Independent Auditor's Report

Tothe Members of PL Engineering Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements ofPL Engineering Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015*,* the Statement of Profit and Loss,theCash Flow Statementfor the year then ended,and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

2. 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 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, includingthe Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act; safeguarding the assets of the Company; 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

4. 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 theRules made thereunder.

Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of PL Engineering Limited on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2015 (Cont'd)

5. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditingspecified 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 financialstatements are free from material misstatement.

6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness ofsuch controls. 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 financial statements.

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

Opinion

8. 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2015, its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

10. As required by Section143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    a. we have sought and obtainedall 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 standalone financial statementsdealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d. in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified underSection 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

    e. on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2015and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2015 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section164(2) of the Act; and

    f. 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 standalone financial position;

ii. the Company, as detailed in Note 37 to the standalone financial statements, has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts; and

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
(Formerly Walker, Chandiok & Co)
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

per**Anupam Kumar**
Partner
Membership No.:501531

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 18 May 2015

Annexure to the Independent Auditor'sReport of even date to the members of PL Engineering Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) and 3(iii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) Owing to the nature of its business, the Company does not maintain any physical inventories or sell any goods. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order with respect to purchase of inventories and sale of goods is not applicable. In our opinion, there is an adequate internal control system commensurate with the size of the Company and the nature of its business for the purchase of fixed assets and for the sale of services. During the course of our audit, no major weakness has been noticed in the internal control system in respect of these areas.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there have been significant delays in a large number of cases.Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(viii) In our opinion, the Company has no accumulated losses at the end of the financial year and it has not incurred cash losses in the current and the immediately preceding financial year.

(ix) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any bank or financial institution during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.

(x) The Company has not given any guarantees for loans taken by others from banks or financial institutions. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x) of the Order are not applicable.

(xi) In our opinion, the Company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which these loans were obtained.

(xii) No fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
(Formerly Walker, Chandiok & Co)
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

per**Anupam Kumar**
Partner
Membership No.: 501301

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 18 May 2015

PL Engineering Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015
(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	262,300,000	262,300,000
Reserves and surplus	4	370,842,804	395,360,231
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	5	3,358,498	4,272,616
Long-term provisions	6	13,545,886	13,557,782
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	7	249,142,758	217,464,970
Trade payables	8	392,577,179	275,155,795
Other current liabilities	9	119,952,666	61,177,119
Short-term provisions	6	40,159,008	40,728,783
		1,451,878,799	**1,270,017,296**
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	17,526,159	30,644,883
Intangible assets	11	35,910,219	43,962,464
Non-current investments	12	12,772,120	12,772,120
Deferred tax assets (net)	13	-	30,386,760
Long-term loans and advances	14	80,681,211	72,969,317
Current assets			
Trade receivables	15	636,992,204	540,761,314
Cash and cash equivalents	16	403,529	2,250,155
Short-term loans and advances	14	29,903,619	48,493,117
Unbilled revenue (work-in-progress)		571,851,079	424,097,550
Other current assets	17	65,838,659	63,679,616
		1,451,878,799	**1,270,017,296**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. 1-39

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
(Formerly *Walker, Chandiok & Co*)
Chartered Accountants

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

per **Anupam Kumar**
Partner

Ashok Kumar Bharghav
Director
DIN: 06791743

Jayarama Prasad Chalasani
Director
DIN: 00308931

Ashish Malik
Chief Financial Officer

Ravi Mundhra
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 18 May 2015

PL Engineering Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2015
(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Sale of services		999,371,915	1,026,801,802
Other income	18	14,399,039	29,727,655
Total income (I)		**1,013,770,954**	**1,056,529,457**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	19	694,636,358	724,849,233
Other expenses	20	241,014,183	260,789,634
Total expenses (II)		**935,650,541**	**985,638,867**
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		**78,120,413**	**70,890,590**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10/11	27,375,200	27,599,467
Finance costs	21	40,764,107	35,770,205
Profit before tax		**9,981,106**	**7,520,918**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		2,267,748	1,433,111
Minimum alternative tax credit entitlement		(2,267,748)	(1,433,111)
Deferred tax		30,386,760	2,440,164
Total tax expense		**30,386,760**	**2,440,164**
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**(20,405,654)**	**5,080,754**
Earnings per equity share	22		
Basic and Diluted		(3.28)	0.82

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. 1-39

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
(Formerly *Walker, Chandiok & Co*)
Chartered Accountants

