

G. S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

A-160, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110 024

Tel. : 41554880, 41554881, 24331503 • Fax : 24331502

E-Mail : office@gsmco.net.in/gsmco.gsmco@gmail.com

Website : gsmco.net.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of M/s SEMBAWANG INFRASTRUCTURE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of M/s SEMBAWANG INFRASTRUCTURE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility 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 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.



An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2018, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 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 purposes of our audit.
 - b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e. on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 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".



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

i The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements, if any.

ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts, for which provision is required for any foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

FOR G.S. MATHUR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 008744N



K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

Membership No. 013442

Place: Gurgaon

Date: May 16, 2018

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the M/s SEMBAWANG INFRASTRUCTURE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018, we report that:

- i. The Company does not hold any fixed assets. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(i) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. The Company does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(ii) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. 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. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (C) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, investments, guarantees and securities in respect of which provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73, 74, 75 & 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.
- vii. (a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Service Tax, cess and Income Tax though, and any other Statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. No such statutory dues were outstanding at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to financial institutions/ banks. The company did not have any outstanding dues in respect of debenture during the year.
- ix. According to the records of the company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, during the year no money were raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Further in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, that the company has utilized the monies raised by way of terms of loans for the purposes for which they were raised.



- x. According to the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us by management, no fraud noticed by the Company, or its officers, or employees during the year.
- xi. According to the records of the company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, no managerial remuneration paid during the year, hence provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act not applicable.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us by management, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us by management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us by management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

FOR G.S. MATHUR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 008744N



K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

Membership No. 013442

Place: Gurgaon

Date: May 16, 2018

**“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Financial
Statements of Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Pvt. Ltd
Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143
of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)**

- i. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Pvt. Ltd.** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

- ii. 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”. 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

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

- vii. 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

- viii. 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 March 31, 2018, 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 G.S. MATHUR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 008744N



K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

Membership No. 013442

Place: Gurgaon

Date: May 16, 2018

Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipments	3	-	-
Other non financial assets	4	3,15,08,570	3,15,01,390
Current assets			
Inventories	5	-	-
Other non financial assets	4	25,45,435	47,57,800
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	6	17,26,410	17,26,410
Cash and bank balances	7	98,82,920	99,94,996
		4,56,63,336	4,79,80,596
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	8	9,57,50,000	9,57,50,000
Other Equity	9	(27,70,71,336)	(27,31,66,995)
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	10	6,01,05,000	6,01,05,000
Trade payables	11	2,47,98,997	2,74,12,996
Other current liabilities	11	14,20,80,675	13,78,79,598
		4,56,63,336	4,79,80,596
Significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

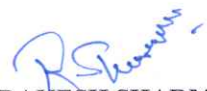
As per our report of even date

For **G. S. Mathur & Co**
Firm registration number: 8744N
Chartered Accountants



per **K. K. Gangopadhyay**
Partner
Membership no.: 013442
Place: Gurgaon
Date: 16-05-2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited


RAKESH SHARMA
Director
DIN 07554694


SWATANTAR KUMAR GOYAL
Director
DIN-06567979



Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	12	3,54,352	61,38,416
Total income (I)		3,54,352	61,38,416
Expenses			
Project material consumed		-	-
Employee benefits expense	13	-	-
Other expenses	14	42,58,694	44,59,714
Total expenses (II)		42,58,694	44,59,714
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (I-II)		(39,04,341)	16,78,702
Depreciation and amortization expense	8	-	27,66,289
Finance costs	15	-	32,900
(Loss)/profit before tax		(39,04,341)	(11,20,487)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
(Loss)/profit for the year		(39,04,341)	(11,20,487)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share Rs 10 (previous year Rs 10)]			
Basic and diluted earning per share		(0.41)	(0.12)
Significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

For **G. S. Mathur & Co**
Firm registration number: 8744N
Chartered Accountants



per **K. K. Gangopadhyay**
Partner
Membership no.: 013442
Place: Gurgaon
Date: 16-05-2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private limited

