ALOK INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

PARTICULARS	NOTES	AS AT 31-Mar-17 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-17 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-16 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-16 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-15 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-15 USD
ASSETS							
(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
a) Financial Assets							
i) Investments	3	2,855,535,251	44,040,668	3,764,529,941	56,752,078	3,549,938,094	56,716,612
b) Other Non Current Assets	4	9,995,951	154,167	40,905,289	616,667	67,545,905	1,079,167
(2) CURRENT ASSETS							
a) Financial Assets							
i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,044	62	284,501	4,289	1,433,553	22,904
ii) Loans	6	1,990,995,682	30,706,951	3,771,209,263	56,852,773	2,486,300,628	39,723,101
b) Other Current Assets	7	29,987,853	462,500	30,678,966	462,500	28,948,245	462,500
	TOTAL	4,886,518,781	75,364,348	7,607,607,960	114,688,307	6,134,166,425	98,004,284
LIABILITIES							
(1) EQUITY							
a) Equity Share capital	8	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000
b) Other Equity	9	(13,252,112,833)	(204,402,020)	(13,378,883,701)	(201,709,654)	(12,152,711,791)	(194,175,938)
		(13,249,898,893)	(204,352,020)	(13,376,669,761)	(201,659,654)	(12,150,497,851)	(194,125,938)
(2) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
a) Financial liabilities							
i)Borrowings	10	6,363,887,399	98,149,673	8,918,390,919	134,448,982	8,444,714,959	134,919,428
(3) CURRENT LIABILITIES							
a) Financial liabilities							
i)Borrowing	11	8,206,699,868	126,571,208	8,466,052,943	127,629,772	8,856,435,074	141,497,394
ii)Trade payables	12	255,228	3,936	188,630	2,844	674,160	10,771
b) Other current liabilities	13	3,565,575,179	54,991,551	3,599,645,229	54,266,363	982,840,083	15,702,629
	TOTAL	4,886,518,781	75,364,348	7,607,607,960	114,688,307	6,134,166,425	98,004,284
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1 to 29						

As per our report of even date

For Narendra Poddar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 106915W

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Narendra Poddar, Proprietor
Membership No. 41256

Mumbai,9th May,2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Director

ALOK INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 2017

PARTICULARS	NOTES	12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-17		12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-16	
		Rupees	USD	Rupees	USD
I INCOME					
Other income	14	25,948,818	386,779	16,971,128	259,255
II TOTAL		**25,948,818**	**386,779**	**16,971,128**	**259,255**
III EXPENSES					
Finance cost	15	187,548,799	2,795,498	507,633,789	7,754,743
Other expenses	16	19,029,696	283,647	2,502,465	38,228
IV TOTAL		**206,578,495**	**3,079,145**	**510,136,254**	**7,792,971**
V NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD (II - III)		**(180,629,677)**	**(2,692,366)**	**(493,165,126)**	**(7,533,716)**
VI OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
- Net exchange Profit/Loss on translation		311,554,417.00	-	(757,581,614.00)	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
V LOSS FOR THE PERIOD (II-IV)		**130,924,740**	**(2,692,366)**	**(1,250,746,740)**	**(7,533,716)**
VI EARNINGS PER SHARE (FOR CONTINUING OPERATIONS)					
Basic		(3,612.59)	(53.85)	(9,863.30)	(150.67)
Diluted		(3,612.59)	(53.85)	(9,863.30)	(150.67)
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1 to 29				

As per our report of even date

For Narendra Poddar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 106915W

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Narendra Poddar, Proprietor
Membership No. 41256

Mumbai,9th May,2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Director

ALOK INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-17		12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-16	
	Rupees	USD	Rupees	USD
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	(180,629,677)	(2,692,366)	(493,165,126)	(7,533,716
Adjustments for :				
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	6,358	97	(231,542)	(3,764
Interest income	-	-	-	
Finance Cost	187,548,799	2,795,498	505,312,116	7,719,278
Provision for diminution in the value of investments	-	-	-	-
Discount on Compulsorily Convertible Bonds	-	-	-	-
Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes	6,925,480	103,229	11,915,448	181,798
Adjustments for :				
Decrease in current liabilities	48,725,833	726,280	2,523,904,258	38,555,807
Increase in loans and advances	1,785,141,635	26,608,321	(1,091,050,860)	(16,667,172
Net cash generated / (used) in operating activities (A)	1,840,792,949	27,437,830	1,444,768,846	22,070,433
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of investments	852,803,458	12,711,411	-	-
Sale of Investment	-	-	-	-
Interest received	-	-	(2,321,673)	(35,466
Net cash generated / (used) in investing activities (B)	852,803,458	12,711,411	(2,321,673)	(35,466
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Short-term borrowings (net)	(2,506,324,640)	(37,357,873)	(938,585,173)	(14,338,068
Interest paid	(187,548,799)	(2,795,498)	(505,312,116)	(7,719,278
Net cash (used) / generated from financing activities (C)	(2,693,873,439)	(40,153,371)	(1,443,897,289)	(22,057,346
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(277,032)**	**(4,130)**	**(1,450,116)**	**(22,379**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	278,143	4,192	1,658,737	26,571
Effect of exchange rate change on Cash and Cash equivalent	2,933	-	69,522	0
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the period	4,044	62	278,143	4,192

NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT

1 Cash and Cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following balance sheet amounts:

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-17		As at 31-Mar-16	
	Rupees	USD	Rupees	USD
Balance with bank	4,044	62	284,501	4,289
Effect of exchange rate change	-	-	(6,358)	(97
Cash and Cash equivalents as restated	4,044	62	278,143	4,192

* Earmarked deposits and deposits with maturity period of more than three months have been excluded from cash and cash equivalent and grouped under the investment activity.

2 The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

3 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / restated whereever necessary.

As per our report of even date

For Narendra Poddar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 106915W

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI

Narendra Poddar, Proprietor
Membership No. 41256

Mumbai,9th May,2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Director Director

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Alok Industries International Limited was incorporated in January, 2007 under the laws of British Virgin Island as an 'International Business Company', is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alok Infrastructure Limited, a Company incorporated in India.

The Company continued to incur losses during the period resulting in significant accumulated losses as on 31st March 2017. The Company continues to be supported (financially & operationally) by Alok Industries Ltd, the ultimate holding company and is contemplating various options to improve the business operations in future. On that basis, the accounts of the Company are prepared on going concern basis.

NOTE 1 : SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation:

i) Compliance with Ind AS:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, hereinafter referred to as Ind AS.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

These are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS and Ind AS 101 - First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' (Ind AS 101) has been applied. The transition has been carried out from Indian GAAP (IGAAP). An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the reported balance sheet, profit or loss and cash flows of the company is provided in note 1 (n).

ii) Historical cost convention:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

a. certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value;
b. assets held for sale - measured at lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell;
c. defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;

iii) Translation to Indian Rupees:

The accounts are maintained in US Dollars being currency of British Virgin Island. The accounts are translated to Indian Rupees as follows-

(i) All income and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the period.

(ii) Assets and Liabilities are translated at the closing rate on the balance sheet date.

(iii) Share Capital including Share Application Money is translated at historical rates.

(iv) The resulting exchange difference is accumulated in 'Currency Translation Reserve'

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI

iv) Recent Pronouncements:

Standards issued but not yet effective:
In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows' and Ind AS 102, 'Share-based Payment.' These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 2, 'Share-based Payment,' respectively.
The amendments are applicable to the Company for accounting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:
The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of Financial Statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the Financial Statements is being evaluated.

Amendment to Ind AS 102:
Company does not have any impact on the Financial Statements on account of this pronouncement.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

c) Revenue recognition:

i) Timing of recognition:
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the contract, there is no continuing managerial involvement with the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the activities of the Company. This generally happens upon dispatch of the goods to customers, except for export sales which are recognised when significant risk and rewards are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contract.

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO.

Eligible export incentives are recognised in the year in which the conditions precedent is met and there is no significant uncertainty about the collectability.

ii) Measurement of revenue:
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after the deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government which are levied on sales such as sales tax, value added tax, etc.

Revenue includes excise duty as it is paid on production and is a liability of the manufacturer. Discounts given include rebates, price reductions and other incentives given to customers. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

The Company recognises provision for sales return, based on the historical results, measured on net basis of the margin of the sale

The volume discounts are assessed based on anticipated annual purchases.

Rental Income

The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in Note 1 (e) below.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is measured using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) Investments and other financial assets:

Classification:
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
i) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income, or through profit or loss), and
ii) Those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on business model of the entity for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or Other Comprehensive Income.

For investments in debt instruments, it depends on the business model in which the investment is held.

For investments in equity instruments, it depends on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

Initial recognition and measurement:
Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI

Transaction Cost
Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus/minus (in the case of financial assets are not recorded at fair value through profit or loss) transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in Profit or Loss.

Subsequent measurement:
After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at:

i) Fair value {either through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or through profit or loss (FVPL)} or,
ii) Amortised cost

Debt instruments:
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the business model of the Company for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:
Measured at amortised cost:
Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method less impairment, if any, the amortisation of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in Profit or Loss.

Measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):
Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. Fair value movements are recognised in the OCI (net of taxes). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in Profit or Loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain | (loss) previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit or Loss.

Measured at fair value through profit or loss:
A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as other income in Profit or Loss.

Equity instruments:
The Company subsequently measures all investments in equity instruments other than subsidiary companies, associate company and Joint Venture Company at fair value. The Management of the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on such equity investments in Profit or Loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right to receive payment is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Profit or Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Investments in subsidiary companies, associate company and joint venture company :
Investments in subsidiary companies, associate company and Joint Venture Company are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiary companies, associate company and Joint Venture Company, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in Profit or Loss.

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI

Impairment of financial assets:
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 44 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade and lease receivable only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of such receivables.

De-recognition:
A financial asset is de-recognised only when

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset ,or
ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is de-recognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is de-recognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial liabilities & Equity instruments:
i) Classification as debt or equity - Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

ii) Initial recognition and measurement - Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the fair value.

iii) Subsequent measurement - Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss is measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in Profit or Loss.

iv) De-recognition - A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

e) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as Derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of the principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset of liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company. The fair value of asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

External Valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as certain items or property, plant and equipment. For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

f) Inventories:

Items of Inventories are valued on the basis given below:

i. Raw materials, packing materials, stores and spares: at cost determined on First – in – First – Out (FIFO) basis or net realisable value whichever is lower.

ii. Process stock and finished goods: At cost or net realisable values whichever is lower.

Cost comprises of cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

Due allowances are made for slow moving and obsolete inventories based on estimates made by the Company.

g) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with bank and other short-term (three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

h) Trade receivable:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value of the revenue. Subsequently, trade receivables are stated at cost less provision for impairment, if any.
Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed and individual limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of provision / loss allowance on the Trade receivables.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default floating rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in Profit or Loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

i) Borrowings:

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income | (expense). Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

j) Borrowing costs:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

k) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. These are reviewed at each year end and reflect the best current estimate. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of best estimate of the Management of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

l) Earnings per share:

Earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the EPS is the net profit for the period and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The treasury shares are not considered as outstanding equity shares for computing EPS.

m) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign Currency Transactions are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary items denominated in Foreign Currency are reported at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences relating to long term monetary items are dealt with in the following manner:

- Exchange differences relating to long term monetary items, arising during the period, in so far as those relate to the acquisition of a depreciable capital asset are added to / deducted from the cost of the asset and depreciated over the balance life of the asset
- In other cases, such differences are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Translation Difference Account" and amortised to the statement of profit and loss over the balance life of the long term monetary item.

All other exchange differences are dealt with in profit or loss.

n) First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For period up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 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 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its IGAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Exemptions applied:

i. **Business Combination exemption**
The Company has applied the exemption as provided in Ind AS 101 on non-application of Ind AS 103, "Business Combinations" to business combinations prior to April 1, 2015 (the Transition date"), pursuant to which goodwill/capital reserve arising from a business combination has been stated at the carrying amount prior to the date of transition under IGAAP. The Company has also applied the exemption for past combinations to acquisitions of investments in subsidiaries/associates/joint ventures consummated prior to the Transition Date.

ii. **Share-based payment transactions**
Ind AS 101 encourages, but does not require, first time adopters to apply Ind AS 102 Share based Payment to equity instruments that were vested before the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has opted not to restate options vested before April 1, 2015.

iii. **Fair Value as deemed cost exemption**
The Company has elected to fair value property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 01, 2015 and considered the same as the deemed cost as per Ind AS.

iv. **Long Term Foreign Currency Monetary Items**
The Company continues the policy of capitalising exchange differences arising on translation of long term finance currency monetary items.

v. **Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates**
The Company has elected to measure investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associate at cost.

Exceptions applied:

i. **De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities exception**
Financial assets and liabilities derecognised before 1 April 2015 are not re-recognised under Ind AS. The Company has not chosen to apply the Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments de-recognition criteria to an earlier date. No significant were identified that has to be assessed under this exception.

ii. **Impairment of financial asset**
The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS retrospectively based on the facts and circumstances existing on transition date.