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

per **Anupam Kumar**
Partner

Ashok Kumar Bharghav
Director
DIN: 06791743

Jayarama Prasad Chalasani
Director
DIN: 00308931

Ashish Malik
Chief Financial Officer

Ravi Mundhra
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 18 May 2015

PL Engineering Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2015
(All amount in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**9,981,106**	7,520,918
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation	27,375,200	27,599,467
(Gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets	(151,164)	285,812
Bad debts written off	1,425,129	-
Balances written off	-	16,939,181
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(3,209,149)	2,766,680
Interest expense	37,135,456	30,010,223
Interest income	(2,398,937)	(3,530,123)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**70,157,641**	**81,592,158**
Changes in working capital :		
Increase in trade payables	106,325,273	150,264,876
Decrease in provisions	(581,867)	(588,499)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	58,793,702	(14,856,538)
Increase in trade receivables	(83,655,128)	(36,217,184)
Decrease in loans and advances	30,509,019	11,300,097
Increase in unbilled revenue (work-in-progress)	(147,753,529)	(174,011,985)
Decrease in other current assets	-	8,395,722
Cash generated from operations	33,795,111	25,878,646
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(19,327,045)	(20,576,485)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**14,468,066**	**5,302,161**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(11,114,421)	(8,344,148)
Redemption/maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity more than three months)	-	33,722,000
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	949,776	535,351
Interest received	239,894	3,566,244
Net cash flow (used in)/ from investing activities (B)	**(9,924,751)**	**29,479,447**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	2,429,582	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(3,369,353)	(3,671,447)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	31,677,788	(24,319,529)
Interest paid	(37,127,958)	(30,010,223)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(6,389,941)**	**(58,001,199)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(1,846,626)	(23,219,591)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer note 16)	2,250,155	25,469,746
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**403,529**	**2,250,155**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. 1-39

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
(Formerly *Walker, Chandiok & Co*)
Chartered Accountants

per **Anupam Kumar**
Partner

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

Ashok Kumar Bharghav
Director
DIN: 06791743

Jayarama Prasad Chalasani
Director
DIN: 00308931

Ashish Malik
Chief Financial Officer

Ravi Mundhra
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 18 May 2015

1. Corporate information

PL Engineering Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of rendering Engineering and Design Consultancy Services. The Company caters to both domestic and international markets.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared 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. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those of previous year.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP (Generally accepted accounting principles) 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. 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 a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(b) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost, net off accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, (if any). The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and all expenses, direct and indirect, specifically attributable to its acquisition and bringing it to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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

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

(c) Intangible assets

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

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

(d) Depreciation on tangible fixed assets and amortisation on intangible fixed assets

Till the year ended 31 March 2014, Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956, prescribed requirements concerning depreciation of fixed assets. From the current year, effective 1 April 2014, Schedule XIV has been replaced by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Considering the applicability of Schedule II, the Company has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of all its fixed assets. The Company has used transitional provisions of Schedule II to adjust the impact arising on its first application. If an asset has zero remaining useful life on the date of Schedule II becoming effective, i.e., 1 April 2014, its carrying amount, after retaining any residual value, is charged to the opening balance of retained earnings. The carrying amount of other assets, i.e., assets whose remaining useful life is not nil on 1 April 2014, is depreciated over their remaining useful life. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets. The Company has opted useful life of vehicles other than the life prescribed in the schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, i.e., five years.

Particulars	Useful Life (In years)
Computer hardware	3
Network and servers	6
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles *	5
Office equipment	5
Computer software	6

* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013

Had the Company continued to use the earlier policy of depreciating fixed asset, the loss for the current year would have been lower by Rs. 4,907,596 (net of tax impact of Rs. Nil), retained earnings at the beginning of the current year would have been higher by Rs. 4,111,577 (net of tax impact of Rs. Nil) and the fixed assets would correspondingly have been higher by Rs. 9,019,173.

Depreciation on assets costing less than Rs. 5,000

Till year ended 31 March 2014, to comply with the requirement of Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956, the Company was charging depreciation at the rate of 100% per annum. However, Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, applicable from the current year, does not recognize such practice. Hence, to comply with the requirement of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has changed its accounting policy for depreciations of assets costing less than Rs. 5,000. As per the revised policy, the Company is depreciating such assets over their useful life as assessed by the management. The management has decided to apply the revised accounting policy prospectively from accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2014.
The change in accounting for depreciation of assets costing less than Rs. 5,000 did not have any material impact on financial statements of the Company for the current year.

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(e) Impairment of tangible and intangible 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) net selling price 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 net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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

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

(f) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the 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 recognised as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs are capitalised.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset or the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, whichever is lower. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalised asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset, the lease term or the useful life envisaged in Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956.

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

(g) Investments

Investments, which are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Unbilled revenue (work in progress)

Unbilled revenue (work in progress) is valued at net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Income from services

Revenues from services comprise of income from man - hour rate (time basis) contracts and fixed price contracts.
Revenues associated with services rendered on time basis is recognised when the services are rendered. The same is calculated based on the man hours incurred for rendering the services.

Revenue from fixed price contracts (including maintenance and support contracts) is recognised by reference to the stage of the service contract at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion is the proportion of the contract costs incurred for the work performed up to the balance sheet date 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. Excess / shortfall of revenue over that billed as at the year end is carried in the financial statements as unbilled revenue and billing in excess of contract revenue is shown under current liabilities as advance billing to customer in the financial statement. The Company collects service tax on behalf of the government and therefore, there are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recoginised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

Export benefit

Export benefit under the duty free credit entitlement is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, when the right to receive license as per the terms of the scheme is established in the respect of export made and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the export proceeds.

Interest

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

(j) Foreign currency translation

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

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

iii) Exchange differences
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

iii) Forward exchange contracts entered into to hedge foreign currency risk of an existing asset/ liability
The exchange differences arising on forward contracts to hedge foreign currency risk of an underlying asset or liability existing on the date of the contract are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which the exchange rates change, based on the difference between:
a) foreign currency amount of a forward contract translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date, or the settlement date where the transaction is settled during the reporting period, and
b) the same foreign currency amount translated at the latter of the date of the inception of the contract and the last reporting date, as the case may be.

