

Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of PL Engineering Limited

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **PL Engineering Limited**, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, the statement of profit and loss, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information [Here in after referred to as "Standalone financial statements"].

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 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, 2020, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 02 (ii) (e) to the financial statements and other matters as mentioned in note no.01 to the financial statements which indicates an existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of 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.

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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

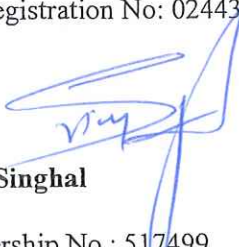
1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of The Companies Act 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 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 purpose 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, Statement of Profit and Loss, and 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 Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 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".



With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. the Company does not have any long-term contracts requiring a provision for material foreseeable losses.
- iii. The Company does not have any amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For SinghalPrusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 024433N


Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership No.: 517499



Place: Delhi

Date: 15/12/2020

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading report on other legal and regulatory requirements of the Auditors' Report of even date to the members of PL Engineering Limited.

- (i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details of and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- b) During the year the fixed assets of the company have been physically verified and as informed, no material discrepancies noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequencies of verification is reasonable having regard to size of the company and the nature of its assets.
- c) The company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly the provision of Clause 3 (i) (c) of the order are not applicable.
- (ii) The Company did not have any inventory during the year under review. Therefore, clause 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the clauses 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, The company has not given loan to directors directly or indirectly, there are no loans, investments, guarantees or security provided by the Company under section 185 and 186. Therefore, clause 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- (vii) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, for any of the service rendered by the Company.
- (viii) (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, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

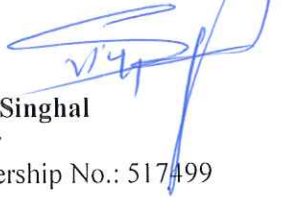
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

- (ix) The Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Therefore, clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.



- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xii) The Company did not pay/provide any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and 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.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on 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.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For SinghalPrusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 024433N


Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership No.: 517499



Place: Delhi

Date: 15/12/2020

UDIN: 20517499AAAA8D8671

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PL Engineering Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

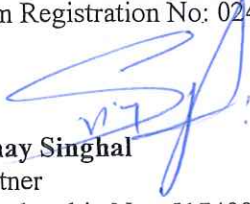
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For SinghalPrusty & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 024433N


Vinay Singhal

Partner

Membership No.: 517499



Place: Delhi

Date: 15/12/2020

UDIN: 20517499AAAA BD 8671

PL Engineering Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020
(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment's	4	-	-
Intangible assets	5	-	-
Financial Assets			
Investments	6	2	2
		2	2
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investment held for Sale	10	2	2
Other Financial Assets	8	-	18,828,237
Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,586,762	17,842,144
Other bank balances	12	5,049,745	44,927
Loans and advances	7	4,636,275	3,086,275
Current Tax Assets (Net)	13	11,152,635	23,844,127
Other current assets	9	3,525,633	3,626,798
		27,951,052	67,272,510
Total Assets		27,951,054	67,272,512
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	14	62,250,000	62,250,000
Other Equity			
Equity component of Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares		200,050,000	200,050,000
Others reserves		(307,311,716)	(301,418,791)
Total Equity		(45,011,716)	(39,118,791)
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables Due to	15		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues other than (a) above		72,937,239	105,594,871
Other current liabilities	16	25,531	796,432
		72,962,770	106,391,303
Total Liabilities		72,962,770	106,391,303
Total Equity and Liabilities		27,951,054	67,272,512

Summary of significant accounting policies

2 & 3

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 : 15/12/2020

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

Rahul Maheshwari

Rahul Maheshwari
Director
DIN: 07345645

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, 2020

(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Sale of services (including income from Service Exports from India Scheme Rs.5,615,356(Previous year Rs.18,828,237)		6,939,085	45,198,148
Other income	17	22,734,056	2,849,142
Total income		29,673,141	48,047,290
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	18	712,470	948,109
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 & 5	-	6,808,360
Other expenses	19	32,940,596	59,017,193
Total expenses		33,653,066	66,773,662
Loss before tax		(3,979,925)	(18,726,372)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax			
Tax for Previous Year		(1,913,000)	(14,102,848)
Total tax expense		(1,913,000)	(14,102,848)
Loss for the year		(5,892,925)	(4,623,524)
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		-	(32,633,191)
Net (losses)/ gains on FVTOCI equity instruments			(155,574)
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(32,788,765)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(5,892,925)	(37,412,289)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share ` 10 each (Previous year ` 10)]			
Basic and Diluted (in `)	20	(0.95)	(0.74)