RAKESH SHARMA
Director
DIN 07554694

SWATANTAR KUMAR GOYAL
Director
DIN-06567979



Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Financial Year Ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Cash flow from operating activities :		
Net profit before taxation and extraordinary items	(39,04,341)	(11,20,487)
Adjustment for:		
Add: Depreciation	-	27,66,289
Interest income	-	(18,60,591)
Provision for Expenses	0	-
Loss on sale of assets	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(39,04,341)	(2,14,789)
(Increase)/Decrease in Sundry debtors	-	40,70,517
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans and Advances	22,05,185	97,37,006
Increase/ (Decrease) in Current liabilities	15,87,081	(1,48,58,086)
Increase in Unsecured Loans	-	-
Cash flow from short term borrowing		
Cash generated from operations	(1,12,076)	(12,65,352)
Income tax paid		
Net cash flow from operating activities	(1,12,076)	(12,65,352)
Cash flow from investing activities :		
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets		
Interest received	-	18,60,591
Dividends received	-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	-	18,60,591
Cash flow from financing activities :		
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents	(1,12,076)	5,95,239
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	99,94,996	93,99,756
Cash and cash equivalent at end of period	98,82,920	99,94,996
Actual cash balance	98,82,920	99,94,996

For G. S. Mathur & Co
Firm registration number: 8744N
Chartered Accountants

per K. K. Gangopadhyay
Partner
Membership no.: 013442
Place: Gurgaon
Date: 16-05-2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited


RAKESH SHARMA
Director
DIN 07554694


SWATANTAR KUMAR GOYAL
Director
DIN-06567979



3 Fixed assets : Tangible assets

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Others (Computer)	Total
Cost					
At April 01, 2015	1,10,26,163	17,22,725	50,17,000	66,22,107	2,59,60,429
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement during the year (-)	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	1,10,26,163	17,22,725	50,17,000	66,22,107	2,59,60,429
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement during the year (-)	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	1,10,26,163	17,22,725	50,17,000	66,22,107	2,59,60,429
Depreciation					
At April 01, 2015	81,17,731	13,01,494	48,26,774	66,22,107	2,20,99,047
Charge for the year	4,42,937	1,26,466	1,90,226	-	8,42,613
Retirement during the year (-)	-	-	-	-	(2,52,480)
As at March 31, 2016	85,60,667	14,27,960	50,17,000	66,22,107	2,31,94,140
Charge for the year	24,65,496	2,94,765	(0)	-	27,66,289
Retirement during the year (-)	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	1,10,26,163	17,22,725	50,17,000	66,22,107	2,59,60,429
Net Block					
At April 01, 2015	29,08,432	4,21,231	1,90,226	-	38,61,382
As at March 31, 2016	24,65,496	2,94,765	(0)	-	27,66,289
As at March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-

4 Other non financial assets

Particulars	Long-term		Short-term	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	10,05,592	11,97,609
	-	-	10,05,592	11,97,609
Advance recoverable in kind or for value to be received				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	15,39,843	35,60,191
	-	-	15,39,843	35,60,191
Advance income-tax (net of provision)	19,65,732	19,65,732	-	-
GST/VAT/ sales tax recoverable	2,50,50,676	2,50,50,496	-	-
Service Tax Recoverable	44,07,033	44,00,033	-	-
TDS	55,944	55,944	-	-
TCS	29,186	29,186	-	-
	3,15,08,570	3,15,01,390	-	-
	3,15,08,570	3,15,01,390	25,45,435	47,57,800

5 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Project materials	-	-
	-	-

6 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Unsecured, considered good	1,75,45,062	1,75,45,062
Less: Provision for Expected credit loss	1,58,18,652	1,58,18,652
(includes retention money Rs NIL (Previous year Rs. 14,266,780/-))	17,26,410	17,26,410
	17,26,410	17,26,410
Trade receivables include:		
Dues from Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Private Limited in which the Company's director is a direc	1,16,30,048	1,16,30,048

7 Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	108	108
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	97,97,926	99,10,002
	97,98,034	99,10,110
Other bank balances		
Margin money deposit	84,886	84,886
	84,886	84,886
	98,82,920	99,94,996



Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Authorised shares		
15,000,000 (2016: 15,000,000; 2015: 15,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
9,575,000 (2016: 9,575,000; 2015: 9,575,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	9,57,50,000	9,57,50,000
	9,57,50,000	9,57,50,000

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

Equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	Nos.	Amount	Amount	Nos.
At the beginning of the year	95,75,000	9,57,50,000	9,57,50,000	95,75,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	95,75,000	9,57,50,000	9,57,50,000	95,75,000

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding company

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

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Punj Lloyd Limited, the holding company	9,57,50,000	9,57,50,000
9,575,000 (2016: 9,575,000; 2015: 9,575,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		

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

Name of Shareholder	As at Dec 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	Nos.	% of Holding	% of Holding	Nos.
Punj Lloyd Limited	95,75,000	100%	100%	95,75,000