The premium or discount on all such contracts arising at the inception of each contract is amortised as expense or income over the life of the contract.
Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of forward foreign exchange contracts is recognised as income or expense for the year upon such cancellation or renewal.
Forward exchange contracts entered to hedge the foreign currency risk of highly probable forecast transactions and firm commitments are marked to market at the balance sheet date if such mark to market results in exchange loss. Such exchange loss is recognised in the profit and loss account immediately. Any gain is ignored and not recognised in the financial statements, in accordance with the principles of prudence enunciated in Accounting Standard 1- Disclosure of Accounting Policies.

(k) Employee benefits

The Company makes contribution to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to respective funds. The Company recognizes contribution payable to respective funds as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation. The Company has taken an insurance policy under group gratuity scheme with SBI Life Insurance Company Limited to cover the gratuity liability of the employee and amount paid/ payable in respect of present value of liability of past services is charged to the statement of profit and loss on the basis of actuarial valuation on the projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

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

(l) Income taxes

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

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realised against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

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 taxable entity and 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 recognises 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 recognises 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.

(m) Segment reporting

Identification of segments

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

Unallocated items

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

Segment policies

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

(n) Earnings per share

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

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

(o) Employee stock compensation cost

Measurement and disclosure of the employee share-based payment plans is done in accordance with SEBI (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 and the Guidance Note on Accounting for Employee Share-based Payments, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). The Company measures compensation cost relating to employee stock options using the intrinsic value method. Compensation expense is amortised over the vesting period of the option on a straight line basis.

(p) 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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.
A disclosure is made for a contingent liability when there is a:

a) possible obligation, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence/non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events, not fully with in the control of the Company;

b) present obligation, where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;

c) present obligation, where a reliable estimate cannot be made.

(q) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, 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 disclosed to their present value and are determined based on best estimates required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(r) 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.

(s) Operating cycle

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

(t) Measurement of EBITDA

As permitted by the Guidance Note on the Revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 (now 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

3. Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Authorised share capital		
10,000,000 (previous year: 10,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100,000,000	100,000,000
20,005 (previous year: 20,005) 0.0001% cumulative convertible preference shares (CCPS) of Rs.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 (previous year: 6,225,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	62,250,000	62,250,000
20,005 (previous year: 20,005) 0.0001% CCPS of Rs. 10,000 each	200,050,000	200,050,000
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**262,300,000**	**262,300,000**

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

Equity shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015		As at 31 March 2014	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
At the beginning and at the end of the year	6,225,000	62,250,000	6,225,000	62,250,000
	6,225,000	**62,250,000**	**6,225,000**	**62,250,000**

CCPS

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015		As at 31 March 2014	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
At the beginning and at the end of the year	20,005	200,050,000	20,005	200,050,000
	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 Rs.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 & 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.

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(c) Terms of conversion / redemption of CCPS (cont'd)

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 dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

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.

(d) Shares held by holding company

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015 Amount	As at 31 March 2014 Amount
Punj Lloyd Limited (Holding Company) 5,000,000 (previous year: 5,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 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 31 March 2015 Nos.	As at 31 March 2015 % holding	As at 31 March 2014 Nos.	As at 31 March 2014 % holding
Equity shares of Rs. 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 Rs. 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 preceeding the reporting date.

(g) Refer Note 24 for details on employee stock option plans.

4. Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Securities premium account		
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	187,401,473	187,401,473
	187,401,473	**187,401,473**
Surplus in the Statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	207,958,758	202,878,204
Adjustment for depreciation (Refer note 35)	4,111,577	-
(Loss)/profit for the year	(20,405,654)	5,080,754
Less: Proposed preference dividend	200	200
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	183,441,327	207,958,758
Total reserves and surplus	**370,842,804**	**395,360,231**

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5. Long-term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015		As at 31 March 2014	
	Non-current portion	Current maturities	Non-current portion	Current maturities
Term loans (Secured)				
Vehicle loan from banks	3,358,498	2,614,387	4,272,616	2,640,040
	3,358,498	**2,614,387**	**4,272,616**	**2,640,040**

Tems of security and repayment

Secured by first charge by way of hypothecation over vehicles financed through the loan excluding those vehicles which are exclusively financed by Axis Bank Limited and further secured by corporate guarantee from Punj Lloyd Limited, the Holding Company of vehicle loan taken from State Bank of India. Average rate of interest on term loan ranges from 8.5% to 14.5% p.a. on reducing balance method. Average repayment schedule ranges from 3 to 5 years.

6. Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015		As at 31 March 2014	
	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (note 23)	13,545,886	5,673,656	13,557,782	-
Provision for compensated absences	-	34,484,352	-	40,727,983
Other provisions				
Proposed preference dividend	-	1,000	-	800
	13,545,886	**40,159,008**	**13,557,782**	**40,728,783**

7. Short-term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Bank borrowings (secured)		
Cash credit	249,142,758	217,423,598
Export packing credit	-	41,372
	249,142,758	**217,464,970**

Secured by first charge over all present and future book debts/receivables of the current and collateral security over first charge over all the fixed assets of the Company and further secured by corporate guarantee of Punj Lloyd Limited, the holding company. The cash credit and export packing credit are repayable on demand and carries interest at base rate +3.5% per annum, i.e., 14.50% as at 31 March 2015.

8. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Trade Payables		
- Due to micro, small and medium enterprises (refer note 29)	-	-
- Due to others	392,577,179	275,155,795
	392,577,179	**275,155,795**

9. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Current maturities of long term borrowings (note 5)	2,614,387	2,640,040
Interest due on borrowings	58,623	51,125
Statutory dues	20,967,106	16,594,990
Advance from customers	95,189,556	41,890,964
Advance billing to customer	1,122,994	-
	119,952,666	**61,177,119**

10. Tangible assets

Particulars	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross Block					
As at 31 March 2013	**50,184,286**	**2,192,827**	**26,028,580**	**5,628,458**	**84,034,151**
Additions during the year	682,100	285,890	-	542,803	1,510,793
Disposals during the year	(3,277,010)	-	(867,689)	-	(4,144,699)
As at 31 March 2014	**47,589,376**	**2,478,717**	**25,160,891**	**6,171,261**	**81,400,245**
Additions during the year	1,875,557	-	2,858,347	216,852	4,950,756
Disposals during the year	(1,064,378)	-	(2,010,519)	(99,000)	(3,173,897)
As at 31 March 2015	**48,400,555**	**2,478,717**	**26,008,719**	**6,289,113**	**83,177,104**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 31 March 2013	**25,534,722**	**678,243**	**11,565,765**	**3,911,889**	**41,690,619**
Charge for the year	6,938,942	135,552	4,474,122	839,663	12,388,279
Adjustment during the year	(2,714,868)	-	(608,668)	-	(3,323,536)
As at 31 March 2014	**29,758,796**	**813,796**	**15,431,219**	**4,751,552**	**50,755,362**
Charge for the year	8,182,853	284,590	4,035,986	655,861	13,159,290
Other adjustments (Refer note 35)	4,021,026	-	-	90,552	4,111,578
Adjustment during the year	(1,064,378)	-	(1,211,907)	(99,000)	(2,375,285)
As at 31 March 2015	**40,898,297**	**1,098,386**	**18,255,298**	**5,398,966**	**65,650,945**
Net Block					
As at 31 March 2014	17,830,580	1,664,921	9,729,672	1,419,709	30,644,883
As at 31 March 2015	**7,502,258**	**1,380,331**	**7,753,421**	**890,147**	**17,526,159**

11. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
Gross Block		
As at 31 March 2013	**116,443,883**	**116,443,883**
Additions during the year	6,833,355	6,833,355
As at 31 March 2014	**123,277,238**	**123,277,238**
Additions during the year	6,163,665	6,163,665
As at 31 March 2015	**129,440,903**	**129,440,903**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at 31 March 2013	**64,103,586**	**64,103,586**
Charge for the year	15,211,188	15,211,188
As at 31 March 2014	**79,314,774**	**79,314,774**
Charge for the year	14,215,910	14,215,910
As at 31 March 2015	**93,530,684**	**93,530,684**
Net block		
As at 31 March 2014	43,962,464	43,962,464
As at 31 March 2015	**35,910,219**	**35,910,219**

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12. Non current investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Trade, unquoted investment in equity instruments		
Investment in subsidiaries		
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	35	35
1 (Previous year 1) equity shares of SGD 1 each, fully paid up		
Simon Carves Engineering Limited	7,053	7,053
99 (Previous year 99) equity shares of GBP 1 each, fully paid up		
Investment in joint ventures (refer note - 26)		
AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited		
12,500,00 (Previous year 12,500,00) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	12,500,000	12,500,000
PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA.		
24,500 (Previous year 24,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	265,032	265,032
	12,772,120	**12,772,120**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**12,772,120**	**12,772,120**

13. Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Deferred tax liability		
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortisation as per books	7,560,889	13,195,851
Gross deferred tax liability	**7,560,889**	**13,195,851**
Deferred tax asset		
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the current year but allowable for tax purpose on payment basis.	7,560,889	17,613,016
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	-	25,969,595
	-	**30,386,760**

The Company has accounted for deferred tax assets on timing differences, including those on unabsorbed depreciation and business losses, to the extent of deferred tax liability recognised at the balance sheet date, for which it is virtually certain that future taxable income would be generated by reversal of such deferred tax liability.

14. Loans and advances (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015		As at 31 March 2014	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security deposits	26,174,000	76,000	24,800,000	132,000
Loan and advances to related parties				
- Advances to subsidiaries (refer note 28.2)	-	1,825,508	-	2,641,090
- Advance to joint venture (refer note 28.2)*	-	16,227,028	14,111,394	1,806,250
Advances recoverable in cash or kind				
Advance to suppliers	-	818,134	-	-
Advance to employees	-	2,068,527	-	-
Others	-	111,900	-	1,372,190
Other loans and advances				
Prepaid expenses	1,137,764	7,482,620	15,521	30,721,859
Minimum alternative tax credit entitlement (refer note 36)	20,198,377	-	17,930,629	-
Advance tax (net of provision for taxation Rs 169,822,708)(Previous year Rs 167,554,960)	33,171,070	-	16,111,773	-
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	-	1,293,902	-	11,819,728
	80,681,211	**29,903,619**	**72,969,317**	**48,493,117**

* 17% loan to the Joint Venture (AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited) repayable in one or more tranches upon being surplus or four years from the date of last disbursement (i.e. March 2016), whichever, earlier for the purpose of meeting its fund requirements.

