)	(16.67)	9,375.90
Net cash from operating activities (A)	(4,979.54)	2,379.51
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease/(Increase) of Bank Deposits	9,000.00	(4,000.00)
Decrease/(Increase) of Margin Money	(2.46)	(1.57)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	8,997.55	(4,001.57)
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B)	4,018.01	(1,622.05)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,964.71	3,586.76
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5,982.72	1,964.71

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Standalone Statement of Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date.

For Singhal Prusty & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 024433N

Vinay Singhal

Partner

Membership No:517499

Place: Delhi

Date :21 October 2022

UDIN: 22517499BAOGYH7335

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

PL Engineering Limited

Santosh Raj

Director

DIN: 09188304

Atul Puri

Director

DIN: 00005612

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh

Chief Financial Officer



PL Engineering Limited

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Nos	Amount
As at March 31, 2021	6,225,000	62,250.00
As at March 31, 2022	6,225,002	62,250.02

b. Other Equity

	Equity component of convertible cumulative preference shares	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI		Total Other Equity
		Share Premium	Retained earning	FVTOCI Reserve	Others Reserve	
As at March 31, 2020	200,050.00	187,401.47	(614,754.79)	120,041.60	-	(107,261.72)
Loss for the year	-	-	(5,566.27)	-	-	(5,566.27)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCI reclassified to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	200,050.00	187,401.47	(620,321.06)	120,041.60	-	(112,827.99)
Loss for the year	-	-	(4,468.53)	-	-	(4,468.53)
Transfer to Share Premium	(200,050.00)	200,049.98	-	-	-	(0.02)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCI reclassified to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	387,451.45	(624,789.59)	120,041.60	-	(117,296.54)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
PL Engineering Limited

For Singhal Prusty & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 024433N



Vinay Singhal

Partner

Membership No: 517499

Place: Delhi

Date : 21 October 2022

UDIN: 22517499BA06H335

Santosh Raj

Director

DIN: 09188304

Atul Punj

Director

DIN: 00005612



Kaushalendra Pratap Singh

Chief Financial Officer

PL Engineering Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate Information

PL Engineering Limited (the Company) is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on December 13, 2006. The Company is engaged in the business of rendering Engineering and Design Consultancy Services. The registered office of the company is located at 17-18, Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110019, India. The company is a Subsidiary of Punj Lloyd Limited, a company incorporated in India.

Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) for Punj Lloyd Limited (The Holding Company) under the insolvency and bankruptcy code, 2016 (IBC) has commenced with effect from March 08, 2019. Mr. Gaurav Gupta, Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) was appointed by Hon'ble National Law Tribunal (NCLT), Principal Bench, New Delhi vide its order dated March 08, 2019. Subsequently NCLT vide its order CA-971(PB)/2019 dated May 22, 2019 has appointed Mr. Ashwini Mehra as Resolution Professional (RP) and have taken over from IRP on May 27, 2019. Under CIRP, the powers of the Board of Directors of ultimate holding Company stand suspended. During the COC meeting held on March 30, 2021 in terms of Regulation 19 of IBC, the RP informed that the resolution plan which was put to E-vote under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of the Holding Company has not been approved by the COC members. Accordingly, the Holding Company is headed towards liquidation, and the COC members have recommended liquidation of the Holding Company as a going concern and that they will also simultaneously consider a scheme of arrangement under section 230 of the Companies Act, 2013, if any is presented. Necessary application in this regard has been filed by the RP with Hon'ble NCLT which has been accepted by the NCLT. Accordingly vide order dated 27th May, 2022, NCLT has ordered for the liquidation of Punj Lloyd Limited as a going concern and appointed Mr. Ashwini Mehra as the Liquidator.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

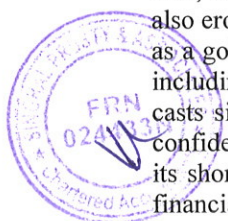
These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements').

These Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 21st October 2022.

