

المركز الدولي للإستشارات و تدقيق الحسابات INTERNATIONAL AUDITING & CONSULTING CENTER

Alok International (Middle East) FZE Financial Statements and Auditor's Report For the year ended March 31, 2015 Dubai – U.A.E

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Financial Statements March 31, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Alok International (Middle East) FZE, Dubai Airport Free Zone, Dubai – United Arab Emirates** which comprise the statement of financial position as at **March 31, 2015** and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders' equity, statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the net profit or loss for that year and to comply with the applicable provisions of the Articles of Association of the Group and the U.A.E. Commercial Companies Law No.8 of 1984 (as amended). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance, whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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Auditors' Responsibility (continued)

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Alok International (Middle East) FZE, Dubai Airport Free Zone, Dubai – United Arab Emirates as of March 31, 2015 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Companies Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended), we further confirm that,

- We have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for our audit,
- 2. We are not aware of any contraventions during the year of the above mentioned Law or the Establishment's Articles of Association; which may have materially effected the financial position of the Establishment or the result of its operations during the year.

M/S. INTERNATIONAL AUDITING & CONSULTING CENTER DUBAI – UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Date: June 29, 2015

Main Branch

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Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

Assets Employed	Notes	2015	2014
Current Assets:			
Trade and other receivables	4	97,477,587	73,358,481
Cash and balance with banks	5	1,149,784	39,618,505
Advance, deposits, prepaid expenses and other receivables	6	15,484,637	468,669,238
	A	114,112,008	581,646,224
Non Current Assets:			
Tangible fixed assets	7	154,935	175,992
	В	154,935	175,992
Total Assets	A + B = C	114,266,943	581,822,216
Liabilities:			
Trade payables	8	1,550,313	136,717,871
Provisions, Accruals and Other Payables	9	20,232,982	83,032
Current portion of term loan	10	90,000,000	440,760,000
	D	111,783,295	577,560,903
Non Current Liabilities:			
Employees' end of service benefits	11	87,257	64,142
	E	87,257	64,142
Equity			
Share capital	12	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings	13	1,396,391	3,197,171
	E	2,396,391	4,197,171
Total Liabilities	C+D+E=F	114,266,943	581,822,216

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the auditors is set out on page 1 and 2.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved on June 29, 2015 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Director



Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham) $\,$

9	Notes	2015	2014
*	Notes	2013	Wherewere are a
Sales / Revenue	14	209,158,551	155,449,109
Cost of Sales / Revenue	15	(175,013,723)	(134,595,468)
Gross Profit	G	34,144,828	20,853,641
Operating Expenses			
Depreciation	16	21,057	20,088
Administration and selling expenses	17	22,645,039	2,410,400
	н	22,666,096	2,430,488
Operating Profit	G+H=I	11,478,732	18,423,153
Finance cost	18	(11,100,848)	(17,525,148)
Other income		(9,027)	2,220,943
Prior period adjustments		(2,169,637)	
	J	(13,279,512)	(15,304,205)
Net (Loss) / Profit for the Year	I+J=K	(1,800,780)	3,118,948

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved on June 29, 2015 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Director



Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

		2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		(1,800,780)	3,118,948
Adjustment for :		21.057	20,088
Depreciation Staff terminal benefits		21,057 23,115	26,490
Operating cash flow before changes in net operating assets	L	(1,756,608)	3,165,526
	L	(1), 50,000	5,200,000
(Increase) / Decrease in Current Assets			
Trade receivables		(24,119,106)	(311,538)
Advance, deposits, prepaid expenses and other receivables		453,184,601	(541,151,560)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities			
Trade payables		(135,167,558)	136,684,620
Provisions, Accruals and Other Payables		20,149,950	42,943
	М	314,047,887	(404,735,535)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	L+M = N	312,291,279	(401,570,009)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Tangible fixed assets		-	(8,893)
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities	0		(8,893)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net movement in term loan		(350,760,000)	440,760,000
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities	P	(350,760,000)	440,760,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	N+O+P=Q	(38,468,721)	39,181,098
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	R	39,618,505	437,407
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	Q+R=S	1,149,784	39,618,505
		========	========

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The report of the auditors is set out on page 1 and 2.

