INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **PL Surya Urja Limited**

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **PL Surya Urja Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017, 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 thereunder.

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.

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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, 2017, 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 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 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".

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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.

iv. The company has provided requisite disclosures in its Ind AS financial statements (Note No. 21) as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the company.

FOR BGJC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003304N

Sunil Narwal
Partner
Membership No. 511190
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the **PL Surya Urja Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017, we report that:

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

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

(c) The company does not have any immoveable property.

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 I86 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 intuitions/ 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

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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 Standalone Ind AS 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 BGJC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003304N

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Sunil Narwal
Partner
Membership No. 511190
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of PL Surya Urja Limited

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 **PL Surya Urja Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 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.

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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, 2017, 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 BGJC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003304N

BGJC & Associates LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Sunil Narwal
Partner
Membership No. 511190
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

PL Surya Urja Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Fixed assets				
Non-current assets				
Property Plant and Equipments	3	14,078	29,843.0	9,270.0
Intengible Assets : Concession asset	4	1,524,087,642	1,590,717,417	1,657,347,191
Financial Assets:				
Others	5	5,719,419	5,719,419	5,590,044
		1,529,821,139	**1,596,466,679**	**1,662,946,505**
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	6	32,456,930	50,211,364	31,333,194
Cash and bank balances	7	426,697	34,989,668	21,834,937
Other current assets	8	1,329,989	1,528,811	3,398,805
		34,213,616	**86,729,843**	**56,566,936**
Total Assets		**1,564,034,755**	**1,683,196,522**	**1,719,513,441**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	9	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Other Equity				
Retained Earnings	10	(31,856,875)	(14,161,478)	(14,083,615)
Total Equity		**168,143,125**	**185,838,522**	**185,916,385**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	11	1,175,217,732	1,307,470,400	1,420,415,441
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	12	6,310,403	2,884,499	16,425,939
Others	13	105,966,664	121,894,839	65,971,572
Provision		108,150,337	64,784,945	29,248,202
Other current liabilities	14	246,493	323,316	1,535,903
TOTAL		**1,564,034,755**	**1,683,196,522**	**1,719,513,441**
Summary of significant accouting policies	2.1			

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

As per our report of even date.

For BGJC & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003304N

Sunil Narwal
Partner
Membership No.: 511190

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors of PL Surya Urja Limited

CFO

Company Secretary

Director
DIN:02862593

Director
DIN:07326159

BGJC & Associates LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

PL Surya Urja Limited
Statement for Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Revenue			
Revenue from operations		257,848,091	271,467,410
Other income	15	2,653,068	8,794,440
Total Revenue (I)		**260,501,159**	**280,261,850**
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	16	869,531	1,329,233
Other expenses	17	64,464,155	60,421,075
Total expenses (II)		**65,333,686**	**61,750,308**
Earning before interest,tax,depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (I)-(II)		**195,167,473**	**218,511,543**
Finance costs	18	146,217,331	151,944,804
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	66,645,540	66,644,602
Surplus/(Deficit) before tax		**(17,695,397)**	**(77,863)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
MAT credit entitlement		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the period		**(17,695,397)**	**(77,863)**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share Rs 10]			
Basic and diluted earning per share	19	(0.88)	(0.00)
Summary of significant accouting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date.

For BGJC & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003304N

Sunil Narwal
Partner
Membership No.: 511190

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors of PL Surya Urja Limited

CFO

Company Secretary

Director
DIN: 02862593

Director
DIN:07326155

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PL Surya Urja Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities		
(Loss)/ profit before tax	**(17,695,397)**	**(1,012,069)**
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation/ amortization	66,645,540	97,048,453
Operating profit before working capital changes	48,950,142	96,036,384
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	3,425,904	(13,541,440)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	43,365,392	-
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	17,754,434	(18,878,170)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(16,004,998)	54,710,680
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	97,490,875	118,327,454
Decrease/ (increase) in loans and advances	198,822	1,869,994
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**97,689,697**	**120,197,448**
Cash flow used in investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP and capital advances	-	(225,012)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	-	**(225,012)**
Cash flow used in financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	(132,252,668)	(106,688,330)
Proceeds issue of capital	-	-
Realisation of long term loan and advances	-	(129,375)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(132,252,668)**	**(106,817,705)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(34,562,972)**	**13,154,731**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	34,989,668	21,834,937
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**426,696**	**34,989,668**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	68,813	485,681
With banks		
-in Term Deposits with Scheduled Banks	-	32,000,000
- on current account	357,884	2,503,987
Total cash and cash equivalents	**426,697**	**34,989,668**