Summary of significant accounting policies

2 & 3

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 : 15/12/2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

PL Engineering Limited

Rahul Maheshwari

Rahul Maheshwari

Director

DIN: 07345645

Atul Punj

Atul Punj

Director

DIN: 00005612

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh

Chief Financial Officer

PL Engineering Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(3,979,925)	(18,726,372)
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile (loss)/profit before tax to net cash		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	6,808,360
Bad debts written off	2,794,081	37,775,160
Operating profit before working capital changes	(1,185,844)	25,857,148
Changes in working capital :		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(32,657,632)	(63,256,378)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	-	(2,565,811)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(770,901)	(4,805,014)
Increase in trade receivables	(2,794,081)	45,700,834
Decrease in loans and advances	(1,550,000)	2,264,576
Decrease in other current assets	18,929,402	(19,159,826)
Cash generated from operations	(20,029,056)	(15,964,470)
Direct taxes refunded/ (paid)	10,778,492	10,293,190
Net cash from operating activities (A)	(9,250,564)	(5,671,281)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease/(Increase) of Bank Deposits	(5,000,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of investment in Subsidiaries	-	52
Decrease/(Increase) of Margin Money	17,282,682	5,390,423
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	12,282,682	5,390,475
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	-
(Repayment of)/ Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	3,032,118	(280,806)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer note no. 11)	554,644	835,450
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,586,762	554,644

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.

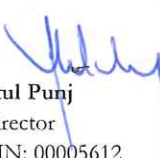
For Singhal Prusty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 024433N


Vinay Singhal
Partner
Membership No: 517499

Place: Delhi
Date : 15/12/2020

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


Rahul Maheshwari
Director
DIN: 07345645


Atul Punj
Director
DIN: 00005612


Kaushalendra Pratap Singh
Chief Financial Officer

PL Engineering Limited

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Nos	Amount
As at March 31, 2019	6,225,000	62,250,000
As at March 31, 2020	6,225,000	62,250,000

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, 2018	200,050,000	187,401,473	(604,238,337) (4,623,524)	152,830,362	-	(63,956,502) (4,623,524)
Loss for the year						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset						
Change in fair value of investments				(32,788,765)	-	(32,788,765)
OCI reclassified to retained earnings						
As at March 31, 2019	200,050,000	187,401,473	(608,861,861) (5,892,925)	120,041,597	-	(101,368,791) (5,892,925)
Loss for the year						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset						
Change in fair value of investments						
OCI reclassified to retained earnings						
As at March 31, 2020	200,050,000	187,401,473	(614,754,786)	120,041,597	-	(107,261,716)

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 Singhal Prusty & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 024433N



Vinay Singhal

Partner

Membership No: 517499

Place: Gurgaon

Place: Delhi

Date: 15/12/2020

UDIN: 20517499AAAA BD8671

Rahul Maheshwari

Rahul Maheshwari

Director

DIN: 07345645

Atul Punj

Atul Punj

Director

DIN: 00005612

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

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh

Chief Financial Officer

PL Engineering Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR, 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. The RP had invited expression of Interest (EOI) from the Resolution Applicants (RA). The RA would be required to submit their proposal. The resolution of ultimate holding company and its continuation as a going concern will depend on and acceptance and approval of the RA proposal by Committee of Creditors (COC) and adjudicating authority respectively. Until further direction by the Hon'able NCLT, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Significant accounting policies

(i) Statement of Compliance

Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020 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 _____.

(ii) Basis of preparation of financial statements

- a. 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
- b. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.
- c. With effect from April 01, 2019, Ind AS 116- "Leases" (Ind AS-116) supersedes Ind AS 17- "Leases". The Company has adopted Ind AS using the prospective approach. The application of Ind AS 116 has resulted into recognition of "Right of use" asset with a corresponding Lease Liability in the Balance sheet.
- d. The Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), 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.
- e. During the year ended as on March 31, 2020, Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 39,79,925/- and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its Current assets by Rs.45,011,718 /- 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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b). Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, but including capital work-in-progress are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost. The cost includes the purchase price and expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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

The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of the asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset. In accordance with Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") circular dated August 09, 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of tangible assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, for the period. In other words, the Company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange differences.