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Director



Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

8	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
At April 1, 2013	1,000,000	78,223	1,078,223
Profit for the year	27	3,118,948	3,118,948
At March 31, 2014	1,000,000	3,197,171	4,197,171
Profit for the year	9	(1,800,780)	(1,800,780)
At March 31, 2015	1,000,000	1,396,391	2,396,391

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The report of the auditors is set out on page 1 and 2.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved on June 29, 2015 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Director



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

1 Legal status and business activities

- 1.1 Alok International (Middle East) FZE ("the Establishment") is registered in the Department of Economic Development, Dubai-United Arab Emirates (License no. 2094), as a Free Zone Establishment under the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Establishment Law on August 1, 2011 and license is valid upto July 31, 2015.
- 1.2 The company is primarily engaged in the business of trading in all types textiles, including home textiles, apparel fabrics, garments & polyster yarns.
- 1.3 The management and control of the establishment are vested with the Director Mr. Anil krishnamurthy, Indian National.
- 1.4 The registered office address of the establishment is 6WA 232, Dubai Airport Free Zone, Dubai United Arab Emirates.

2 Shareholding

2.1 The shareholding of the Establishment is as follows:

Name	Nationality	No. of shares	Value per share AED	Total value AED	% age
1. M/s. Alok industries Limited	Indian	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	100
1. M/ 3. More medical to Similar	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1		1,000,000	100

2.2 The authorized and paid up share capital of the Establishment is AED 1,000,000/- divided into 1 shares of AED 1,000,000/- each.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

a) The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and applicable requirements of the U.A.E. Law issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, are set out below.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The financials have been presented in the currency of the United Arab Emirates (AED-Arab Emirates Dirham) which is the functional currency of the Establishment.

c) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and applicable requirements of the U.A.E. Law issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

d) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The fair / net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS) and applicable requirements of the U.A.E. Law issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of judgments. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The areas where various assumptions were exercised in application of accounting policies that are significant to the financial statements are as:



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment.
- ii Allowance for doubtful debts, specific provisions for individual accounts are recorded based on customer's inability to meet its financial obligations.

e) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of January 1, 2013:

New and revised standards and Interpretations effective from the current year:

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Enhanced Derecognition

Disclosure Requirements

The amendment requires additional disclosure about financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognized to enable the user of the Entity's financial statements to understand the relationship with those assets that have not been derecognized and their associated liabilities. In addition, the amendment requires disclosures about the entity's continuing involvement in derecognized assets to enable the users to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, such involvement. The amendment is effective for annual years beginning on or after July 1, 2011 The Entity does not have any assets with these characteristics so there has been no effect on the presentation of its financial statements.

IASB Standards and Interpretations

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Entity's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Entity reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Entity intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

IAS I Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income - Amendments to IAS I

The amendments to IAS I change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that could be reclassified (or 'recycled') to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans and revaluation of land and buildings) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified (for example, net gain on hedge of net investment, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net movement on cash flow hedges and net loss or gain on available-for-sale financial assets). The amendment affects presentation only and has no impact on the Entity's financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual years beginning on or after I July 2012,

IFRS 7 Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Amendments to IFRS 7 lAS 19 Employee Benefits (Revised)

The IASB has issued numerous amendments to IAS 19. This amendment becomes effective in the current financial year. These range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and re-wording. The amended standard will impact the net benefit expense as the expected return on plan assets will be calculated using the same interest rate as applied for the purpose of discounting the benefit obligation.

These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights to set-off and related arrangements (e.g., collateral agreements). The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32. These amendments will not impact the Entity's financial position or performance.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

IFRS II Joint arrangements

IFRS II replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly-controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures. IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method. IFRS 11 will not impact the Entity's financial position or performance.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 includes all of the disclosures that were previously in IAS 27 related to consolidated financial statements, as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in IAS 31 and IAS 28. These disclosures relate to an entity's interest in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required. This standard has no impact on the Entity's financial position or performance.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Entity is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on the financial position and performance, but based on the preliminary analyses, no material impact is expected.

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The amendment aligns the disclosure requirements for total segment assets with total segment liabilities in interim financial statements. This clarification also ensures that interim disclosures are aligned with annual disclosures.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of 1st January 2013:

IAS 12 Income Taxes (Amendment) - Deferred Taxes: Recovery of Underlying Assets IFRS I First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (Amendment) - Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-Time Adopters.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Enhanced Derecognition Disclosure Requirements

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities -Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off". The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. These amendments are not expected to impact the Entity's financial position or performance and become effective for annual years beginning on or after Jan 2014.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard was initially effective for annual years beginning on or after 1 January 2013, but Amendments to IFRS 9 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, issued in December 2011, moved the mandatory effective date to 1st January 2015. In subsequent phases, the IASB will address hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Entity's financial assets, but will not have an impact on the classification and measurements of financial liabilities. The Entity will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when the final standard including all phases is issued.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also addresses the issues raised in SIC-12 Consolidation - Special Purpose IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities, including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled and therefore are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in IAS 27. IFRS 10 will not impact the Entity's financial position or performance.