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

For BGJC & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003304N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PL Surya Urja Limited

Sunil Narwal
Partner
Membership No.: 511190

CFO

Company Secretary

Director
DIN:02862593

Director
DIN:07326159

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

BGJC & Associates LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

PL Surya Urja Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2017
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1, April 2015	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**
At 31, March 2016	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**
At 31, March 2017	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**

Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2015	Retained earning	Total
As at March 31, 2014	(2,476,599)	(2,476,599)
Profit for the year	(11,607,016)	(11,607,016)
Total Comprehensive Income	**(14,083,615)**	**(14,083,615)**
As at March 31, 2015	**(14,083,615)**	**(14,083,615)**

For the year ended March 31, 2016	Retained earning	Total
As at March 31, 2015	(14,083,615)	(14,083,615)
Profit for the year	(77,863)	(77,863)
Total Comprehensive Income	**(14,161,478)**	**(14,161,478)**
As at March 31, 2016	**(14,161,478)**	**(14,161,478)**

For the year ended March 31, 2017	Retained earning	Total
As at March 31, 2016	(14,161,478)	(14,161,478)
Profit for the year	(17,695,397)	(17,695,397)
Total Comprehensive Income	**(31,856,875)**	**(31,856,875)**
As at March 31, 2017	**(31,856,875)**	**(31,856,875)**

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1. Corporate Information

P L Surya Urja Limited was incorporated and registered on September 03, 2013 under the laws of India. The company was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with the main object to act as developers, owners, engineers, operators, consultants, contractors and sub-contractors for engineering, procurement, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructural projects involving generation, transmission, distribution and management of Solar Power . The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Ind AS). The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Accounting Standards notified by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual 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

(a) 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 recognised 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 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.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipments (PPE)

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

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

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

(c) Depreciation on property plant and equipments (PPE)

Depreciation on PPE is calculated on a straight-line basis, at the rates prescribed underSchedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except depreciation on the assets of the generation of electricity business is charged on straight line method following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC Tariff Regulations, 2003,accordingly we are charging 5.83% on solar plants.

(d) Preoperative Expenditure pending allocation

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to the construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing cost) incurred during the construction period, which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto, is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

All direct capital expenditure on expansion are capitalised. As regards indirect expenditure on expansion, only that portion is capitalised which represents the marginal increase in such expenditure involved as a result of capital expansion. Both direct and indirect expenditure are capitalised only if they increase the value of the asset beyond its original standard of performance.

(e) Impairment of non financial assets

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

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

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

(f) 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. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

1. Revenue from operations is accounted for in accordance with the terms of agreements with the customers.

2. 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.

(g) Borrowing Costs

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

(h) Income taxes

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

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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.

(i) Segment reporting

Identification of segments

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

Unallocated items

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

Segment accounting policies

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

(j) 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.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the entity 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. When the entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

(l) 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.

(m) Leases

Operating Leases
Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals are charged to Pre-operative expenses on accrual basis.

Finance Leases
Assets acquired under leases where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Such assets are capitalised 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 the liability and the interest cost, so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each period.

(n) Contingent liabilities

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

(o) Contingent Assets

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

(p) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives raise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments : Initial Reorganization

All the financial asset are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Purchases or sale of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Financial instruments : Subsequent measurement

All equity investments are measured at fair value. For the purpose of subsequent measurement, Equity Investments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) category.

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Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial instruments : Dereorganization

All financial asset is primarily derecognized when right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset or the company has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

Recognition of impairment loss:

1.Trade receivables and advances (*other than from Group Companies*):

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss for trade receivables and advances (*other than from Group Companies*).

- The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

- As a practical expedient, the Company uses separate provision matrices to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables and advances (*other than Group Companies*).