Depreciation method estimated useful lives and de-recognition

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost, net of the residual values, over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset Description	Useful lives (years)
Factory buildings	30
Other buildings	60
Plant and equipment	3 – 20
Furniture and fixtures, office equipments and tools	3 – 20
Vehicles	3 – 10

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases, including assets acquired under sale and lease back transactions, is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use thereof. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the assets, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

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

(c). 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.

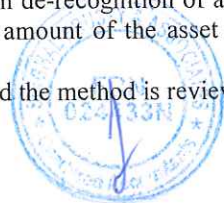
Development expenditures are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company is able to demonstrate:

- 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.



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(d) 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.

(e) 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.

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.

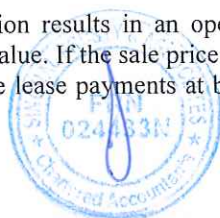
Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, i.e., 60 years.

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.

(f) 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



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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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

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

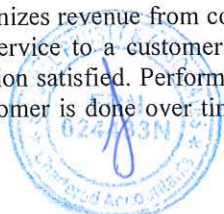
Unbilled revenue (work-in-progress) is valued at net realizable value.

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.

(j) 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



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Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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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 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.



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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.

(k). 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.

(l). 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

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).



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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.

(m) 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.
- **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.



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(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.

(n). 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.

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.

(o). Employee benefits

Short-term obligations



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(All amounts in INR, unless stated otherwise)

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

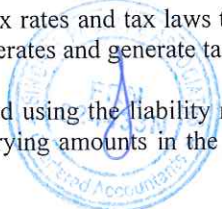
The Company makes contribution to statutory provident fund and pension funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee 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.

(p). 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



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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.

(q). 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.

(r). 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.

(s). Share-based payments

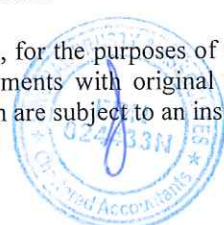
Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using 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:

- 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.

(t). 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.



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(u). 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.

(v). 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.

(w). 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.

(x). 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.

(y). 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.

(z). 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 –

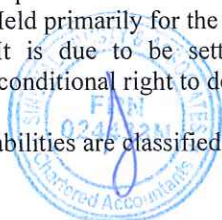
- Expected to be realized or intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

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.



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

(aa). 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.

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.



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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.

Global Health Pandemic on COVID19:

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbances and slowdown of economic activity. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit their operations for long or indefinite period of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown.

COVID 19 is significantly impacting business operation of the Companies, by way of interruption in operating activities, unavailability of personnel, supply chain disruption etc. On March 24, 2020, the Government of India ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days which further got extended till May 03, 2020, May 17, 2020, May 31, 2020, June 30, 2020, July 31, 2020, August 31, 2020, September 30, 2020 and to October 31, 2020 respectively to prevent community spread of COVID 19 in India resulting in significant reduction in economic activities.

In assessing the recoverability of Company's assets such as Investments, Loans etc. the company has considered internal and external information. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used basis the internal and external information/ indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of the assets.

(a). Recent accounting pronouncements:

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 116 – Leases and certain amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019.

Issues of Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 will replace existing leasing standard i.e. Ind AS 17 and related interpretations. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with non-cancellable period of more than twelve months except for low value assets. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirement in Ind AS 17.

Amendment to existing standard

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following accounting standards

- | | | |
|--------|------------|--|
| (i) | Ind AS 12 | Income Taxes |
| (ii) | Ind AS 19 | Employee Benefits |
| (iii) | Ind AS 23 | Borrowing Costs |
| (iv) | Ind AS 103 | Business Combinations |
| (v) | Ind AS 111 | Joint Arrangements |
| (vi) | Ind AS 28 | Investment in Associates and Joint Venture |
| (vii) | Ind AS 109 | Financials Instruments |
| (viii) | Ind AS 08 | Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors |

Applications of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.