Loans and advances due by director, other officials, private limited companies in which company's director is a director etc.

Aeroeuro Engineering India Private Limited	-	16,227,028	14,111,394	1,806,250

15. Trade receivables (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the due date	352,121,620	248,334,955
Other receivables	284,870,584	292,426,359
	636,992,204	**540,761,314**

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
– in current accounts	402,974	2,249,387
– in exhange earner's foreign currency account	555	768
	403,529	**2,250,155**

17. Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest receivable on loan given to joint venture	6,477,130	4,318,087
Investment held for sale :		
PL Delta Technologies Limited 50,000 (previous year : 50,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	500,000	500,000
PLE TCI Engineering Limited 24,500 (Previous year : 24,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	245,000	245,000
Consideration receivable for licenses sold	58,616,529	58,616,529
	65,838,659	**63,679,616**

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18. Other income

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Interest income on:		
Bank deposits	-	1,131,186
Loan to joint venture	2,398,937	2,398,937
Rental income	9,672,052	-
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations	2,176,886	26,197,532
Gain on sale of fixed assets (net)	151,164	-
	14,399,039	**29,727,655**

19. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Salaries, wages and bonus	665,024,166	685,937,175
Contribution to provident and other funds	21,701,127	23,880,130
Gratuity expense (note 23)	5,661,760	1,879,277
Compensated absences	(6,243,631)	4,238,284
Staff welfare expenses	8,492,936	8,914,367
	694,636,358	**724,849,233**

20. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Power and fuel	13,772,257	12,117,186
Rent	63,968,979	50,137,206
Insurance	6,234,685	7,752,883
Repair and maintenance	4,587,647	4,831,968
Software maintenance cost	43,922,095	43,226,558
Office expenses	7,386,365	14,220,482
Travelling and conveyance	33,893,568	48,797,532
Printing and stationery	7,959,538	9,137,692
Consultancy and professional	40,407,359	32,496,245
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	661,750	658,760
Irrecoverable balances written off	-	16,939,181
Bad debt written off	1,425,129	-
Contractor charges	8,413,576	8,177,954
Fees and taxes	463,034	264,486
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	-	285,812
Miscellaneous	7,918,201	11,745,689
	241,014,183	**260,789,634**

Payment to auditor (excluding service tax)

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
As auditor:		
Audit fee	600,000	550,000
In other capacity:		
Audit fee for consolidated financial statements	50,000	50,000
Reimbursement of expenses	11,750	58,760
	661,750	**658,760**

21. Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Interest expense	31,852,035	30,010,223
Other borrowing cost	5,283,421	-
Bank charges	3,628,651	5,759,982
	40,764,107	**35,770,205**

22. Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Total operations for the year		
(Loss)/profit after tax	(20,405,654)	5,080,754
Less : dividends on convertible preference shares and tax thereon	200	200
Net (loss)/profit for calculation of basic EPS	**(20,405,854)**	**5,080,554**
Net (loss)/profit as above	(20,405,854)	5,080,554
Add : dividends on convertible preference shares and tax thereon	200	200
Net (loss)/profit for calculation of diluted EPS	**(20,405,654)**	**5,080,754**

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	6,225,000	6,225,000
Effect of dilution:		
Convertible preference shares	1	1
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	**6,225,001**	**6,225,001**
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(3.28)**	**0.82**
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(3.28)**	**0.82**

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23. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

The Company is following Accounting Standard 15 (Revised 2005) 'Employee Benefits' and using Projected Unit Credit Method and other assumptions as per the industry standards.
(i) The actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations for gratuity and compensated absences are as follows:

Statement of Profit and Loss
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31 March 2015	**31 March 2014**
Current service cost	3,382,454	5,935,051
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1,599,704	1,665,753
Expected return on plan assets	(231,174)	(616,399)
Net actuarial loss/ (gain)	910,776	(5,105,128)
Net benefit expense	**5,661,760**	**1,879,277**
Actual return on plan assets	**231,174**	**649,065**

Balance sheet
Benefit asset/ liability

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31 March 2015	**31 March 2014**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	20,297,709	19,996,302
Fair value of plan assets	1,078,167	6,438,520
Net defined benefit obligation	**19,219,542**	**13,557,782**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31 March 2015	**31 March 2014**
Opening defined benefit obligation	19,996,302	20,649,965
Current service cost	3,382,454	5,935,051
Interest cost	1,599,704	1,665,753
Benefits paid	(5,591,527)	(3,182,005)
Actuarial losses/ (gains) on obligation	910,776	(5,072,462)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**20,297,709**	**19,996,302**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31 March 2015	**31 March 2014**
Opening fair value of plan assets	6,438,520	8,971,460
Expected return	231,174	616,399
Benefits paid	(5,591,527)	(3,182,005)
Actuarial gains	-	32,666
Closing fair value of plan assets	**1,078,167**	**6,438,520**

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31 March 2015	**31 March 2014**
Investments with insurer (SBI Life Insurance Company Limited)	100%	100%

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23. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Cont'd)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31 March 2015	**31 March 2014**
Discount rate	8.00%	8.74%
Expected rate of return on assets	6.15%	8.00%
Employee turnover	40.00%	28.00%
Future salary increases	6.00%	8.00%
Mortality	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. There has been significant change in expected rate of return on assets due to change in the market scenario.