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

9 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Deficit in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(27,31,66,995)	(27,20,46,508)
Profit/Loss for the year	(39,04,341)	(11,20,487)
Adjustment of Depreciation as per company act 2013		
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	(27,70,71,336)	(27,31,66,995)
Total reserves and surplus	(27,70,71,336)	(25,96,38,226)

10 Short-term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Interest free loan from Punj Lloyd Limited repayable on demand (unsecured)	6,01,05,000	6,01,05,000
	6,01,05,000	6,01,05,000
The above amount includes		
Unsecured borrowings	6,01,05,000	6,01,05,000
	6,01,05,000	6,01,05,000

11 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Trade payables (including acceptances) (refer note 17 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	2,47,98,997	2,74,12,996
Other liabilities		
Due to related parties	14,20,30,675	13,78,29,598
Audit Fees Payable	50,000	50,000
	14,20,80,675	13,78,79,598
	16,68,79,672	16,52,92,594



Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

12 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest income	-	18,60,591
Excess Provision written back	3,54,352	1,81,258
Sale of scraps	-	7,000
Exchange difference (net)		40,89,567
	<u>3,54,352</u>	<u>61,38,416</u>

13 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

14 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Provision for Expected credit losses	-	40,70,517
Hire charges	-	-
Travelling and conveyance	-	70
Rates and Taxes	-	3,200
Repairs and maintenance:		
Others		
Payment to statutory auditors	50,000	50,000
Consultancy and professional charges	3,875	3,18,852
Other expenses	42,04,819	17,075
	<u>42,58,694</u>	<u>44,59,714</u>
Payment to statutory auditors:		
As auditors:		
Audit fees	50,000	50,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

15 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest expense	-	32,900
Bank charges	-	-
Exchange difference (net)		
	<u>-</u>	<u>32,900</u>



SEWBAWANG INFRASTRUCTURE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
For the Year ended March 31, 2018

1. Background

Sembawang Infrastructure (India) Private Limited (formerly known as Sembcorp Infrastructure (India) Private limited) ("the Company") was incorporated on April 8, 1996. The Company is engaged in the business of EPC contractor and Project Management and Consultancy services.

These financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the director on May 16th, 2018

2. Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

2.1 Summary of Significant accounting policies

i) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

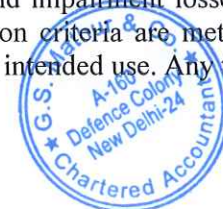
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Fair value measurements and valuation process

Some of the Companies assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management of the Company has determine the appropriate valuation techniques an inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available, wherever market observable data is not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

ii) Property, Plant and Equipments (PPE)

Plant and Equipments are stated at cost, net off accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade



discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the Purchase Price. The Company considered the previous GAAP carrying cost of plant and equipments as deemed cost.

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

The Company 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 circular dated August 09, 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of fixed assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, upto March 31, 2016. 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 difference.

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

iii) Depreciation on PPE

Depreciation on PPE is calculated on a straight line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for Rigs which is being depreciated over a useful life of 33 years based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimates. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

iv) 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..

Financial instruments: Initial Reorganization 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.

1. Financial Assets:

: Subsequent measurement

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

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



statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

(2) Impairment of financial assets

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

(3) De-recognition

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

Financial liabilities

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

v) **FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

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

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

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

Level 1 – Where fair value is based on quoted prices from active market.

Level 2 – Where fair value is based on significant direct or indirect observable market inputs.

Level 3 – Where fair value is based on one or more significant input that is not based on observable market data.

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

vi) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

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

vii) **Revenue recognition**



Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- a) Contract revenue associated with long term construction contracts is recognized as revenue by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion of project is determined by the proportion that contracts costs incurred for the work performed up to the balance sheet date bear to the estimated total contract costs. However, profit is not recognized unless there is reasonable progress on the contract. If total cost of a contract, based on technical and other estimates, is estimated to exceed the total contract revenue, the foreseeable loss is provided for. The effect of any adjustment arising from revisions to estimates is included in the statement of profit and loss of the year in which revisions are made. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been classified as "Unbilled revenue (Work-in-progress)" and billing in excess of contract revenue has been classified as "Other Current Liabilities" in the financial statements. The revenue on account of additional claims and the expenditure on account of liquidated damages on construction contracts are accounted for based on Management's estimate of the probability that such claims would be admitted either wholly or in part. The Company assesses the carrying value of various claims periodically, and makes provisions for any unrecoverable amount arising from the legal and arbitration proceedings that they may be involved in from time to time. Insurance claims are accounted for on acceptance/settlement with insurers. The Company collects service tax and value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.
- b) For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of Profit and Loss..
- c) Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