- **Provision matrix for trade receivables (*other than Group Companies*):**

- The Company estimates the ECL on contractually due trade receivables for completed projects, based on following provision matrix, on a cumulative basis. The company does not evaluate trade receivables for impairment on its on-going projects.

	Upto 3 Yrs	Upto 4 Years	Upto 5 Years	Upto 6 Years	Beyond 6 Years
Default rate	0%	10%	35%	65%	100%
Other criteria	(i) Wherever the matter and realization thereof is under dispute/ litigation/ arbitration, the same is evaluated separately and ECL is estimated as the matter progresses. (ii) The trade receivables against which an ECL provision is triggered as per above matrix, are also assessed for other developments, if any.				

The above matrix is based on historically observed default rates over their expected life and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed and incorporated.

Provision matrix for *(non-trade)* advances (*other than Group Companies*):

	Upto 5 Yrs	Upto 6 Years	Upto 7 Years	Beyond 7 Years
Default rate	0%	20%	50%	100%
Other criteria	(i) Wherever the matter and realization thereof is under dispute/ litigation/ arbitration, the same is evaluated separately and ECL is estimated as the matter progresses. (ii) The advances against which an ECL provision is triggered as per above matrix, are also assessed for other developments, if any.			

The above matrix is based on historically observed default rates and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed and incorporated.

Trade receivables and advances (*from Group Companies*):

Trade receivables and advance from group companies are assessed in conjunction with fair valuation of Company's investment therein. Where, futuristic intent or fair valuation cast a doubt on recoverability of the amounts receivables, the same are provided for in the statement of profit and loss.

2. Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company first determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Accounting and presentation of ECL:

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- *Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables*: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts*: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- *Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI*: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified at initial reorganization at fair value. Interest bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, gain and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss. A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(q) Concession Assets

Concessions refer to administrative authorization granted by the public bodies for the construction and later maintenance of highways. Concession assets are classfied as:

Financial assets: When the granting authority establishes an unconditional right to receive cash or other financial assets.

Intangible assets: Only in which contractual arrangements do not set an unconditional righ to receive cash or other financial assets from granting authority.

The construction service counterpart is a receivable which also includes a financial remuneration. It is calculated based upon the project's expected rate of return in line with its estimate flow, which includes forecasts. Once the construction has finished, the Company re-estimate the fair value of the service rendered if circumstances have changed or uncertainties that are existed during construction have disappeared. Once the operational phase begins, the receivables are valued at amortized cost and any difference between actual and expected flows re recognized in the income statement. Unless the circumstances affecting concession asset flows significantly change (economical re-balances approved by the granting authority, contract enhancement, etc.,) the rate of return will not be modified. Economic rebalancing is only considered for calculating the value of a financial asset when the grantor has vested right to receive cash or other financial assets.

Financial remuneration in a concession financial assets is classified by the Company as operative revenue, since it is part of the Company's general activity, which is exercised on a regular basis and generates income periodically..

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Notes to financial statements as at March 31, 2017
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, Plant and Equipments

Particulars	Office Equipments	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2014	-	-
Additions during the year	11,900	11,900
Disposals during the year	-	-
At April 01, 2015	11,900	11,900
Additions during the year	35,400	35,400
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	**47,300**	**47,300**
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	47,300	47,300
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2014	-	-
Charge for the year	2,630	2,630
Disposal during the year	-	-
At April 01, 2015	2,630	2,630
Charge for the year	14,827	14,827
Disposal during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	17,457	17,457
Charge for the year	15,765	15,765
Disposal during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	15,765	15,765
Net block		
As at March 31, 2016	29,843	29,843
As at March 31, 2017	14,078	14,078

4. Intengible Assets : Concession asset

Particulars	Concession asset
Cost	
At April 01, 2014	-
Additions during the year	1,665,744,369
Disposals during the year	-
At April 01, 2015	1,665,744,369
Additions during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
As at March 31, 2016	1,665,744,369
Additions during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
As at March 31, 2017	1,665,744,369
Amortization	
At April 01, 2014	
Charge for the year	8,397,177
Disposal during the year	-
As at March 31, 2015	8,397,177
At April 01, 2015	-
Charge for the year	66,629,775
Disposal during the year	-
As at March 31, 2016	75,026,952
Charge for the year	66,629,775
Disposal during the year	-
As at March 31, 2017	141,656,727
Net block	
As at March 31, 2015	1,657,347,191
As at March 31, 2016	1,590,717,417
As at March 31, 2017	1,524,087,642