ALOK INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTE:2

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	**As At 31 March 2017**		**As At 31 March 2016**		**As At 01 April 2015**	
	INR	**USD**	**INR**	**USD**	**INR**	**USD**
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	2,213,940.00	50,000.00	2,213,940.00	50,000.00	2,213,940.00	50,000.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**2,213,940.00**	**50,000.00**	**2,213,940.00**	**50,000.00**	**2,213,940.00**	**50,000.00**

B) OTHER EQUITY	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation		Retained earnings		Total Equity attributable to equity holders of the	
	INR	USD	INR	USD	INR	USD
Balance as at 1st April, 2015 (A)	(806,577,019.00)		(11,346,134,772.00)	(194,175,938.00)	(12,152,711,791.00)	(194,175,938.00)
Addition/Reduction during the Year	(757,581,614.00)		(493,165,126.00)	(7,533,716.00)	(1,250,746,740.00)	(7,533,716.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016 (B)	**(1,564,158,633.00)**	**-**	**(11,839,299,898.00)**	**(201,709,654.00)**	**(13,403,458,531.00)**	**(201,709,654.00)**
Addition/Reduction during the Year	311,554,417.00		(160,208,719.00)	(2,692,366.00)	151,345,698.00	(2,692,366.00)
Balance as of March 31, 2017 (C)	**(1,252,604,216.00)**	**-**	**(11,999,508,617.00)**	**(204,402,020.00)**	**(13,252,112,833.00)**	**(204,402,020.00)**

ALOK INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

PARTICULARS	AS AT 31-Mar-17 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-17 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-16 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-16 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-15 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-15 USD
NON - CURRENT ASSETS						
3. INVESTMENTS						
Investments in Equity Instruments						
In Subsidiary Companies						
Alok European Retail S.R.O.						
200 Equity Shares of CZK 1000 each	811,779	12,520	830,488	12,520	783,637	12,520
Less: provision for diminution in value of investment	(811,779)	(12,520)	(830,488)	(12,520)	(783,637)	(12,520)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mileta, a.s. (refer note 1)						
11,80,152 Equity Shares of CZK 196 each	1,085,501,956	16,741,601	1,110,518,930	16,741,601	1,047,870,186	16,741,601
Less: provision for diminution in value of investment	(407,180,896)	(6,279,915)	(416,564,973)	(6,279,915)	(393,064,904)	(6,279,915)
	678,321,060	10,461,686	693,953,957	10,461,686	654,805,282	10,461,686
Others						
Grabal Alok (UK) Limited (Refer note 2)						
41,350,197,008 Equity Shares of GBP 0.001 each	9,325,827,751	143,831,418	9,540,755,038	143,831,418	9,002,523,490	143,831,418
Less: provision for diminution in value of investment	(9,325,827,751)	(143,831,418)	(9,540,755,038)	(143,831,418)	(9,002,523,490)	(143,831,418)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Preference shares						
In Subsidiary Companies - Unquoted						
Grabal Alok International Limited 11,970,552 1% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of USD 1/- each	-	-	794,041,429	11,970,552	749,246,426	11,970,552
Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited 750,000 0% Redeemable Preference Shares of USD 1 each	-	-	49,143,291	740,858	44,151,031	705,392
Others						
Convertible Loan Notes of Grabal Alok UK (Refer note no. 17b)	2,177,214,191	33,578,982	2,227,391,264	33,578,982	2,101,735,355	33,578,982
PowerCor LLC	480,150,906	7,405,325	491,216,683	7,405,325	463,505,216	7,405,325
Subscription towards 5% Group B Membership interest						
Less: provision for diminution in value of investment	(480,150,906)	(7,405,325)	(491,216,683)	(7,405,325)	(463,505,216)	(7,405,325)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aisle5 LLC	84,938,566	1,310,000	86,896,099	1,310,000	81,993,948	1,310,000
22 senior units of the equity capital						
Less: provision for diminution in value of investment	(84,938,566)	(1,310,000)	(86,896,099)	(1,310,000)	(81,993,948)	(1,310,000)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,855,535,251	44,040,668	3,764,529,941	56,752,078	3,549,938,094	56,716,612

Note:

1) 11,80,152 equity shares in Mileta a.s. are pledged in favor of Axis Trustee Services Limited for the credit facility sanctioned by Axis Bank & Exim Bank to Alok Industries Limited.

2) 37,417,197,008 equity shares in Grabal Alok (UK) Ltd. are pledged in favor of Axis Trustee Services Limited for the credit facility sanctioned by Axis Bank & Exim Bank to Alok Industries Limited.