Amounts for gratuity for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2013	31 March 2012	31 March 2011
Defined benefit obligation	20,297,709	19,996,302	20,649,965	16,732,789	15,143,634
Plan assets	1,078,167	6,438,520	8,971,460	10,765,294	10,807,483
(Deficit)/surplus	(19,219,542)	(13,557,782)	(11,678,505)	(5,967,495)	(4,336,151)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities - gain /(loss)	910,776	(5,072,462)	(1,914,340)	(2,900,256)	868,152
Experience adjustments on plan assets - (loss) / gain	-	-	-	-	920,186

The principal assumptions used in determining compensated absences obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Compensated absences	
	31 March 2015	**31 March 2014**
Discount rate	8.00%	8.74%
Employee turnover	40.00%	28.00%
Future salary increases	6.00%	8.00%
Mortality	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. There has been significant change in expected rate of return on assets due to change in the market scenario.

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24. Employee stock option plans (ESOP)

The Company has provided various share based payment schemes to its employees. During the year ended 31 March 2015, the relevant details of the scheme are as follows:

Particulars	**2014-15**	**2013-14**
	ESOP 2008	**ESOP 2008**
Date of Board of Directors approval	7 April 2008	7 April 2008
Date of Shareholder's approval	7 April 2008	7 April 2008
No. of options granted		
Method of settlement	Cash	Cash
Vesting period	Over the period of four years	Over the period of four years
Exercise period	Three Years from the date of vesting/listing whichever is later	Three Years from the date of vesting/listing whichever is later
Vesting conditions	Continuous association with the Company and performance	Continuous association with the Company and performance

The details of activity under ESOP 2008 have been summarised below:

Particulars	**2014-15**		**2013-14**	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)**	**Number of options**	**Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	53,980	100	63,480	100
	21,000	32	27,000	32
	94,000	385	136,000	385
	123,000	100	156,000	100
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	19,640	100	9,500	100
	9,500	32	6,000	32
	14,000	385	42,000	385
	26,000	100	33,000	100
Outstanding/exercisable at the end of the year	34,340	100	53,980	100
	11,500	32	21,000	32
	80,000	385	94,000	385
	97,000	100	123,000	100
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise is not applicable since no options are exercised (previous year not applicable since no option were exercised).

For the purpose of valuation of the options granted under ESOP 2008 upto the year ended 31 March 2015, the compensation cost relating to employee stock options, calculated as per the intrinsic value method, is Nil.

In March 2005, the Institute of Chartered of India (ICAI) has issued a Guidance Note on "Accounting for employees share based payments" applicable to 'employee share based plans, the grant date in respect of which falls on or after 1 April 2005. The said Guidance Note requires the proforma disclosure of the impact of the fair value method of accounting of employee stock compensation in the Financial Statements. As the Company has used the intrinsic value method and the management has obtained fair value of the options at the date of grant from a valuer, using the weighted average of Net Assets Value Method and Profit Earning Capacity Value, there is no impact on the reported profit and EPS.

25. Leases
Operating lease: Company as lessee

The Company has taken office premises under operating lease agreements. The lease is taken for a period of 9 years (with a lock in period of five years). Both the parties have the option to terminate the lease after the expiry of lock in period by giving other party three month prior written notice. It is renewable at the end of nine years with the mutual consent of both the lessor and lessee. Lease payment charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year amounted to Rs. 63,968,979 (Previous year: Rs. 50,137,206).

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Within one year	47,355,000	51,660,000
After one year but not more than five years	-	47,355,000
	47,355,000	**99,015,000**

26. Interest in joint ventures

The Company holds 50% interest in AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited, a joint controlled entity which is involved in providing engineering and design consultancy services in aerospace sector. The joint venture company was incorporated on 13 May 2011.

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 AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited and PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA at the year end are as follows:

	AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited		**PLE TCI Engenharia LTDA**	
Particulars	**31 March 2015**	**31 March 2014**	**31 March 2015**	**31 March 2014**
Current assets	5,297,461	4,934,374	129,866	129,866
Non-current assets	3,395,262	4,936,960	-	-
Current liabilities	(15,730,367)	(6,914,229)	-	-
Non-current liabilities	(221,804)	(7,242,162)	-	-
Equity	**(7,259,447)**	**(4,285,058)**	**129,866**	**129,866**
Revenue	14,044,476	16,048,062	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,101,554)	(1,015,108)	-	-
Employee benefits expense	(9,347,118)	(10,114,223)	-	-
Finance and other expenses	(5,569,574)	(8,276,586)	-	-
Loss before tax	**(2,973,769)**	**(3,357,854)**	**-**	**-**
Income-tax expense	-	-	-	-
Loss after tax	**(2,973,769)**	**(3,357,854)**	**-**	**-**

27. Segment information

Business segment

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of engineering and design consultancy services as one integrated business. Therefore, segment reporting in terms of Accounting Standard -17 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 2015 and 31 March 2014:

Particulars	**Revenue**		**Unbilled revenue (work in progress)**		**Trade receivables**	
	Year ended 31 March 2015	**Year ended 31 March 2014**	**31 March 2015**	**31 March 2014**	**31 March 2015**	**31 March 2014**
India	245,895,220	216,476,093	271,723,393	217,453,146	194,426,686	168,146,055
Other countries	753,476,695	810,325,709	300,127,686	206,644,408	442,565,518	372,615,259
Total	**999,371,915**	**1,026,801,802**	**571,851,079**	**424,097,554**	**636,992,204**	**540,761,314**

* All the significant assets other then trade receivables and unbilled revenue (work in progress) are situated in India and hence, separate amounts for assets / additions to assets cannot be furnished.

28. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

Holding company	Punj Lloyd Limited
Subsidiaries	Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Ltd.
	PL Delta Technologies Ltd.
	Simon Carves Engineering Limited

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

Fellow subsidiaries	PT Punj Lloyd Indonesia
	Punj Lloyd Limited
	Punj Lloyd Pte Limited
	Punj Lloyd – Oil & Gas (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
	Dayim Punj Lloyd Construction Contracting Company Limited
	Punj Lloyd Engineers and Constructors Pte Limited
	Punj Lloyd Thailand Limited
	Punj Lloyd International Limited
	Punj Lloyd Sdn Bhd
Jointly controlled entity	AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited
Key management personnel:	
Chairman	Mr. Atul Punj
Director	Mr. Sanjay Goel (upto 31 October 2014)
Director	Mr. Ashok Kumar Bhargava
Director	Mr. Jayarama Prasad Chalasani
Director	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Duggar

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28.2 Related party transactions

Particulars	Holding company		Subsidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Key managerial personnel and their relatives		Total	
	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Revenue												
Punj Lloyd Limited	351,235,449	337,305,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,235,449	337,305,238
Simon Carves Engineering Limited	-	-	94,911,857	143,865,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,911,857	143,865,779
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	-	-	306,793,458	21,644,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	306,793,458	21,644,704
Punj Lloyd Pte Limited	-	-	-	-	128,209,483	165,665,036	-	-	-	-	128,209,483	165,665,036
Punj Lloyd – Oil & Gas (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	481,617	1,237,290	-	-	-	-	481,617	1,237,290
Punj Lloyd Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	-	3,678,679	-	-	-	-	-	3,678,679
Punj Lloyd Thailand Limited	-	-	-	-	-	2,280,472	-	-	-	-	-	2,280,472
Dayim Punj Lloyd Construction Contracting Company Limited	-	-	-	-	15,877,758	55,833,694	-	-	-	-	15,877,758	55,833,694
PT Punj Lloyd Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	924,379	-	-	-	-	-	924,379
Punj Lloyd Engineers and Constructors Pte Limited	-	-	-	-	-	16,005,937	-	-	-	-	-	16,005,937
Rental income												
Punj Lloyd Limited	9,672,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,672,052	-
Rental expenses												
Punj Lloyd Limited	10,702,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,702,325	-
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	-	-	1,363,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,363,881	-
Consultancy charges												
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	-	-	3,618,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,618,201	-
Punj Lloyd Limited	19,678,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,678,940	-
Travel expenses												
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	-	-	1,502,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,502,010	-
Punj Lloyd Limited	3,514,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,514,334	-
Software expenses												
Simon Carves Engineering Limited	-	-	3,297,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,297,226	-
Interest expense												
Punj Lloyd Limited	2,435,965	-					-	-	-	-	2,435,965	-
Salary												
Punj Lloyd Limited	155,626,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,626,944	-
Dayim Punj Lloyd Construction Contracting Company Limited	-	-	-	-	6,791,695	-	-	-	-	-	6,791,695	-
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	-	-	12,412,848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,412,848	-
Miscellaneous expenses												
Punj Lloyd Limited	4,782,240	4,997,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,782,240	4,997,065
Dayim Punj Lloyd Construction Contracting Company Limited	-	-	-	-	25,101	-	-	-	-	-	25,101	-
AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,129	-	-	-	101,129	-
Punj Lloyd Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	83,610	-	-	-	-	-	83,610	-
Managerial remuneration												
Mr. Sanjay Goel			-	-	-	-	-	-	13,303,043	19,536,588	13,303,043	19,536,588
Mr. Ashok Kumar Bhargava			-	-	-	-	-	-	2,194,718	-	2,194,718	-
Interest income												
AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,398,937	2,398,937	-	-	2,398,937	2,398,937
Bank guarantee (refunded)/ issued during the year												
Simon Carves Engineering Limited	-	-	(33,722,000)	33,722,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33,722,000)	33,722,000
Corporate guarantee increased/(decreased) during the year												
Punj Lloyd Limited	509,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	509,800,000	-
Balance receivable/(payable) as at year end												
Punj Lloyd Limited (Net)	139,751,590	166,452,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,751,590	166,452,970
Simon Carves Engineering Limited	-	-	96,820,706	99,566,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,820,706	99,566,642