(b) Basis of preparation of financial statements

- (i) These Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), except for:
 - certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value;
 - certain items of property, plant and equipments which have been fair valued on the transition date
- (ii) Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.
- (iii) The Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees Thousands (INR'000), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of Crore, unless otherwise stated.
- (c) During the year ended as on March 31, 2022, Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 4,468.53/- and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its Current assets by Rs.55,046.52/- and net worth of company is also eroded. This is the one of the financial indication which cast significant doubt on the entity ability to continue as a going concern as per SA 570. To improve operational efficiencies, the Company is taking various measures including new avenues to generate funds. The present conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that casts significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the management is confident that with the above measures, the Company would be able to generate sustainable cash flows, discharge its short term and improve its net worth through profitable operations and continue as a going concern. Hence, financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.



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(d). Intangible assets

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

Development expenditures are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company is able to demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

The Company amortizes intangible assets with finite lives using the straight-line method over the period of licenses or based on the nature and estimated useful economic life, i.e., six years, whichever is lower.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset 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.

The amortization period and the method is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

(e) 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. 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. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been, had no impairment loss been recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as an investment property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.



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PL Engineering Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022***(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, i.e., 60 years.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

(g) Sale and lease back transactions

If a sale and leaseback transaction results in a finance lease, the profit or loss, i.e., excess or deficiency of sale proceeds over the carrying amounts is deferred and amortized over the lease term in proportion to the depreciation of the leased asset. The unamortized portion of the profit is classified under "Other liabilities" in the financial statements.

If a sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease, profit or loss is recognized immediately in case the transaction is established at fair value. If the sale price is below fair value, the loss is recognized immediately except that, if the loss is compensated by future lease payments at below market price, it is deferred and amortized in proportion to the lease payments over the period for which the asset is expected to be used. If the sale price is above fair value, the profit is deferred and amortized over the period for which the asset is expected to be used.

(h) Leases**Where the Company is the lessee**

Lease where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs (see note 2.(l)).

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term of the asset.

Leases, in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating lease is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are classified in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(i) Inventories

Project materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the materials to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Scrap is valued at net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



(j) Unbilled revenue (work-in-progress)

Unbilled revenue (work-in-progress) is valued at net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(k) Revenue recognition

The company has adopted AS 115 "Revenue from Customers" effective April 01, 2018. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 "Construction Contracts". The Company has applied Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method and the cumulative impact of transition to Ind AS 115 has been adjusted against the Retained earnings as at April 01, 2018. Accordingly, the figures of the previous year are not restated under Ind AS 115. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have any material impact on recognition and measurement principles. However, it results in additional presentation and disclosure requirements for the Company.

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to a customer. The revenue is recognized to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Performance obligation is satisfied over time when the transfer of control of asset (good or service) to a customer is done over time and in other cases, performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no financing component involved in the transaction price.

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are charged-off in Profit & Loss immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred.

Significant judgments are used in :

1. Determining the revenue to be recognized in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.
2. Determining the expected losses, which are recognized in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as at the reporting date.

A). Revenue from operations

Revenue for the periods upto June 30, 2017 includes Service Tax/Sales Tax collected from customers. Revenue from July 1, 2017 onwards is exclusive of goods and service tax (GST) which subsumed Service Tax/Sales Tax. Revenue also includes adjustments made towards liquidated damages and variation wherever applicable. Escalation and other claims, which are not ascertainable/acknowledged by customers are not taken into account.

B). Revenue from construction/project related activity is recognized as follows:

Cost plus contracts: Revenue from cost plus contract is recognized over time and is determined with reference to the extent performance obligations have been satisfied. The amount of transaction price allocated to the performance obligations satisfied represents the recoverable costs incurred during the period plus the margin as agreed with the customer.