PARTICULARS	AS AT 31-Mar-17 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-17 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-16 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-16 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-15 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-15 USD
4. OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS						
(considered good)						
Prepaid expenses	9,995,951	154,167	40,905,289	616,667	67,545,905	1,079,167
TOTAL	9,995,951	154,167	40,905,289	616,667	67,545,905	1,079,167
CURRENT ASSETS						
5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
Balance with bank						
In current accounts	4,044	62	284,501	4,289	1,433,553	22,904
TOTAL	4,044	62	284,501	4,289	1,433,553	22,904
6. LOANS						
(considered good)						
Loans to related parties (Refer note no. 16)	1,928,037,401	29,735,951	3,706,800,017	55,881,773	2,486,300,628	39,723,101
Loans to Others	62,958,281	971,000	64,409,246	971,000	-	-
	1,990,995,682	30,706,951	3,771,209,263	56,852,773	2,486,300,628	39,723,101
Considered Doubtful						
Loans and advances to related parties (Refer note no. 16)	9,373,716	144,570	9,589,747	144,570	9,048,752	144,570
Others						
Advance to Axis bank (Refer note no. 18)	114,675,002	1,768,622	142,367,594	2,146,259	134,336,078	2,146,259
Advance to Aisle5 LLC	3,241,930	50,000	3,316,645	50,000	3,129,540	50,000
	127,290,648	1,963,192	155,273,986	2,340,829	146,514,370	2,340,829
Less : Provision for doubtful advance	(127,290,648)	(1,963,192)	(155,273,986)	(2,340,829)	(146,514,370)	(2,340,829)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,990,995,682	30,706,951	3,771,209,263	56,852,773	2,486,300,628	39,723,101
7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS						
Others - prepaid expenses	29,987,853	462,500	30,678,966	462,500	28,948,245	462,500
TOTAL	29,987,853	462,500	30,678,966	462,500	28,948,245	462,500

PARTICULARS	AS AT 31-Mar-17 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-17 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-16 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-16 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-15 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-15 USD
8. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL						
(a) Authorised						
50,000 Equity Shares of USD 1 each	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000
200,000,000 Cumulative Preference Shares of USD 1 each	9,157,317,000	200,000,000	9,157,317,000	200,000,000	9,157,317,000	200,000,000
100,000,000 Class A Redeemable Preference Shares of USD 1 par value each	4,465,000,000	100,000,000	4,465,000,000	100,000,000	4,465,000,000	100,000,000
100,000,000 Class B Redeemable Preference Shares of USD 1 par value each	4,465,000,000	100,000,000	4,465,000,000	100,000,000	4,465,000,000	100,000,000
	18,089,530,940	400,050,000	18,089,530,940	400,050,000	18,089,530,940	400,050,000
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up						
Equity Share Capital						
50,000 Equity Shares of USD 1 each fully paid up	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000
TOTAL	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000

Note:

a) There was no movement in share capital during the period and the previous period.

b) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

Number of Equity Shares

Particulars	AS AT 31-Mar-17		AS AT 31-Mar-16		AS AT 31-Mar-15
Opening balance	50,000		50,000		50,000
Closing balance	50,000		50,000		50,000

Amount of Equity Shares

Particulars	AS AT 31-Mar-17 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-17 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-16 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-16 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-15 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-15 USD
Opening balance	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000
Closing balance	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000

c) **Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of USD 1/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per shares. The shareholders are entitled for dividend in USD as and when recommended by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Further, 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 amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

d) **Shareholder holding more than 5 percent of the Share Capital**

Name of the shareholder	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16		31-Mar-15	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Alok Infrastructure Limited	50,000	100	50,000	100	50,000	100

	31-Mar-17 Rupees	31-Mar-17 USD	31-Mar-16 Rupees	31-Mar-16 USD	31-Mar-15 Rupees	31-Mar-15 USD
9. OTHER EQUITY						
a) Foreign currency translation reserve						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	(1,564,158,633)	-	(806,577,019)	-	(633,384,312)	-
Less / (Add) : During the year	311,554,417	-	(757,581,614)	-	(173,192,707)	-
	(1,252,604,216)	-	(1,564,158,633)	-	(806,577,019)	-
b) IND AS Adjustment	(20,420,958)		(24,574,830)			
c) Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	(11,839,299,898)	(201,709,654)	(11,346,134,772)	(194,175,938)	(2,357,240,554)	(47,653,596)
Loss for the period	(180,629,677)	(2,692,366)	(493,165,126)	(7,533,716)	(9,424,216,639)	(153,477,397)
IND AS Adjustment					435,322,421	6,955,055
	(12,019,929,575)	(204,402,020)	(11,839,299,898)	(201,709,654)	(11,346,134,772)	(194,175,938)
TOTAL	(13,252,112,833)	(204,402,020)	(13,378,883,701)	(201,709,654)	(12,152,711,791)	(194,175,938)