viii) **Foreign exchange transactions**

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

i. **Initial recognition**

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

ii. **Conversion**

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



iii. Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

- a. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of the Company's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation is accumulated in OCI until the disposal of the net investment. On the disposal of such net investment, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that investment is recognized as income or as expenses in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.
- b. Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a fixed asset are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.
- c. Exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item.
- d. All other exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise

ix) Employees benefits

- a. The liability for employees benefit in respect of Gratuity is ascertained on actuarial valuation is provided and funded separately.
- b. Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the profit and loss account of the year in which the related services is rendered.
- c. Post employment and other long term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account for the year in which the employees has rendered services. The expenses are recognized at the present value of the amounts payable determined using actuarial valuation techniques. . Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur..

x) Leases

Finance Lease

Assets acquired under leases, where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Such assets are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value or the present value of minimum lease payments and a liability is created for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between liability and the interest cost, so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each period.

Operating Leases

Assets taken on lease under which the lessor effectively retains all significant risks and rewards of ownership have been classified as operating leases. Lease payments made under operating leases are recognized as expenses in the Profit & Loss account in accordance with the lease arrangements.

xi) Earnings per share



The basic earnings/ (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net results after tax attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The company has no dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

xii) **Taxes on income**

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in Shareholders' funds is recognized in Shareholders' funds and not in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

xiii) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

xiv) **Inventory**

- a. Stock in trade (Equipment) and Project Materials are value at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis



- b. Scrap is valued at net realizable value.
- c. Scaffoldings (included in Project Materials) are valued at cost less amortization / charge based on their useful life, which is estimated at seven years.

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

xv) **Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. A disclosure is made for a contingent liability when there is a:

- a) Possible obligation, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence/non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events, not fully 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.

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

xvi) **Operating cycle**

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

xvii) **Provisions**

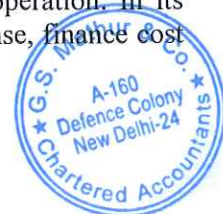
A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

xviii) **Cash and cash equivalents.**

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less

xix) **Measurement of EBITDA**

As permitted by the guidance note on the revised schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, The Company has decided to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of Profit & Loss Account. The company measures EBITDA on the basis of Profit / (Loss) from continuing operation. In its measurement, the company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance cost and tax expense.



3. Capital Commitments

There are no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for in the accounts, as at the end of the reporting period.

4. The disclosures as per provisions of Clause 39, 40 and 42 of Ind AS 11 issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are as under;;

(Amounts in INR)

S. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
a)	Contract revenue recognized as revenue in the period Clause 39(a)	NIL	NIL
b)	Aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognized profits up to the reporting date on Contract under progress clause 40(a).	NIL	NIL
c)	Advance received on Contract under progress clause 40(b)	NIL	NIL
d)	Retention amounts on Contract under progress Clause 40(c)	NIL	NIL
e)	Gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset Clause 42(a)	17,545,062	17,545,062
f)	Gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability clause 42(b)	Nil	Nil

5. Related party disclosures

Names of Related Parties

Holding Company	Punj Lloyd Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Sembawang Engineers and Constructors Pte. Ltd.
	Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Ltd
Joint venture of Holding Company (Associates)	Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Pvt. Ltd.

Transactions with the related parties during the period:

	Holding Company		Joint Ventures		Fellow Subsidiaries		Total	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Receivable / (Payable)								
Punj Lloyd Ltd.	(141,933,335)	(141,933,335)		-			(141,933,335)	(141,933,335)
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Ltd.	-	-	-	-	(450,830)	(450,830)	(450,830)	(450,830)
Ramprastha Punj Lloyd Developers Pvt Ltd	-	-	11,630,048	11,630,048			11,630,048	11,630,048
Sembawang Engineers & Constructors Pte Ltd.	-	-	-	-	(597,61,908)	(555,60,832)	(597,61,908)	(555,60,832)

RS



6. Leasing arrangements

Assets taken under operating leases

Certain Project Equipment and Office premises are obtained on operating leases. There are no contingent rents in the lease agreement. The lease term is for 1-3 years and is renewable at the mutual agreement of both the parties. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. There are no sublease and all the leases are cancelable in nature.

