### PIONEER FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

### NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

:	3,781,413.00 300,000.00	3,542,040.00
	300,000.00	420,000.00
	214 005 00	131,316.00
	214,095.00 14,160.00	131,310.00
	1,800.00	14,450.00
TOTAL RS.	4,311,468.00	4,107,806.00
	1,618.00	- 1
		11.5
TOTAL RS.	8,224.09	-
ON EXPENSE:		
	9.000.00	9,000.00
TOTAL RS.	9,000.00	9,000.00
	442 000 00	78 000 00
		78,000.00
	30,000.00	
	0 110 60	6,765.17
	0,110.09	31,491.00
	3 115 38	51,451.00
		12,750.00
		17,240.00
		17,210.00
		3,268.00
		33,000.00
		5,620.00
	•	7,030.00
		900.00
		-
		_
		_
	340,033.33	12,563.00
	18 475 00	16,587.00
		4,218.65
	0,5,00.54	6,532.00
	7 791 00	3,308.00
		-
		25,463.00
		28,300.00
TOTALRS		293,035.82
	TOTAL RS. ON EXPENSE:	TOTAL RS. 4,311,468.00  1,618.00 3,234.09 3,372.00  TOTAL RS. 8,224.09  TOTAL RS. 9,000.00  TOTAL RS. 9,000.00  113,000.00 30,000.00

M. No.

4

Part

## PIONEER FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

### NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PARTICULARS		AS AT 31.03.2015 (RS.)	AS AT 31.03.2014 (RS.)
NOTE NO. 16.1 AUDITORS REMUNERATION:  As auditors - statutory audit For taxation matters For company law matters For management services For other services Reimbursement of expenses	TOTAL RS.	30,000.00 35,000.00 48,000.00 - - - 113,000.00	30,000.00 20,000.00 10,000.00 - 18,000.00 - 78,000.00



\$

Jul

# PIONEER FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### **NOTE NO. 17: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **PARTICULARS**

#### Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP) to comply with the Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

#### Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Taxes on income

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences, being the differences between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted as at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences. Deferred tax assets in respect of unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses are recognised only if there is virtual certainty that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realise such assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised for timing differences of other items only Current and deferred tax relating to items directly recognised in equity are recognised in equity and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

#### Revenue recognition

#### Income from services

Revenues from contracts priced on a time and material basis are recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred. Revenues from turnkey contracts, which are generally time bound fixed price contracts, are recognised over the life of the contract using the proportionate completion method, with contract costs determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable.



4

Joh

### FIONEER FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE NO. 15: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (contd.)

Basic examines per state is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the received receive number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / loss) are tax (actuding the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or necesses relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

Note 1 to 17 to Financial Statements forming part of the Accounts

107236

For V. J. GUPTA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

(V. J. Gupta) Proprietor Membership No. 107236

Place: Thane

Date: 24th August, 2015 2, Grd.Floor Mayur Apt., Pokharan Road No.1, Khopat Thane (W) - 400 601

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD For PIONEER FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

> DIRECTOR DIRECTOR