Fixed price contracts: Contract revenue is recognized over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied and control is transferred to the customer. Contract revenue is recognized at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

Impairment losses (termed as provision for foreseeable losses in the financial statement) is recognized in profit and loss to the extent the carrying amount of the contract asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the company



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expects to receive towards remaining performance obligations (after deducting the costs that relate directly to fulfill such remaining performance obligation). In addition, the Group recognizes impairment loss (termed as provision for expected credit loss on contract assets in the financial statements) on account of credit risk in respect of a contract asset using expected credit loss model on similar basis as applicable to trade receivables.

For contracts where the aggregate of contract cost incurred to date plus recognized profits (or minus recognized losses as the case may be) exceeds the progress billing, the surplus is shown as contract asset and termed as "Unbilled revenue (work-in-progress)". For contracts where progress billing exceeds the aggregate of contract cost incurred to-date plus recognized profits (or minus recognized losses, as the case may be), the surplus is shown as "Other liabilities" in the financial statements. Amounts received before the related work is performed are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as other liability and termed as "Advances from customer". The amount billed on customer for work performed and are unconditionally due for payment i.e. only passage of time is required before payment falls due, are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as trade receivables. The amount of retention money held by the customer pending completion of performance milestone is disclosed as part of contract asset and is reclassified as trade receivable when it becomes due for payment.

C). Revenue from long term construction contracts executed in unincorporated joint ventures under work sharing arrangements is recognized on the same basis as similar contracts independently executed by the Company. Revenue from unincorporated joint ventures under profit sharing arrangements is recognized to the extent of the Company's share in unincorporated joint ventures.

D). Revenue from hire charges is accounted for in accordance with the terms of agreements with the customers.

E). Revenue from management services is recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when the services are rendered.

F). Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is generally accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss. These are accounted for otherwise where the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

G). Interest income from debt instruments is recognized using the effective interest rate method (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

H). Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders of the investee approve the dividend.

I). Export Benefit under the Duty Free Credit Entitlements is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, when right to receive license as per terms of the scheme is established in respect of exports made and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the export proceeds.

(I). Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a 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 in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that are incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(m). Foreign currencies

i). Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii). Transaction and balances




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Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences resulting from the settlement or translation of such transactions are generally recognized in profit or loss, except the following:

- a. Exchange differences are deferred in equity if they are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. They are recognized initially in other comprehensive income (OCI) and reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of the net investment, as part of gain or loss on disposal.
- b. Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items (recognized upto 31 March 2016), related to acquisition of a depreciable asset are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

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

iii). Translation of foreign operations

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate of exchange at the reporting date,
- Income and expenses are translated at quarterly average exchange rates (unless this 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 at the dates of the transaction), and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized in OCI.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in profit or loss.

Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero at the date of transition, i.e. 01 April 2015. Gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition but comprises only translation differences arising after the transition date.

(n). 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.

a. Financial assets

(i). 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.

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- **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.

(ii). 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.

(iii). 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

(p). Fair value measurement

The fair value of an 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.

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PL Engineering Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022***(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)*

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

Level 1 – 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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfer 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.

(q). Employee benefits**Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for salaries and wages, including non-monetary benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid on settlement of such liabilities. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- Defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity, and
- Defined contribution plans such as provident fund and pension fund

Gratuity obligations

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for employees employed in India. The Company has obtained group gratuity scheme policies from Life Insurance Corporation of India and ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited to cover the gratuity liability of these employees. The difference in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at the end of the reporting period is recognized as a liability or asset, as the case may be, in the balance sheet. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually on the basis of actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in the employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurements gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in OCI.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

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(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

The Company makes contribution to statutory provident fund and pension funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(r). Income taxes

Income tax comprises current income tax and deferred tax. The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction where the Company operates, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributed to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generate taxable income.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

(s). 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.

(t). Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for the events such as bonus issue, share split or otherwise that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss 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.

(u). Share-based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. The fair value of the options granted is recognized as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the option granted:



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PL Engineering Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

- including any market performance conditions (e.g., the Company's share price),
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g., profitability, sales growth targets and remaining and employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g., the requirement for employees to save or holding shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(v). 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.