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Notes to financial statements year ended March 31, 2020

(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

4. Property, Plant and Equipments

Particulars	Computer hardware	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross block					
As at March 31, 2018	43,703,591	2,478,717	-	6,289,113	52,471,421
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	43,703,591	2,478,717	-	6,289,113	52,471,421
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	43,703,591	2,478,717	-	6,289,113	52,471,421
Accumulated depreciation					
As at March 31, 2018	43,468,704	2,128,189	-	5,924,613	51,521,506
Charge for the year	234,888	350,528	-	364,500	949,915
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	43,703,591	2,478,717	-	6,289,113	52,471,421
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	43,703,591	2,478,717	-	6,289,113	52,471,421
Net block					
As at March 31, 2018	234,888	350,528	-	364,500	949,916
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-

5. Intangible assets

	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at March 31, 2018	129,440,903	129,440,903
Additions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	129,440,903	129,440,903
Additions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	129,440,903	129,440,903
Accumulated amortisation		
As at March 31, 2018	123,582,467	123,582,467
Charge for the year	5,858,436	5,858,436
As at March 31, 2019	129,440,903	129,440,903
Charge for the year	5,858,436	5,858,436
As at March 31, 2020	135,299,339	135,299,339
Net block		
As at March 31, 2018	5,858,436	5,858,436
As at March 31, 2019	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	-	-



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6. Non-current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Fair Value through Othes Comprehensive Income (Fully Paidup)		
Investment in subsidiaries (unquoted equity)		
AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited 2,500,000 (March 31, 2019: 2,500,000 April 1, 2017: 1,250,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1	1
Investment in joint ventures		
PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA. 24,500 (March 31, 2019: 24,500, April 1, 2018: 24,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1	1
Total	2	2
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	2	2

7. Loans & Advances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Loan and advances to related parties				
Unsecured, considered good				
Advances to Related Party	-	1,550,000	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Advances to Related Party				
Advances to Related Party	-	14,640,676	-	14,640,676
Less - Expected Credit Loss	-	(14,640,676)	-	(14,640,676)
Interest receivable on loan given to subsidiaries	-	6,428,098	-	6,428,098
Less - Expected Credit Loss	-	(6,428,098)	-	(6,428,098)
Loan and advances to others				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposits	-	3,086,275	-	3,086,275
Total	-	4,636,275	-	3,086,275

8. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Receivable against Service Exports from India Scheme Licence*	-	18,828,237

*Export Benefit under the Duty Free Credit Entitlement accounted for in the year to the extent, there is certainty of its realisation.

9. Other Assets (Non Current/Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Interst Receivable on Fixed Deposites	-	88,398	-	-
Other loans and advances				
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	-	3,399,449	-	3,626,798
Advances recoverable in cash or kind				
Advance to employees	-	37,786	-	-
Total	-	3,525,633	-	3,626,798



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PL Engineering Limited

Notes to financial statements year ended March 31, 2020

(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

10. Investment held for sale:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Investments held for sale		
PL Delta Technologies Limited 50,000 (March 31, 2019: 50,000, April 1, 2018: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	1	1
PLE TCI Engineering Limited 24,500 (March 31, 2019: 24,500, April 1, 2018: 24,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	1	1
Total	2	2
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	2	2

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
– in current accounts	3,584,166	554,419
– in exchange earner's foreign currency account	189	173
Cash on hand	2,407	52
Deposit in Escrow account on account of SCEL sale consideration	-	17,287,500
Total	3,586,762	17,842,144

12. Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Fixed Deposit with Bank	5,000,000	-
Fixed Deposit with Bank*	49,745	44,927
Total	5,049,745	44,927

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

13. Current Tax Asset - Net

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance tax	11,152,635	23,844,127
Total	11,152,635	23,844,127



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Notes to financial statements year ended March 31, 2020

(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

14. Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised share capital		
10,000,000 (March 31, 2019: 10,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	100,000,000	100,000,000
20,005 (March 31, 2019: 20,005) 0.0001% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of ₹ 10,000 each	200,050,000	200,050,000
	300,050,000	300,050,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
6,225,000 (March 31, 2019: 6,225,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	62,250,000	62,250,000
20,005 (March 31, 2019 : 20,005) 0.0001% CCPS of ₹ 10,000 each	200,050,000	200,050,000
	262,300,000	262,300,000
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		

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

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning and at the end of the year	6,225,000	62,250,000	6,225,000	62,250,000
Cumulative Convertible Preference share (CCPS)				
At the beginning and at the end of the year	20,005	200,050,000	20,005	200,050,000

(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) Terms of conversion / redemption of CCPS

In the event of winding up, liquidation or dissolution of the Company or a sale of all or substantially all assets of the Company following the enforcement of the security, Punj Lloyd Limited (referred hereinafter as promoter) and Fidelity India Principals and FIL Capital Management (Mauritius) Limited (collectively referred hereinafter as investor) shall both be entitled, in preference to any other shareholder of the Company, to receive an amount equivalent to the aggregate amount invested by each of the investor and the promoter, respectively, in the Company (from time to time), in each case increased by (i) an internal rate of return of 25% calculated from the respective dates of the investment(s) and (ii) any accrued and unpaid dividends from the proceeds of such winding up or liquidation, prior to any distribution to any other shareholders of the Company.