PARTICULARS		AS AT 31-Mar-17 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-17 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-16 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-16 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-15 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-15 USD
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
10. BORROWINGS (Unsecured)							
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Refer note (i) below)		2,146,830,083	33,110,371	2,085,167,513	31,434,891	1,996,980,584	31,905,337
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Refer note (ii) below)		1,491,287,800	23,000,000	1,525,656,700	23,000,000	1,439,588,400	23,000,000
Compulsorily Convertible Bonds (Refer note (iii) below)		1,201,148,767	18,525,211	3,747,808,850	56,500,000	3,536,380,200	56,500,000
Loan from related party (refer note no. 16)		1,524,620,749	23,514,091	1,559,757,856	23,514,091	1,471,765,775	23,514,091
	TOTAL	6,363,887,399	98,149,673	8,918,390,919	134,448,982	8,444,714,959	134,919,428

Additional Information

Compulsorily Convertible Debentures

(i) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of USD 36,734,000 (Previous period USD 36,734,000) issued to Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited are redeemable by way of bullet payment at the end of five years from 25 March 2014 as agreed between The Company and Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited vide letter dated 25 March 2014.

(ii) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures issued to Alok Worldwide Limited, a fellow group company of USD 23,000,000 are redeemable at the end of five years from 25 March 2014 as mutually decided between the issuer and holder vide letter dated 25 March 2014.

(iii) During an earlier year, the company had issued Unsecured floating rate Compulsorily Convertible bonds for an aggregate amount of Rs 252 crores (USD 56.50 million)

During the previous period, Grabal Alok BVI has the Compulsorily Convertible Bonds aggregating to Rs. 1,234,883,177 (USD 18,525,221) (previous period Rs. 3,747,808,850 (USD 56,500,000)) from Deutsche Bank such Compulsorily Convertible Bonds are now interest free as mutually decided between the Company and Grabal Alok BVI.

PARTICULARS		AS AT 31-Mar-17 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-17 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-16 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-16 USD	AS AT 31-Mar-15 Rupees	AS AT 31-Mar-15 USD
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
11. BORROWINGS (Unsecured)							
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Refer note no. 16)		-	-	-	-	2,409,745,800	38,500,000
Temporary overdrawn bank balance		38,393	593	13,548	204	-	-
Loans and advances from related party (Refer note no. 16)		8,206,661,475	126,570,615	8,466,039,395	127,629,568	6,446,689,274	102,997,394
	TOTAL	8,206,699,868	126,571,208	8,466,052,943	127,629,772	8,856,435,074	141,497,394
12. TRADE PAYABLES							
Creditors for services		255,228	3,936	188,630	2,844	674,160	10,771
	TOTAL	255,228	3,936	188,630	2,844	674,160	10,771
13. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Current maturity of long term borrowings (Refer note no. 16)		2,496,286,100	38,500,000	2,553,816,650	38,500,000		
Due to Grabal Alok (UK) Limited towards convertible loan notes		1,018,136,452	15,702,629	1,041,600,889	15,702,629	982,840,083	15,702,629
Advance from related party (refer note no. 16)		51,152,627	788,922	4,227,690	63,734	-	-
	TOTAL	3,565,575,179	54,991,551	3,599,645,229	54,266,363	982,840,083	15,702,629

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO

PARTICULARS		12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-17		12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-16	
		Rupees	USD	Rupees	USD
14. OTHER INCOME					
Interest on loans and advances (Refer note no. 16)		-	-	-	-
Interest on investment		613,321	9,142	2,321,673	35,466
Exchange rate difference gain (net)		-	-	14,015,929	214,111
Sundry balance written back (Refer note no. 18)		25,335,497	377,637	633,526	9,678
	TOTAL	25,948,818	386,779	16,971,128	259,255
15. FINANCE COSTS					
Interest expense		148,321,070	2,210,791	335,255,445	5,121,447
Other borrowing cost		39,227,729	584,707	172,378,344	2,633,296
	TOTAL	187,548,799	2,795,498	507,633,789	7,754,743
16. OTHER EXPENSES					
Legal and professional fees		613,172	9,140	712,279	10,881
Auditor's remuneration (including Service Tax)		207,391	3,091	68,700	1,049
Fees rates and taxes		-	-	72,007	1,100
Demat Charges		814,607	12,142	803,586	12,276
Exchange rate difference		17,205,447	256,456	-	-
Provision for diminution in value of investment		-	-	-	-
Bank Charges		189,079	2,818	845,893	12,922
	TOTAL	19,029,696	283,647	2,502,465	38,228

17. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

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

I Names of related party and nature of relationship

Alok Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Alok Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company
Mileta, a.s.	Subsidiary
Grabal Alok (UK) Limited	Associate Company
Grabal Alok International Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Alok Worldwide Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Alok International Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited	Entity Under Common Control