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5. Financial Assets : Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Security Deposit - Land	5,719,419	5,719,419	5,590,044
Total	**5,719,419**	**5,719,419**	**5,590,044**

6. Financial Assets : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Unsecured, considered good	32,456,930	50,211,364	31,333,194
Total	**32,456,930**	**50,211,364**	**31,333,194**

7. Financial Assets : Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	68,813	485,681	856,091
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts	357,884	2,503,987	20,978,846
Deposits with maturity of less than three months	-	24,000,000	-
Other bank balances			
Deposits with maturity for more than three months but less than 12 months	-	8,000,000	-
Total	**426,697**	**34,989,668**	**21,834,937**

8. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Amount Recoverable in Kind	116,738	279,790	489,554
Prepaid expenses	1,023,287	1,035,918	2,642,270
TDS Recoverable	189,964	213,103	266,981
Total	**1,329,989**	**1,528,811**	**3,398,805**

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9. Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Authorized shares			
2,00,00,000 equity shares (previous year 2,00,00,000) of Rs. 10 each	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
2,00,00,000 equity shares (previous year 2,00,00,000) of Rs. 10 each	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**

a. Reconciliation of the shares oustanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017 Nos.	As at March 31, 2017 Amount	As at March 31, 2016 Nos.	As at March 31, 2016 Amount	As at April 01, 2015 Nos.	As at April 01, 2015 Amount
At the beginning of the year	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000
Add: Issued during the year/period	-	-				
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**200,000,000**

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

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

c. Share capital held by its holding company

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
2,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000

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 March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 01, 2015	
	Nos.	% of Holding	Nos.	% of Holding	Nos.	% of Holding
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited *	20,000,000	100%	20,000,000	100%	20,000,000	100%

* Out of the above Nos 6 shares are held by nominees of Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited

10. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Deficit in the statement of profit and loss			
Balance as per last financial statements	(14,161,478)	(14,083,615)	(2,476,599)
Loss for the year/period	(17,695,397)	(77,863)	(11,607,016)
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	**(31,856,875)**	**(14,161,478)**	**(14,083,615)**
Total reserves and surplus	**(31,856,875)**	**(14,161,478)**	**(14,083,615)**

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11. Financial Liabilities :Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	Non Current Portion			Current Maturities		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Term Loan						
Indian rupee loan from financial institutions (Secured)						
IREDA LTD	980,299,557	1,083,480,400	1,196,425,441	105,966,664	105,968,000	25,770,000
12.25% (previous year 12.25%) The loan is secured by way of mortgage by deposit of title deed of all project immovable properties & Hypothecation of project movable assets, both existing and future. Pledge of 51% of the shares of the company. Further, the loan has been guaranteed by the corporate guarantee of Punj Lloyd Limited, the ultimate holding company.						
Amount disclosed under the head "other current liabilities" (note 13)	-	-	-	(105,966,664)	(105,968,000)	(25,770,000)
	980,299,557	1,083,480,400	1,196,425,441	-	-	-
Other loans and advances (Unsecured)						
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Ltd. (Interest free) (the Holding Company)	194,918,175	223,990,000	223,990,000	-	-	-
Total	1,175,217,732	1,307,470,400	1,420,415,441	-	-	-

12. Financial Liabilities : Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
MSMEs *	-	-	-
Others	6,310,403	2,884,499	16,425,939
Total	6,310,403	2,884,499	16,425,939

*The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, there were no dues to Micro and Small Enterprise that are reportable as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 outstanding as at March 31, 2017

13. Financial Liabilities: Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (note 11)	105,966,664	105,966,664	25,770,000
Due to Holding Co	-	876,198	837,250
Retention money payable	-	15,051,977	39,364,322
Total	105,966,664	121,894,839	65,971,572

14. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
TDS payable	41,160	101,984	930,118
Salary Payable	108,583	168,992	470,196
Others	96,750	52,340	135,589
Total	246,493	323,316	1,535,903