7. Earnings / (loss) per share

In terms of Ind AS 33 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) is worked out as under: -

Particulars	Year ended March 2018	Year ended March 2017
Profit / (loss) after taxation as per profit and loss account (Rs.)	(3,904,341)	(1,12,0987)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	9,575,000	9,575,000
Basic and dilutive earnings / (loss) per share (Rs.)	(0.41)	(0.12)

8. Deferred Tax Asset (Net)

Deferred tax asset has not been recognized in accounts in accordance with the policy mentioned in note 2 (I) above.

9. Expenditure incurred by the Company on behalf of their clients, in accordance with the terms of contract, is debited to the clients, receivable account and is subsequently recovered. Such reimbursements are subject to withholding of tax by the clients.
10. The company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the Transfer Pricing regulations. The management is of the opinion that the international transactions are at arm's length, and hence the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.
11. In the opinion of the management, the current assets, loan and advances appearing in the balance sheet have a value equivalent to the amount stated therein if realized during the ordinary course of business and all known liabilities have been provided.
12. Balances of sundry debtors, sundry creditors, loans and advances and deposits are subject to balance confirmation and reconciliation thereof.
13. The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. construction. Therefore, segment reporting in terms of Ind AS 108 on Segmental Reporting is not applicable. The Company's operations are within India and do not operate in any other Country and hence there are no geographical segments.
14. **Employee Benefits**

Company has not made actuarial valuation in term of Ind AS-19 and provisions against which has been made on actual basis considering that at present they have got no employee.



15. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, the disclosures in respect to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006” Is as follows;

SN	Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
I)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year -Principal amount -Interest thereon	Nil	Nil
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year and ;	Nil	Nil
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise of the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil

17. Interest free loan from Punj Lloyd Ltd. (Holding Company) is shown as Short term loan on the basis of agreement wherein it is stated that amount is payable on demand.
18. In view of there not being any reasonable certainty, at balance sheet date, of the realization of unadjusted losses under income tax Act 1961 against sufficient future taxable income, the deferred tax has not been recognised in the books of account.
19. As at March 31, 2018, though the company's liabilities are in excess of its assets and also the net worth is eroded, but based on the future projections of the company, the management is confident of favourable turnaround of the current temporary phase and consequent recoupment of accumulated losses resulting in strengthened financial position of the company.
20. The company is showing recoverable of Rs. 1,16,30,048/- from M/s Ramprastha Punjlloyd Developers Pvt. Ltd, which is shown under trade receivable. The management is of the opinion that above amount is considered good for recovery and hence no provision is required.
21. Fair Value



R. Kumar

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, borrowings and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

Trade receivables and loans and advances recoverable from related parties are evaluated by the company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Exposure to credit, interest rate, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company has risk management policies which set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance 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 exposed to credit risk mainly from its operating activities i.e. trade receivable.

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

Trade receivable: Customer credit risk is managed with the Companies established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management, such as the outstands from customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company does not hold collateral as security against these receivables, however it evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as the customers operate in largely independent market.

Market Risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rate. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates related primarily to the Companies long term debt obligation with floating interest rate. As on March 31, 2018 the Company does not have any bank borrowing at floating interest rate.



23. Capital Management

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

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

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Borrowings	60,105,000	60,105,000	60,105,000
Trade payables	24,798,997	27,412,996	28,231,520
Other Payables	142,080,675	137,879,598	151,919,165
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents	(9,882,920)	(9,994,996)	(9,399,763)
Net Debts	217,101,752	215,402,595	230,855,922
Equity	(177,416,995)	(177,416,995)	(176,296,508)
Capital & net debts	39,684,757	37,985,603	54,559,414
Gearing Ratio	547%	567%	423%

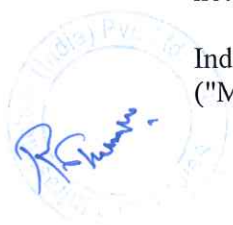
The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue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

24. No Provision has been made for employees benefit in terms of Ind AS 19 as notified by The Companies Act 2013, as the same is not required to be made as per terms of employment and also the related Provisions are not applicable in case of The Company.

25. Recent accounting standards (Ind AS)

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the



new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

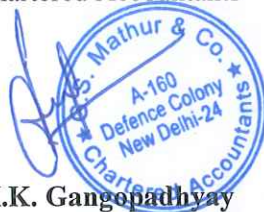
Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach)- The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

In terms of our report of even date

FOR G.S. MATHUR & CO

FRN 08744N

Chartered Accountants



K.K. Gangopadhyay

(Partner)

Membership No: 013442

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 16.05.2018


Director


Director