(w). Dividends

The Company recognized a liability for the amount of any dividend declared when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders.

(x). Contingent liabilities

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 within 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.

(y). 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.

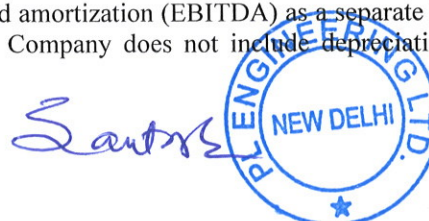
Where the effect of the time value of money is expected to be material, provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is 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.

(z). 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 management considers this to be the project period.

(aa). Measurement of EBITDA

As permitted by the Guidance Note on the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.



PL Engineering Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

(ab). Current and Non-Current Classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/Non-Current classification.

An Asset is classified as Current when it is –

- Expected to be realized or intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

(ac). Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. (a) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

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

Critical estimates and judgements

In applying the accounting policies, following are the items/ areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity and which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Fair valuation of unlisted securities:

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using internationally accepted valuation principles. The inputs to these valuations are taken from observable markets wherever possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as discount rates, liquidity risk, credit risk, earning growth factors and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Revenue recognition:

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method (POCM) in accounting for its long term construction contracts. Use of POCM requires the Company to estimate the total cost to complete a contract. Changes in the factors underlying the estimation of the total contract cost could affect the amount of revenue recognized.



PL Engineering Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company basis the impairment provisions for financial assets on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The recoverable amount is sensitive to inputs like discount rate, expected future cash-inflows and growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Defined benefit plan (employee benefits):

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

Taxes:

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

The Company neither has any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could support the recognition of unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has accounted for deferred tax assets on temporary differences, including unabsorbed depreciation and business losses, for which it is reasonably certain that future taxable income would be generated.

Recoverability of Trade Receivables:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

Impact of COVID – 19 (pandemic):

The Company has taken into account all the possible impacts of COVID-19 in preparation of these standalone financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of, liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenue recognition owing to changes in cost budgets of fixed price contracts. The Company has carried out this assessment based on available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these standalone financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the standalone financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements owing to the nature and duration of COVID-19.

Recent pronouncements:

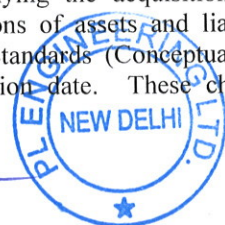
Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022 as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that no qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not



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PL Engineering Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022***(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)*

significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead an entity will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS-109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

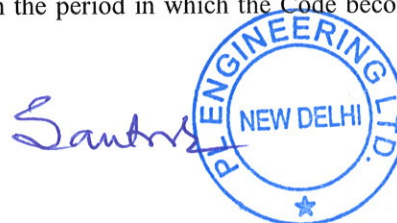
The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolved any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Others

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified. The Company will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.



PL Engineering Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

04. Investment held for sale:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Investment in subsidiaries:		
AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited 2,500,000 (March 31, 2020: 2,500,000 April 1, 2019: 2,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	0.001	0.001
PL Delta Technologies Limited 50,000 (March 31, 2020: 50,000, April 1, 2019: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	0.001	0.001
Investment in joint ventures :		
PLE TCI Engineering Limited 24,500 (March 31, 2020: 24,500, April 1, 2019: 24,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	0.001	0.001
PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA. 24,500 (March 31, 2020: 24,500, April 1, 2019: 24,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	0.001	0.001
Total	0.004	0.004
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	0.004	0.004

05. Loans & Advances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Loan and advances to related parties				
Unsecured, considered good				
Advances to Related Party	-	800.00	-	1,537.17
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Advances to Related Party	-	14,640.68	-	14,640.68
Less - Expected Credit Loss	-	(14,640.68)	-	(14,640.68)
Interest receivable on loan given to subsidiaries	-	6,428.10	-	6,428.10
Less - Expected Credit Loss	-	(6,428.10)	-	(6,428.10)
Loan and advances to others				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposits	-	3,086.28	-	3,086.28
Total	-	3,886.28	-	4,623.45