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15. Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Interest Income	2,653,068	2,537,730
Deemed interest	-	6,256,710
Total	**2,653,068**	**8,794,440**

16. Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Salaries, wages and bonus	869,531	1,241,693
Staff welfare expenses	-	87,540
Total	**869,531**	**1,329,233**

17. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Travelling and conveyance	117,078	884,050
Rates and taxes	95,664	28,848
Office expenses	126,363	218,656
Lease rentals	6,377,621	7,739,919
Operation and Maintainence charges	12,155,366	10,581,914
Insurance	1,028,839	902,398
Site Expenses	909,307	2,743,981
Consultancy and professional charges	202,275	1,727,315
Provision for major maintenace	43,365,392	35,536,744
Payment to auditors (refer note below)	86,250	57,250
Total	**64,464,155**	**60,421,075**

Payments to auditors:

As auditor:		
Audit Fee	86,250	57,250
Total	**86,250**	**57,250**

18. Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Interest expense	143,427,212	151,941,951
Deemed Interest	2,787,491	-
Bank charges	2,628	2,853
Total	**146,217,331**	**151,944,804**

19. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings

Particular	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
a) Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	20,000,000	20,000,000
Equity shares at the end of the year	20,000,000	20,000,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	20,000,000	20,000,000
b) Net loss after tax available for equity share holders (Rs.)	(17,695,397)	(77,863)
c) Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share	(0.88)	(0.00)
d) Nominal value of share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

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20. Related party disclosures

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship *

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

Holding company	Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Ultimate holding company	Punj Lloyd Limited
Fellow subsidiaries	Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited Khagaria Purnea Highway Project Limited Indraprastha Metropolitan Development Limited PL Sunshine Limited PL Sunrays Power Limited PL Solar Renewable Limited PL Surya Vidyut Limited

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

Holding company	Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited
Ultimate holding company	Punj Lloyd Limited

C. Key management personnel

Rajat Vijay Seksaria	Director
Naveen Chakravarthy	Director
Rahul Vashishtha	Director
Sandeep Kumar	Director
Gautam Das	Manager
Priyank Jain	CFO

* Related party relationship identified by the mangement and relied by the auditor.

Related Party Transactions

Particulars	Holding company		Ultimate holding company	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
EPC Contractor Fees	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at end of the year Receivable/(payable)				
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Ltd.	(194,918,175)	(223,990,000)	-	-
Punj Lloyd Limited	-	-	-	(15,928,175)

21. Disclosure of specified bank notes (NBS), as required in Part I in Division II in Schedule III.
Cash transactions from 8th November 2016 to 30th December 2016

Paritulars	SBNs		SBNs		Other	Total
Closing Cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	1000		500			
Closing Cash in hand as on 8th November 2016	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount		
	330	330,000	83	41,500	20,050	391,550
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-	-	350,000	350,000
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-	-	(450)	(450)
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	(330)	(330,000)	(83)	(41,500)	(400)	(371,900)
Closing Cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	-	-	-	**369,200**	**369,200**

22. Concession assets

The Company has entered into a long term contract with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited for sale of electricity @ Rs. 8.49 per KW starting from February 2015 for a period of 25 years. During the financial year ending March 31, 2017 the Company has incurred Rs. 27,81,96,556/- (previuos year Rs. 28,03,39,713/-) as expenses and revenue of Rs. 25,78,48,091/- (previous year Rs. 27,14,67,410/- on routine maintenance of assets.

23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Market Risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rate. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates related primarily to the Companies long term debt obligation with floating interest rate. As on March 31, 2017 the Company does not have any bank borrowing at floating interest rate.

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24. Capital Management

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

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

	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15
Long term borrowings	1,175,217,732	1,307,470,400	1,420,415,441
Trade payables	6,310,403	2,884,499	16,425,939
Other Payables	105,966,664	121,894,839	65,971,572
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents	(426,697)	(34,989,668)	(21,834,937)
Net Debts	**1,287,068,102**	**1,397,260,070**	**1,480,978,015**
Equity	168,143,125	185,838,522	185,916,385
Capital & net debts	1,455,211,227	1,583,098,593	1,666,894,400
Gearing Ratio	88%	88%	89%

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.