In addition, to the extent that there are assets of the Company available for distribution after payment to the investor and the promoter, each of the shareholders of the Company (including the investor and the promoter) shall thereafter share in the distribution of such remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding in the Company at the time of their liquidation.

In the event that the aggregate proceeds available for distribution among the shareholders are inadequate, the Investor and the promoter shall both be entitled, in preference to any other shareholder of the Company, to receive amounts in proportion to their liquidation preference amounts.

Holders of preference shares shall be entitled to a dividend of 0.0001% per annum, payable on an annual basis. The dividends on the preference shares for the concerned period shall at all times be declared in seniority to the dividends on equity shares of the Company. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

The Investor shall have the option to convert any number of preference shares into equity shares during the term of this agreement. However, on 2 November 2020 (i.e., at the expiry of 180 days from the tenth anniversary of the Completion Date), without any approval of the shareholders, prior to or at the time of conversion, all preference shares that are outstanding as of such date shall immediately and automatically convert into one fully paid and non-assessable equity share.

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Notes to financial statements year ended March 31, 2020

(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Shares held by Holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Punj Lloyd Limited (Holding Company) 5,000,000 (2019: 5,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	50,000,000	50,000,000

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	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	1,066,955	17.14%	1,066,955	17.14%
CCPS of ₹ 10,000 each fully paid up				
FIL Capital Management (Mauritius) Limited	19,855	99.25%	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

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Notes to financial statements year ended March 31, 2020

(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

15. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprise	-	-
Total Outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprise	72,937,239	105,594,871
Total	72,937,239	105,594,871

16. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Statutory dues	25,531	796,432
Total	25,531	796,432

17. Other income

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest Income		
-Interest on Fixed Deposits	315,846	253,930
-Interest on Income Tax Refund	1,675,430	1,315,764
Scrap Sale	-	58,136
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations	101,738	1,221,312
Miscellaneous Income	405,171	-
Unspent liabilities & provision write back	20,235,871	-
Total	22,734,056	2,849,142

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18. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	646,816	816,647
Contribution to provident and other funds	33,445	131,462
Staff welfare expenses	32,209	-
Total	712,470	948,109

19. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Insurance	1,916,000	-
Office expenses	1,019,593	-
Travelling and conveyance	1,093,531	398,190
Consultancy and professional	2,322,925	12,995,507
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	247,500	150,000
Irrecoverable balance written off (Net)	2,794,081	11,263,620
Contractor charges	202,823	591,286
Rates and taxes	23,241,471	7,036,252
Unbilled Revenue Written off	-	26,511,540
Miscellaneous Expenses	102,673	70,799
Total	32,940,596	59,017,194

Payment to auditor (excluding service tax)

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
As auditor:		
Audit fee for standalone & consolidated financial statements	150,000	150,000
	150,000	150,000

20. Earning per share (EPS)

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

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Loss for the Year	(5,892,925)	(4,623,524)
Net loss for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	(5,893,125)	(4,623,724)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	6,225,000	6,225,000
EPS - Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	(0.95)	(0.74)

The potential equity shares resulting from conversion of CCPS are anti-dilutive in nature, as the company has incurred losses during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.



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21. 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-20	31-Mar-19
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-20	31-Mar-19
			%	%
PLE TCI Engineering Limited	Engineering and design consultancy services	India	49	49
PLE TCI Engenharia Ltda	Engineering and design consultancy services	Brazil	49	49

22. 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:

	PLE TCI Engineering Limited		PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA*	
Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current assets	8,907	303,706	-	129,866
Non-current assets	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	(50,543)	(45,622)	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Equity	(41,636)	258,084	-	129,866
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Other Income	20,704	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-	-	-
Finance and other expenses	(320,424)	(36,768)	-	-
Loss for the year	(299,720)	(36,768)	-	-

* Audit financial statement of PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA for the financials for the year 2019-20 is not available hence current year figures have not been given.

