

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable Accounting Standards in India.

2. ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income and Expenditure in general are accounted for in the current year's Financial Statements. Adjustments arising out of change in accounting estimates or those arising of a contingency relating to prior periods are accounted for as a part of the current year's financials.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE

All expenditure is accounted for under their natural heads, and wherever necessary, allocation of expenditure on functional basis is presented by way of a note.

4. METHOD OF RECKONING OF PROFIT

Profit from construction/erection contracts spread over number of accounting-years is computed every year based on value of work done and expenditure incurred/accrued during the year.

5. BORROWING COST

1. Borrowing cost on working capital requirement is charged off to revenue in the period in which they are incurred.
2. Borrowing cost, which is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of Fixed Assets is capitalised as part of the assets.

6. TURNOVER

Value of work done is taken as certified by the Chief Executive of the Corporation and includes: -

- i) The work done measured and certified by the contractees.
- ii) The work done considered realizable and recoverable remaining to be measured upto 31st March by the contractees.
- iii) The work done in earlier years but not accounted for in such years as realization of the same was considered doubtful and settlement for which is reached.
- iv) Quantum of escalation based on the formula mutually accepted with the contractees.
- v) Work done for works where agreements are not signed/executed and for which adjustments are carried out on the basis of rates as per tenders submitted/draft agreements/letters of intent.
- vi) Claims for extra/substituted items and other claims considered realizable by the corporation pending determination of exact amount for settlement of rates etc.

Value of work done, however, excludes: Work done in earlier years and taken credit of in such years but is considered doubtful of recovery during the current year.

7. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation on Fixed Assets is charged on Straight Line Method based on the rates specified in Schedule XIV of the amended Companies Act 1956.

Library Books, the unit cost of which is less than Rs.500/- are charged off. Other books are depreciated @ 5.15% p.a.

Temporary Construction and Assets specifically required to be constructed/erected at Contract Sites for enabling the Corporation to execute the Contract are depreciated, after reducing estimated salvage value, on straight line basis during the life of the Project as per latest anticipated programme of completion intimated to the Project Authorities.

8. GRATUITY AND LEAVE SALARY

- i) The liability towards contribution to Gratuity Fund in respect of Regular Staff and Workers is based on actuarial valuation as at the year-end.
- ii) Liability for Leave Salary is accounted for on actuarial basis.

9. FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1. The rates of conversion for items of income and expenditure are taken at average rate for 12 months of relevant year.
2. Assets and liabilities are translated at closing rates as on 31st March of the relevant year.

10. INVENTORIES

Stock of material, stores and spares including construction materials are valued at cost (using First in First out method). This is subject to additions of 3% stock storage charges in case of material issued through stores and upto 1% adjustment owing to discrepancy of inventory.

11. EXPENDITURE ON PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS

Pending receipt of bills from Sub-contractors or finalization of rates, provision is made to the extent and proportionate to the work done if it is included in value of work done.

12. DEFERRED REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure, if substantial, on items the benefit of which will be available for the period exceeding one financial year during the whole period of the contract is temporarily transferred till the work is completed to "Deferred Revenue Expenditure". This expenditure is charged off in Accounts based on the life of the Project as per latest anticipated programme of completion intimated to Project Authorities.

13. PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES/INCOME

Transaction related to earlier year(s) in respect of individual items of expenditure/income not exceeding Rs.5000/- in each case are not accounted for in the Prior period Expenditure/Income in the profit and loss account.

14. PREPAID EXPENSES

Expenditure upto Rs.5000/- in each case incurred in advance relating to the subsequent year(s) is accounted for on cash basis.

15. ACCOUNTING OF SCRAP

Revenue on sale of scrap, empties, salvaged or waste material is reckoned on realization.

16. INTEREST

Interest payable and receivable are accounted for on accrual basis except interest receivable on advance to staff, which is accounted for on receipt basis.

17. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION

Any expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the warranty period is charged to Profit & Loss Account of that financial year.

18. EXPORT INCENTIVE

CCS and EXIM Scrip benefits are reckoned on realization.

19. CLAIMS LODGED WITH OTHER PARTIES

Claims lodged with other parties are accounted for on realization.

20. TAXES ON INCOME

Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the period.

Deferred tax is recognized, subject to the consideration of prudence, on timing difference, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are not recognized on unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses unless there is virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.