Particulars	Holding company		Subsidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Key managerial personnel and their relatives		Total	
	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	-	-	31,213,163	18,014,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,213,163	18,014,577
Punj Lloyd Pte Limited	-	-	-	-	5,941,703	38,252,783	-	-	-	-	5,941,703	38,252,783
Punj Lloyd – Oil & Gas (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	83,610	21,811	-	-	-	-	83,610	21,811
Punj Lloyd Thailand Limited	-	-	-	-	2,617,875	2,547,794	-	-	-	-	2,617,875	2,547,794
PT Punj Lloyd Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1,511,206	1,470,751	-	-	-	-	1,511,206	1,470,751
Dayim Punj Lloyd Construction Contracting Company Limited	-	-	-	-	36,884,334	25,390,633	-	-	-	-	36,884,334	25,390,633
Punj Lloyd Engineers and Constructors Pte Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(2,361,938)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,361,938)
Punj Lloyd International Limited	-	-	-	-	(15,782,500)	(15,360,000)	-	-	-	-	(15,782,500)	(15,360,000)
Advance recoverable as at year end												
AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,704,158	20,235,731	-	-	22,704,158	20,235,731
Simon Carves Engineering Limited	-	-	(9,925)	539,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,925)	539,533
Punj Lloyd Engineering Pte Limited	-	-	1,353,445	2,101,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,353,445	2,101,557
PLE Pte. Limited	-	-	427,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427,038	-
PL Delta Technologies Limited	-	-	54,950	667,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,950	667,630
Remuneration payable												
Ashok Kumar Bhargava			-	-	-	-	-	-	530,956	-	530,956	-
Corporate guarantees outstanding at the year end												
Punj Lloyd Limited	509,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	509,800,000	-

29. Based on the information available with the Company there are no dues outstanding to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises as at year end under the Micro, Small Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). Further, no interest during the year has been paid or payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

30. Expenditure in foreign currency

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Software maintenance cost	3,297,226	7,496,308
Travelling and conveyance	11,553,303	16,715,243
Consultancy and professional charges	3,618,201	544,950
Salary	174,097,742	-
Others	15,059,112	53,710,319
	207,625,584	**78,466,820**

31. Earnings in foreign currency

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Revenue from operations- sale of services	753,476,695	810,325,709
	753,476,695	**810,325,709**

32. Disclosure of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date

		31 March 2015			31 March 2014		
Particulars	**Currency**	**Amount in foreign currency**	**Exchange rates**	**Amount**	**Amount in foreign currency**	**Exchange rates**	**Amount**
Trade payable	USD	3,758,028	63.13	237,244,308	2,909,913	61.44	178,785,055
	GBP	92,211	92.44	8,523,985	-	-	-
	SGD	7,400	49.02	362,748	7,400	49.95	369,630
Trade receivables	USD	6,993,581	63.13	441,504,769	5,937,851	61.44	364,821,565
	SGD	-	49.02	-	32,341	49.95	1,615,433
	GBP	11,475	92.44	1,060,749	83,144	99.58	8,279,812
Advance from customers	USD	1,084,913	63.13	68,490,558	-	-	-
Bank balances	USD	9	63.13	555	13	61.44	768

33. The disclosure as per the provisions of clauses 38, 39 and 41 of Accounting Standard 7 notified by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, (as amended) are as under:

Particulars	Year ended31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
a) Contract revenue recognised as revenue in the period (clause 38 (a))	776,484,074	695,884,197
b) Aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits upto the reporting date on contract under progress (clause 39 (a))	2,807,822,933	2,023,079,496
c) Advance received on contract under progress (clause 39 (b))	93,042,876	41,874,084
d) Retention amounts on contract under progress (clause 39 (c))	-	-
e) Gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset (clause 41 (a))	547,580,983	191,055,417
f) Gross amount due from customers for contract work as a liability (clause 41 (b))	1,122,914	-

34. The Company has invested a sum of Rs. 12,500,000 in the equity shares of a joint venture company. Further, the Company has receivables by way of loans and advances of Rs. 22,704,158 from the said joint venture company. As per the latest audited financial statements of the said company, accumulated losses of the said company have resulted in erosion of their net worth substantially. The Company has confirmed its intention to settle the obligations of the said joint venture company as and when they fall due and accordingly no provision for diminution in the value is considered necessary.

35. Effective as at 1 April 2014, the Company has adopted provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. In accordance with changed provisions, additional depreciation of Rs 4,111,578 has been adjusted to the opening balance of reserves and surplus.

36. Assets of Rs. 20,198,377 (previous year Rs.17,930,629) recognised by the Company as 'Minimum alternative tax Credit Entitlement' under the 'loans and advances', in respect of minimum alternate tax payment for current and earlier years, represents that portion of Minimum alternative tax liability which can be recovered and set off in subsequent periods based on provision of Section 115JAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management based on the present trend of the profitability and the future projections, is of the view that these would be sufficient taxable income in foreseeable future, which will enable the Company to utilise Minimum alternative tax credit assets.

37. The Company has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under the law/ Accounting Standards for the material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) has been made in the books of accounts.

38. The company has undertaken to provide continued financial support to its Joint venture AeroEuro Engineering India Private Limitec

39. Previous year amounts
Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to confirm to this year's classification.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
(Formerly *Walker, Chandiok & Co*)
Chartered Accountants

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

per **Anupam Kumar**
Partner

Ashok Kumar Bharghav
Director
DIN: 06791743

Jayarama Prasad Chalasani
Director
DIN: 00308931

Ashish Malik
Chief Financial Officer

Ravi Mundhra
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 18 May 2015