23. 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 2020 and 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Revenue		Unbilled revenue (work in progress)		Trade receivables	
	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019
India	6,939,085	29,280,227	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	15,917,921	-	-	-	-
Total	6,939,085	45,198,148	-	-	-	-

* All the significant assets other are situated in India and hence, separate amounts for assets / additions to assets have not been furnished.



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Notes to financial statements year ended Mar 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

24. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

Holding company	Punj Lloyd Limited (Under CIRP) w.e.f. March 08, 2019
Subsidiaries	PL Delta Technologies Limited AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited
Joint Ventures	PLE TCI Engineering Limited PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA.
Key management personnel:	
Chairman	Mr. Atul Punj
Director	Mr. Rahul Maheshwari

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

Holding Company	Punj Lloyd Limited (Under CIRP) w.e.f. March 08, 2019
Subsidiaries	AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited
Joint Venture	PLE TCI Engineering Limited
Fellow subsidiaries	Punj Lloyd Sdn Bhd Punj Lloyd Upstream Limited

(a) Transaction with related parties

	2019-20	2018-19
Sales and purchase of goods and services		
<i>With Holding Company:</i>		
Contract revenue	-	9,776,989
<i>With subsidiaries:</i>		
Other Income	150,000	14,724,738
Advance to Subsidiaries	33,71,192	
<i>With joint ventuer :</i>		
Other Income	250,000	
<i>With Fellow Subsidiaries:</i>		
Contract revenue	1,323,729	-

(b) Outstanding balances

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Holding Company:		
Other Receivable (Due from related parties)	-	-
Subsidiaries		
Other Receivable (Net) (Due from related parties)**	1,550,000	-
Investment	2	2
Loan & Advances (Including interets there on)*	0	0
Fellow Subsidiaries		
Other payable (Due to related parties)	8,310,473	9,539,020
Joint Ventures		
Investment held for sale	2	2

* Company had given loan to its subsidairy (AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited) of Rs. 1,46,40,676 and balance of interest accrued on this loan is of Rs. 64,28,098. Company has made a provision of full amount against such loan and interest. Diclosure of Loan & advances given above is net of provision made against it.

**Company has paid Rs. 33,71, 192 during the year on behalf of its subsidairy (AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited) out of which Rs. 19,71,192. has been written off.



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25. Operating Lease

The Company has no operating lease agreement during the year March 31, 2020 and previous year March 31 2019.

26. 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.

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets				
Non-Current Investment	2	-	2	-
Investment held for sale	2	-	2	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	86,36,507	-	17,887,061
	4	86,36,507	4	17,887,061
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payable	-	72,937,239	-	105,594,871
	-	72,937,239	-	105,594,871

(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, 2020				
Non-Current Investments				
Unquoted			2	2
Investment held for sale				
Unquoted			2	2
Total			4	4
As at March 31, 2019				
Non-Current Investments				
Unquoted	-	-	2	2
Investment held for sale				
Unquoted	-	-	2	2
Total			4	4

There is no transfer between any level during the year

(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



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Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR, unless stated otherwise)

(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, 2020	2	0 - 4.00	10
March 31, 2019	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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening	4	32,788,821
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	(32,633,243)
Gains/(losses) recognized in OCI	-	(155,574)
Closing	4	4

29. 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.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		
	USD	QAR	EUR
Financial assets	2.5	-	-
Financial liabilities	(48,320)		
Net investment in foreign operations			
Net exposure	(48,320)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		
	USD	QAR	EUR
Financial assets	2.5	-	-
Financial liabilities	(187,438)		
Net investment in foreign operations			
Net exposure	(187,435.5)		



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Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR, unless stated otherwise)

30. 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, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares	-	-
Less :- Cash and cash equivalents	86,36,507	17,887,071
Net Debts	(86,36,507)	(17,887,071)
Equity	(45,011,716)	(39,118,791)
Equity & Net Debt	(53,648,223)	(57,005,862)

31. Amounts in the financial Statement Statements are presented in INR value otherwise stated.

32. 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: 15/12/2020

UDIN: 20517499808671

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

Rahul Maheshwari

Rahul Maheshwari
Director
DIN : 07345645

Kaushalendra Pratap Singh
Chief Financial Officer

Atul Punj
Director
DIN : 00005612