II Transactions with Related parties

Transaction	In Rupees	In USD	In Rupees	In USD
Equity Share Capital				
Alok Infrastructure Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	2,213,940	50,000	2,213,940	50,000
	(2,213,940)	(50,000)	(2,213,940)	(50,000)
Balance as at 31 March	2,213,940	50,000	674,160	10,771
	(2,213,940)	(50,000)	(674,160)	(50,000)
Long term borrowings (includes Long term borrowings, & current liabilities)				
Alok Worldwide Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	3,089,642,246	46,577,825	2,911,354,175	46,514,091
	(2,911,354,175)	(46,514,091)	-	-
Issued during the period	48,652,572	725,188	-	148,726
	(9,735,763)	(148,726)	(2,855,965,187)	(46,514,091)
Translation difference during the period	(71,233,642)	-	(2,162,107,749)	(34,692,265)
	(168,552,308)	84,992	(55,388,988)	-
Balance as at 31 March	3,067,061,176	47,303,013	749,246,426	11,970,552
	(3,089,642,246)	(46,577,825)	(2,911,354,175)	(46,514,091)
Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	4,990,489,399	75,234,000	4,844,840,874	77,405,000
	(4,844,840,874)	(77,405,000)	(4,394,390,000)	(70,000,000)
Issued / (Repaid) during the period	-	-	-	(77,405,000)
	(142,115,976)	(2,171,000)	454,667,000	7,405,000
Translation difference during the period	(112,422,167)	-	(4,844,840,874)	-
	287,764,501	-	(4,216,126)	-
Balance as at 31 March	4,878,067,232	75,234,000	-	-
	(4,990,489,399)	(75,234,000)	(4,844,840,874)	(77,405,000)
Compulsory Convertible Bonds				
Grabal Alok International Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	3,747,808,850	56,500,000	3,536,380,200	56,500,000
	(3,536,380,200)	(56,500,000)	(873,720,869)	(13,917,850)
Issued during the period	(2,547,713,341)	(37,974,789)	-	(56,500,000)
	-	-	(2,614,739,447)	(42,582,150)
Translation difference during the period	1,053,258	-	(3,536,380,200)	-
	(211,428,650)	-	(47,919,884)	-
Balance as at 31 March	1,201,148,767	18,525,211	-	-
	(3,747,808,850)	(56,500,000)	(3,536,380,200)	(56,500,000)
Short-Term Borrowings				
Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	5,191,143,526	78,258,956	4,841,752,710	77,355,661
	(4,841,752,710)	(77,355,661)	(3,551,831,011)	(56,578,540)
Received during the period	(45,664,133)	(680,644)	-	(1,187,154)
	77,712,367	1,187,154	(1,275,715,229)	(20,777,121)
Translation difference during the period	(115,410,256)	-	(4,841,752,710)	(76,168,507)
	(427,103,183)	(2,090,449)	(14,206,470)	-
Balance as at 31 March	5,030,069,137	77,578,312	-	-
	(5,191,143,526)	(78,258,956)	(4,841,752,710)	(77,355,661)
Alok Infrastructure Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	3,224,892,996	48,616,795	1,534,150,263	24,510,795
	(1,534,150,263)	(24,510,795)	-	-
Received during the period	-	-	-	24,106,000
	(1,578,004,476)	(24,106,000)	(1,504,962,813)	(24,510,795)
Translation difference during the period	(72,648,076)	-	(1,534,150,263)	(48,616,795)
	(112,738,257)	-	(29,187,450)	-
Balance as at 31 March	3,152,244,920	48,616,795	-	-
	(3,224,892,996)	(48,616,795)	(1,534,150,263)	(24,510,795)