Annual Improvements 2012 to IFRSs

These improvements will not have any impact on the Entity, but include:

IFRS I First-time Adoption of international Financial Reporting Standards

This improvement clarifies that an entity that stopped applying IFRS in the past and chooses, or is required, to apply IFRS, has the option to re-apply IFRS I. If IFRS I is not re-applied, an entity must retrospectively restate its financial statements as if it had never stopped applying IFRS.

IAS I Presentation / Financial Statements

This improvement clarifies the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative information is the previous year.

IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment

This improvement clarifies that major spare parts and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property; plant and equipment are not inventory.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments. Presentation

This improvement clarifies that income taxes arising from distributions to equity holders are accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

f) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in U.A.E. Dirhams at the approximate rate of exchange ruling at the time of the transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into U.A.E. Dirhams at the year end rate of exchange. All foreign currency gains and losses are booked in the statement of income as and when they arise.

g) Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the entity's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

		2015	2014
4	Trade and other receivables		244 520
	Trade receivables	*	311,538
		97,477,587	73,046,943
	Other receivables	97,477,587	73,358,481
5	Cash and balance with banks	1,149,784	39,618,505
	Cash in hand and bank balance		
	With the company of the second	1,149,784	39,618,505
		E 60	San



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

12 003 062	458,468,866
13,073,002	147,246
25,350	20,550
2,366,225	10,032,576
15,484,637	468,669,238
	2,366,225

7 Tangible fixed assets

(Note 7.1)

7.1 Tangible fixed assets is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and identified impairment loss, if any. The cost comprise of purchase price, levies, duties and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition. Depreciation is charged to income applying straight line method using the following rates:

	70
Motor vehicles	9.5
Furniture & fixtures	6.33
Office equipments	6.33

Full month's depreciation is charged in the month of addition while no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal of fixed assets. Repairs and renewals are charged to income as and when the expenditure is incurred.

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciations and impairment is shown below:

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated as	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Motor Vehicle	Total
Cost At April 1, 2014 At March 31, 2015	24,112 24,112	17,993 17,993	178,613 178,613	220,718 220,718
Accumulated depreciation At April 1, 2014 Charge for the year	3,066 1,526	3,028 2,563	38,632 16,968	44,726 21,057
At March 31 ,2015 Net book value	4,592	5,591	55,600	65,783
At March 31,2015 At March 31, 2014	19,520 21,046	12,402 14,965	123,013 139,981 ======	154,935 175,992 ======
Trade payables		-	2015 1,550,313	136,717,871
Trade payables		_	1,550,313	136,717,871

8a Trade payables being financial liabilities are recognised at fair value. Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not billed to the Establishment.

9	Provisions,	Accruals and	Other Payables	
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(Note 9.1)

Accrued expenses Advance from customers Other payables

8

20,232,982	83,032
131,534	
20,003,930	-
97,518	83,032



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

9.1 Provisions, Accruals and Other Payables

Provisions are made for some expenses that may arise in future. Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not billed to the Establishment.

			2015	2014
10	Term loan	(Note 10.1)	90,000,000	440,760,000
	Term loan	(1000 10.1)	90,000,000	440,760,000

10.1 These above loans are secured by the personal guarantee of the directors.

11 Employees' end of service benefits

Movements in the provision recognised in the statement of financial position were as follows:

Provision as at March 31, 2015	87,257	64,142
Provided during the year	23,115	64,142
Provision as at April 1, 2014	64,142	Yra)

12 Share Capital

The authorized and paid up share capital of the Establishment is AED 1,000,000/- divided into 1 shares of AED 1,000,000/- each.

The Shareholding of the Establishment as at reporting date are as follows:

Name of the shareholder

M/s. Alok industries Limited

	W/S. Alok illudstres Ellitted		4 000 000
		1,000,000	1,000,000
13	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	3,197,171	78,223
	Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,800,780)	3,118,948
	Balance at the end of the year	1,396,391	3,197,171
14	Sales / Revenue	209,158,551	155,449,109
		and the second s	anticomen il leggiococión moreo

14a Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyers. In most cases this coincides with the transfer of legal title or passing of possession of goods to the buyers.