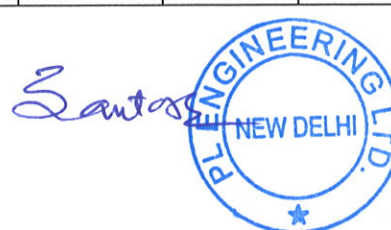
06. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured , Considered Good		
Receivable from related parties	-	165.75
Total	-	165.75

Aging of Trade Receivable as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	165.75	-	-	-	165.75
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-



PL Engineering Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousnads , unless otherwise stated)

07. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
– in current accounts	5,944.00	1,921.18
– in exchange earner's foreign currency account	0.19	0.18
Cash on hand	38.52	43.34
Total	5,982.72	1,964.71

08. Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fixed Deposit with Bank	-	9,000.00
Fixed Deposit with Bank*	53.77	51.31
Total	53.77	9,051.31

*Deposit of 100% margin is given to bank for issuing the various Bank Guarantees.

09. Current Tax Asset - Net

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance tax	1,793	1,777
Total	1,793	1,777

10. Other Assets (Non Current/Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Interst Receivable on Fixed Deposites	-	0.76	-	97.83
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	-	3,816.22	-	3,308.00
Advances recoverable in cash or kind				
Advance to employees	-	-	-	19.19
Total	-	3,816.97	-	3,425.02



PL Engineering Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

11. Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised share capital		
10,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 10,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	100,000.00	100,000.00
20,005 (March 31, 2020: 20,005) 0.0001% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of ₹ 10,000 each	200,050.00	200,050.00
	300,050.00	300,050.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
6,225,002 (March 31, 2021: 6,225,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	62,250.02	62,250.00
Nil (March 31, 2021 : 20,005) 0.0001% CCPS of ₹ 10,000 each	-	200,050.00
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	62,250.02	262,300.00

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

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	6,225,000	62,250.00	6,225,000	62,250.00
Issued during the year/Conversion of CCPS	2	0.02	-	-
At the end of the year	6,225,002	62,250.02	6,225,000	62,250.00
Cumulative Convertible Preference share (CCPS)				
At the beginning of the year	20,005	200,050.00	20,005	200,050.00
Conversion in Equity Share	20,005	200,050.00	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	20,005	200,050.00

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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 of number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Conversion / redemption of CCPS

Per the terms inter alia of the Investment Agreement dated 28.04.2010, 19,855 and 150 compulsorily convertible preference shares having a face value of Rs. 10,000 each ("CCPS") were allotted to FIL Capital Management (Mauritius) Limited and Fidelity India Principles ("Investors") respectively.

The Investors had the option to convert any number of CCPS into equity shares during the term of the Agreement in accordance with the Agreement. However, any remaining CCPS were to be mandatorily and automatically converted of CCPS to 1 (one) fully paid up and non-assessable equity share upon the expiry of 180 days from the tenth anniversary of the Completion Date of the Agreement.

The Completion Date of the Agreement is 07.05.2010 and the Investor had not converted their CCPS. Thus, the entire CCPS, outstanding as on 02.11.2020 (ten years and 180 days from 07.05.2010) have been converted and 1 (one) equity share each has been allotted to FIL Capital Management (Mauritius) Limited and Fidelity India Principles against the CCPS held by them individually.