25 - First time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For period up to end including the year ended March 31, 2016, the company

prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under sect 133 of the companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP) Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2015, the Company's data of transition to Ind AS. Following are the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statement, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016.

The estimates as at April 1, 2015 and at March 31, 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP expecept for unquoted equity instruments, which is carried out fair value through other comprehensive income.

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2016.

Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015 - Transition to Ind AS

(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	As At April 1, 2015			As At March 31, 2016		
	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property Plant and Equipments	1,652,125,342	(1,652,116,072)	9,270	1,555,301,901	(1,555,272,058)	29,843
Intengible Assets : Concession asset	-	1,657,347,191	1,657,347,191	-	1,590,717,417	1,590,717,417
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5,590,044	-	5,590,044	5,719,419	-	5,719,419
Total non current assets	**1,657,715,386**	**5,231,119**	**1,662,946,505**	**1,561,021,320**	**35,445,359**	**1,596,466,679**
Current assets						
Financial Assets						
Trade receivables	31,333,194	-	31,333,194	50,211,364	-	50,211,364
Cash and bank balances	21,834,937	-	21,834,937	34,989,668	-	34,989,668
Other current assets	3,398,805	-	3,398,805	1,528,811	-	1,528,811
Total Current Assets	**56,566,936**	**-**	**56,566,936**	**86,729,843**	**-**	**86,729,843**
Total Assets	**1,714,282,322**	**5,231,119**	**1,719,513,441**	**1,647,751,163**	**35,445,359**	**1,683,196,522**
Equity and liabilities						
Equity						
Share capital	200,000,000	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
Other Equity	(4,826,092)	(9,257,523)	(14,083,615)	(5,838,161)	(8,323,317)	(14,161,478)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	**195,173,908**	**(9,257,523)**	**185,916,385**	**194,161,839**	**(8,323,317)**	**185,838,522**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-		-	-
Borrowings	1,435,175,000	(14,759,559)	1,420,415,441	1,328,486,670	(21,016,270)	1,307,470,400
	1,435,175,000	**(14,759,559)**	**1,420,415,441**	**1,328,486,670**	**(21,016,270)**	**1,307,470,400**
Current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	16,425,939	-	16,425,939	2,884,499	-	2,884,499
Others	65,971,572	-	65,971,572	121,894,839	-	121,894,839
Provision	-	29,248,202	29,248,202	-	64,784,945	64,784,945
Other current liability	1,535,903	-	1,535,903	323,316	-	323,316
	83,933,414	**29,248,202**	**113,181,616**	**125,102,654**	**64,784,945**	**189,887,599**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**1,714,282,322**	**5,231,119**	**1,719,513,441**	**1,647,751,163**	**35,445,359**	**1,683,196,522**

BGJC & Associates LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Group reconciliation of profit for the year ended March 31, 2016

	Year ended March 31, 2016		
	Indian GAAP	**Adjustments**	**Ind AS**
Income			
Revenue from operations	272,529,000	(1,061,590)	271,467,410
Other income	2,537,730	6,256,710	8,794,440
Total income	**275,066,730**	**5,195,120**	**280,261,850**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	1,329,233.00	-	1,329,233.00
Other expenses	25,756,309	34,664,766	60,421,075
Total expenses	**27,085,542**	**34,664,766**	**61,750,308**
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (I-II)	**247,981,188**		**218,511,543**
Depreciation	97,048,453	-	66,644,602
Finance costs	151,944,804	-	151,944,804
Profit/ (loss) before tax	**(1,012,069)**	-	**(77,863)**
Tax expenses			
Current Tax	-		-
Deferred tax credit	-	-	-
Total tax expenses	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	**(1,012,069)**	**934,206**	**(77,863)**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	**(1,012,069)**	**934,206**	**(77,863)**

26. Due to lack of probabilty that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised,, the management, as a matter of prudence, has not recognised deferred tax asset on unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses.

27. 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.

28. Balances of sundry Trade payables and loans & advances are subject to balance confirmation and reconciliation.

As per our report of even date

For BGJC & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003304N

BGJC & Associates LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Sunil Narwal
Partner
Membership No.: 511190
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 11, 2017

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of PL Surya Urja Limited

CFO

Company Secretary

Director
DIN: 02862593

Director
DIN: 07326159