15 Cost of Sales / Revenue

urchase and direct cost	175,013,723	134,595,468
	175,013,723	134,595,468



1,000,000

1,000,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2015	2014
Depreciation		
Furniture & fixtures	1,526	1,521
Office equipments	2,563	1,599
Motor vehicles	16,968	16,968
	21,057	20,088
Administration and selling expenses		
Salaries and benefits	542,504	502,055
Rent	193,879	193,504
Communication and utilities	284,252	25,562
insurance	5,344	10,576
Fee Rate and Taxes	26,602	11,713
Legal, professional and visa charges	10,755,444	1,014,484
Travelling and conveyance	13,716	633,826
Exchange rate Diffrence loss	7,497,868	5,546
Other expenses	3,325,430	13,134
	22,645,039	2,410,400
Finance Cost		
Interest and bank charges	11,100,848	17,525,148
	11,100,848	17,525,148

19 Financial instruments

a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised.

b) Categories of financial instruments

Financial	assets
-----------	--------

	21,783,295	136,800,903
Trade and other payables	21,783,295	136,800,903
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
	98,627,371	112,976,986
Trade and other receivables Cash and bank balances	97,477,587 1,149,784	73,358,481 39,618,505
	07 477 507	72 250 401

c) Fair values of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of cash and bank balances, trade receivables and certain other assets.

Financial liabilities consist of trade payables and accruals, bank borrowings and certain other liabilities.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values as at the reporting date.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

20 RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

(Note 20.1 & 20.2)

As per Accounting Standard AS (AS) 18 "Related Party Disclosures", Establishment's related parties disclosed as below:

20.1 Names of related party and nature of relationship

Alok Industries Limited

Holding Company

Alok International Inc.

Fellow Subsidiary

20.2 Transactions with Related parties

Transactions with Related parties	With holding	With fellow subsidiary
Particulars of transaction / balance	Company	Subsidiary
Equity Share Capital		
Alok Industries Limited		
Balance as at 1-Apr-2014 / 1-Apr-2013	1,000,000	
	(-)	(-
Received during the period	(1,000,000)	(-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2015 / 31-Mar-2014	1,000,000	(-
	(1,000,000)	(-
Trade Receivable		
Alok Industries Limited		
Balance as at 31-Mar-2015 / 31-Mar-2014	72,183,118	(-
	(73,358,481)	(-
Short Term Loans & Advances		
Alok International Inc.		
Balance as at 1-Apr-2014 / 1-Apr-2013	- (2)	(-
TO A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	(-)	1,016,11
Given during the period	(-)	(-
	(-)	1,016,11
Balance as at 31-Mar-2015 / 31-Mar-2014	(-)	(-
Alok Industries Limited	426,068,000	8
Balance as at 1-Apr-2014 / 1-Apr-2013	(-)	(-
Received during the period	413,991,051	12
Received during the period	(426,068,000)	(-
- P.W. (PCTD)		
Exchange Rate Difference (FCTR)		(-
Democratic processors and the Management and Authorities and A	(-) 12,076,949	
Balance as at 31-Mar-2015 / 31-Mar-2014	(426,068,000)	(
77-		
Purchase of Traded goods	175,013,723	(
	(134,595,468)	(
Marketing Service Charges income	34,142,319	
Marketing Service Charges income	(20,853,641)	(



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

21 Capital risk management

The Entity manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the equity balance. The Entity's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The Entity monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by shareholder's funds. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is equivalent to shareholder funds as shown in the statement of financial position.

	2015	2014
Gearing ratio		
The debt equity ratio at the year end was as follows:		
Debt (i) Cash and cash equivalents	90,000,000 (1,149,784)	440,760,000 (39,618,505)
Net debt	88,850,216	401,141,495
Shareholders' funds (ii)	2,396,391	4,197,171
Total debt to shareholders' funds ratio	37.08	95.57
22 Ratio analysis		
Profitability Indicators		
Sales growth ratio (%) Gross profit margin (%) Operating profit margin (%) Net profit margin (%)	34.55% 16.32% 5.49% -0.86%	13.42% 11.85% 2.01%
Liquidity Measurement		
Working capital Liquidity ratio Current ratio	2,328,713 1.02 1.02	4,085,321 1.01 1.01
Financial Leverage		
Debt equity ratio Debt ratio	46.68 0.98	137.62 0.99

23 Fair value of financial instruments

The Establishment's financial instruments are accounted for under the historical cost convention. Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, therefore, differences can arise between values under the historical cost method and fair value estimates. The fair value of the Establishment's financial instruments is not materially different from the carrying value at March 31, 2015.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 (In Arab Emirates Dirham)

24 Exchange rate risk

Since the main underlying currencies of the financial instruments, other assets, other liabilities and transactions including cost of sales and sales are in U.A.E. Dirhams and U.S. Dollars, the Establishment is not exposed to a significant exchange rate risk.

25 Contingencies and commitments

As at March 31, 2015 as per management the Establishment had no contingencies and commitments.

26 Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been reclassified / regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements. Figures of the Establishment have been rounded off to nearest AED 1/-.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the auditors is set out on page 1 and 2.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved on June 29, 2015 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Director