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PL Engineering Limited**Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(All amount in INR Thousnads , unless otherwise stated)

(d) Shares held by Holding company

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Punj Lloyd Limited (Holding Company)	50,000.00	50,000.00
5,000,000 (2020: 5,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up		

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
Punj Lloyd Limited	5,000,000	80.32%	5,000,000	80.32%
FIL Capital Management (Mauritius) Limited	1,066,956	17.14%	1,066,955	17.14%
CCPS of ₹ 10,000 each fully paid up				
FIL Capital Management (Mauritius) Limited	-	-	19,855	99.25%

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

(f) No bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back over the last five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(g) Shareholding of Promoters at the end of the year March 31, 2022

Promoters Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares			
(i) Punj Lloyd Limited	5000000	80.32%	Nil

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PL Engineering Limited**Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(All amount in INR Thousnads , unless otherwise stated)

12. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprise	-	-
Total Outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprise	70,566.92	70,956.56
Total	70,566.92	70,956.56

The aging of trade payable as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More Than 3 years	Total
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	108.36	5.04	-	70,453.53	70,566.92
Disputed dues with Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues with others	-	-	-	-	-

The aging of trade payable as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More Than 3 years	Total
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	506.61	-	-	70,449.96	70,956.56
Disputed dues with Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues with others	-	-	-	-	-

13. Other current liabilities

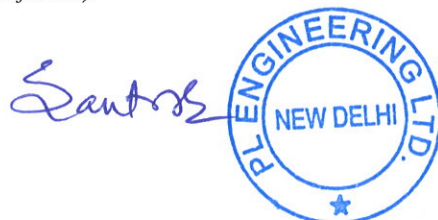
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	12.74	628.40
Total	12.74	628.40

14. Other income

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest Income		
-Interest on Fixed Deposits	167.39	363.87
-Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	994.80
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations	-	119.67
Total	167.39	1,478.34



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PL Engineering Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amount in INR Thousnads , unless otherwise stated)

15. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,725.48	4,651.90
Contribution to provident and other funds	185.50	242.39
Staff welfare expenses	74.26	111.25
Total	3,985.24	5,005.53

16. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Insurance	2,301.00	1,840.80
Office expenses	333.78	177.33
Travelling and conveyance	177.66	275.68
Consultancy and professional	2,341.47	10,875.58
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	204.70	135.74
Irrecoverable balances written off	785.31	-
Loss on sale of SEIS Licence	2,442.73	-
Contractor charges	16.00	-
Rates and taxes	63.41	159.26
Net Loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	125.70	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.37	29.70
Total	8,793.12	13,494.08

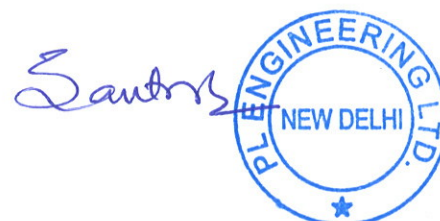
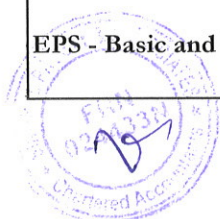
Payment to auditor (excluding service tax)

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As auditor:		
Audit fee	100	100
	100	100

17. Earning per share (EPS)

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

Particulars	2021-2022	2020-2021
Loss for the Year	(4,469)	(5,566)
Less : Dividends on convertible preference shares and tax thereon	-	-
Net loss for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	(4,469)	(5,566)
Net loss as above	(4,469)	(5,566)
Add : Dividends on convertible preference shares and tax thereon	-	-
Net loss for calculation of diluted EPS	(4,469)	(5,566)
EPS - Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	(0.72)	(0.89)



18. Interest in other entities

(a) Subsidiaries

The Company's interest and share in subsidiaries are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Company, directly or indirectly, and the country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest as at	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Subsidiaries		%	%
PL Delta Technologies Limited	India	100	100
AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited	India	100	100

(b) Interest in Joint Ventures

The Company's interest and share in associates and joint ventures are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Company, directly or indirectly, and the country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Nature of operations	Ownership interest as at	Ownership interest as at	
			31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
			%	%
PLE TCI Engineering Limited	Engineering and design consultancy services	India	49	49
PLE TCI Engenharia Ltda	Engineering and design consultancy services	Brazil	49	49

19. Interest in joint ventures

The Company holds 49% interest in PLE TCI Engineering Limited, a jointly controlled entity which is involved in providing engineering and design consultancy services. The joint venture company was incorporated on 09 March 2010.

The Company holds 49% interest in PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA, jointly controlled entity which is involved in providing engineering and design consultancy services.

The Company's share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of PLE TCI Engineering Limited and PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA at the year end are as follows:

Particulars	PLE TCI Engineering Limited		PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA*	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current assets	14	14	-	-
Non-current assets	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	(129)	(105)	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Equity	(115)	(91)	-	-
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-
Finance and other expenses	24	49	-	-
Loss for the year	24	49	-	-

* Audit financial statement of PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA for the financials for the year 2021-22 and 2020-21 is not available hence current year figures have not been given.

20. Segment information

Business segment

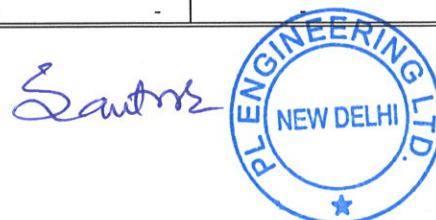
The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. Engineering Services. Therefore, segment reporting in terms of Ind AS 108 on Segmental Reporting is not applicable.

Geographical segments*

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

The following table presents revenue from operations, trade receivable and unbilled revenue(work-in-progress) regarding geographical segments as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Revenue		Unbilled revenue (work in progress)		Trade receivables	
	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021
India	8,142	11,455	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,142	11,455	-	-	-	-



PL Engineering Limited**Notes to financial statements year ended Mar 31, 2022**

(All amount in INR Thousnads , unless otherwise stated)

21. Related party disclosures**Names of related parties and related party relationship****Related parties where control exists**

Holding company	Punj Lloyd Limited (Under Liquidation as a going concern w.e.f. May 27, 2022)
Subsidiaries	PL Delta Technologies Limited AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited
Joint Ventures	PLE TCI Engineering Limited PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA.

Key management personnel:

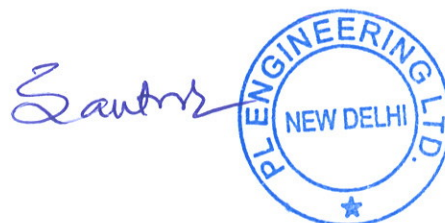
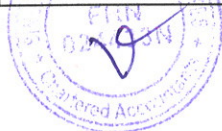
Director	Mr. Atul Punj
Director	Mr. Rahul Maheshwari (Upto November 01, 2021)
Director	Mr. Santosh Raj (w.e.f November 01, 2021)

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year or in previous year

Subsidiaries	AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited
Joint Venture	PLE TCI Engineering Limited
Fellow subsidiaries	Punj Lloyd Sdn Bhd

(b) Outstanding balances

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Subsidiaries		
Other Receivable (Due from related parties)	800.00	1,455.70
Investment held for sale	0.00	0.00
Fellow Subsidiaries		
Other payable (Due to related parties)	8,310.47	8,310.47
Joint Ventures		
Other Receivable (Due from related parties)	-	81.47
Investment held for sale	0.00	0.00



PL Engineering Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Ratio

The ratios for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	Variance (in %)
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.22	0.29	-25%
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity	(0.07)	(0.09)	-20%
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Total Income	Average Debtors	-	78.03	-100%
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchase of services and other expenses	Average trade payable	0.18	0.26	-31%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working capital	(0.15)	(0.25)	-40%
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	(0.54)	(0.43)	25%
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.08	0.11	-26%
Return on Investment Unquoted	Income generated from investment	Time weighted average investments	-	-	-

Note :1) Debt-Equity Ratio, Debt Service Coverage Ratio, Inventory Turnover Ratio, Return on Investment (Quoted) are not applicable

2) (i) Due to realisation of trade receivable, trade receivable turnover decrease during the financial year 2021-22.

(ii) Trade payable Turnover Ratio decrease due to payment of outstanding liabilities and decrease in expenses

(iii) Net capital Turnover Ratio and Trade payable Turnover Ratio decrease due to payment of outstanding liabilities and decrease in Expenses

(iv) Return on Capital Employed decrease due to decrease in turnover



Santosh



PL Engineering Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022***(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)***22. Contingency**

During the current financial year, Company received a demand of Rs 14,30,585 from the Income Tax department for the assessment year 2017-18. The Company has filed an appeal before CIT(A) based on the management evaluation and advice of tax consultants against the said demand.

23. Operating Lease

The Company has no operating lease agreement during the year March 31, 2022 and previous year March 31 2021.

24. The Company has international & domestic transaction with 'Associated Enterprises' which are subject to Transfer Pricing regulations in India. The Management of the Company is of the opinion that such transactions with Associated Enterprises are at arm's length and hence in compliance with the aforesaid legislation. Consequently, this will not have impact on the financial statements, particularly on account of tax expense and that of provision of taxation.

25. Employee benefit expenses has been accounted for on actual basis.

26. Financial Instruments**(a) Financial Instrument by category**

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets				
Non-Current Investment	-	-	-	-
Investment held for sale	4	-	4	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	6,036.48	-	110,16.02
	4	6,036.48	4	110,16.02
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payable	-	70,566.92	-	70,956.56
	-	70,566.92	-	70,956.56

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments are classified into three levels in order to provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair values.

The categories used are as follows:

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.

	Level1	Level2	Level3	Total
As at March 31, 2022				
Non-Current Investments				
Unquoted				
Investment held for sale				
Unquoted			4	4
Total			4	4
As at March 31, 2021				
Non-Current Investments				
Unquoted	-	-	4	4
Investment held for sale				
Unquoted	-	-	4	4
Total			4	4



Santosh



PL Engineering Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022***(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)***(c) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost**

The carrying amounts of the financial instruments measured at amortized cost, disclosed in note (a) above, approximates to their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such instruments have not been disclosed separately.

(d) Valuation techniques and processes used to determine fair value

For unquoted investments, fair value is determined based on the present values, calculated using internationally accepted valuation principles, by independent valuers

(e) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

Significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement.

Investments - Unquoted

As at	Fair value	Significant unobservable inputs*	
		Earnings growth rate (%)	Risk adjusted discount rate (%)
March 31, 2021	-	0 - 4.00	10
March 31, 2020	2	0 - 4.00	10

* There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

(f) Reconciliation of financial instruments categorized under Level 3

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening	4	4
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Gains/(losses) recognized in OCI	-	-
Closing	4	4

27. Financial risk management objective 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 for 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 not exposed to credit risk as the commercial operation has not been commenced. With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's un-hedged foreign currency exposure of its Indian operations and Company's net investment in its foreign operations.



PL Engineering Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022***(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)*

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reported periods, expressed in INR, are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022
	USD
Financial assets	2.5
Financial liabilities	(48,320)
Net investment in foreign operations	
Net exposure	(48,317.5)
Particulars	March 31, 2021
	USD
Financial assets	2.5
Financial liabilities	(48,320)
Net investment in foreign operations	
Net exposure	(48,317.5)

28. Capital Management**Risk management:**

For the purpose of the capital management, capital includes the issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of a gearing ratio, which is, net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity (as shown in the balance sheet) plus net debt. Borrowings include long-term borrowings, current maturities of long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and interest accrued thereon. The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio within 100%. The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares	-	-
Less :- Cash and cash equivalents	6,036.48	11,016.02
Net Debts	(6,036.48)	(11,016.02)
Equity	(54,046.52)	(50,577.99)
Equity & Net Debt	(600,083)	(61,594.01)

29. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For **Singhal Prusty & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 024433N

Vinay Singhal
Partner
M. No. 517499

Place: Delhi
Date: 21st October 2022
UDIN: 22517499BA06YH7335

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PL Engineering Limited

Santosh Raj
Director
DIN: 09188304

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh
Chief Financial Officer

Atul Punj
Director
DIN: 00005612