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI

Transaction	In Rupees	In USD	In Rupees	In USD
Other current liabilities				
Alok Industries Limited				
Balance as at 31 March	24,347,418	375,508	-	-
	(50,002,873)	(753,817)	(47,113,603)	(752,724)
Grabal Alok (UK) Limited				
Balance as at 31 March	1,018,136,452	15,702,629	783,637	12,520
	(1,041,600,889)	(15,702,629)	(982,840,083)	(15,702,629)
Investment				
(including Equity shares, convertible loan notes & CCBs)				
Grabal Alok (UK) Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	11,768,146,302	177,410,400	11,104,258,845	177,410,400
	(11,104,258,845)	(177,410,400)	(8,464,112,992)	(134,828,249)
Invested during the period	-	-	-	(177,410,400)
	-	-	(2,614,739,508)	(42,582,151)
Translation difference during the period	(265,104,360)	-	(11,104,258,845)	-
	(663,887,457)	-	(25,406,345)	-
Balance as at 31 March	11,503,041,942	177,410,400	-	-
	(11,768,146,302)	(177,410,400)	(11,104,258,845)	(177,410,400)
Grabal Alok International Limited				
Balance as at 31 March	-	-	-	-
	(794,041,429)	(11,970,552)	(749,246,426)	(11,970,552)
Mileta A.S				
Balance as at 31 March	1,085,501,956	16,741,601	-	-
	(1,110,518,930)	(16,741,601)	(1,047,870,186)	(16,741,601)
Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited			67,545,905	1,079,167
Balance as at 31 March	-	-	(46,943,100)	(750,000)
	(49,749,675)	(750,000)		
Loans Given				
Grabal Alok International Limited – Interest Free				
Balance as at 1 April	1,724,823,665	26,002,537	1,627,805,117	26,007,099
	(1,627,805,117)	(26,007,099)	(1,087,746,809)	(17,327,155)
Given during the period	(1,744,499,763)	(26,002,537)	-	16,006,831
	298,633	4,562	(532,988,399)	(8,679,944)
Repaid during the period	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Translation difference during the period	19,676,098	-	1,001,880,341	-
	(97,317,181)	-	(7,069,908)	-
Balance as at 31 March	-	-	2,629,685,458	42,013,930
	(1,724,823,665)	(26,002,537)	(1,627,805,117)	(26,007,099)
Mileta, A.S				
Balance as at 1 April	318,291,250	4,798,392	294,634,474	4,707,313
	(294,634,474)	(4,707,313)	(547,699,569)	(8,724,526)
Interest accrued during the period	10,730,667	159,945	-	161,792
	(10,591,069)	(161,792)	(13,674,065)	(222,688)
Given during the period	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(35,118,397)	(571,918)
Translation difference during the period	8,090,047	18,518	294,634,474	4,584,392
	(31,703,309)	(214,000)	8,628,645	36,461
Converted/repaid/adjusted during the	19,101,266	284,713	-	284,713
	(18,637,602)	(284,713)	(222,992,118)	(3,631,522)
Balance as at 31 March	301,830,604	4,655,107	-	-
	(318,291,250)	(4,798,392)	(294,634,474)	(4,707,313)
Grabal Alok (UK) Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	329,454,870	4,966,689	310,869,023	4,966,689
	(310,869,023)	(4,966,689)	(53,360,451)	(850,000)
Given during the period	-		-	
	-		(216,603,462)	(3,527,480)
Repaid/Adjusted during the period	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(36,177,433)	(589,209)
Translation difference during the period	(7,421,724)	-	(307,739,483)	(4,916,689)
	(18,585,847)	-	(4,727,678)	-
Balance as at 31 March	322,033,146	4,966,689	3,129,540	50,000
	(329,454,870)	(4,966,689)	(310,869,023)	(4,966,689)
Alok Infrastructure Limited				
Balance as at 1 April	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(484,446,171)	(7,716,937)
Given/Adjusted during the period	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Repaid during the period				
			(432,321,484)	(7,716,937)
Translation difference during the period	-	-	-	-
	-	-	52,124,687	-
Balance as at 31 March	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Transaction	In Rupees	In USD	In Rupees	In USD
Interest Expenses				
Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited				
Paid during the period	4,788,717	71,378	-	2,299,936
	(150,556,296)	(2,299,936)	(259,289,611)	(4,222,642)
Alok Worldwide Limited				
Paid during the period	39,970,305	595,775	-	1,116,289
	(73,073,469)	(1,116,289)	(66,802,128)	(1,087,901)
Borrowing Cost				
Triumphant Victory Holdings Limited	-	-	-	20,000
	(1,309,221)	(20,000)	(2,737,908)	(44,588)
Alok Worldwide Limited	42,631,244	635,437	-	1,174,304
	(76,871,177)	(1,174,304)	(89,568,585)	(1,458,663)
Interest Income				
Mileta a.s.				
Accrued during the period	10,730,667	159,945	-	161,792
	(10,591,069)	(161,792)	(20,893,596)	(340,261)

* Figures of previous year are given in bracket.

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO MUMBAI

18. a) During an earlier year, Grabal Alok UK Limited (Grabal Alok UK) , a fellow group company of the Company had issued unsecured floating rate compulsorily convertible bonds ("Bonds") for an aggregate amount of up to Rs 252 cores (U.S$ 56.50 million)

b) The Company has exposure of USD 166,674,460 (Rs. 10,806,938,636) in Grabal Alok (UK) Ltd ("GA UK"), an associate company, which runs a chain of value format clothing stores under the brand "Store Twenty One" across UK, Scotland and Wales. The exposure includes investments in equity shares of USD 143,831,418 (Rs 9,325,827,751), investment in convertible loans and bonds (net) of USD 33,578,982 (Rs 2,177,214,191) and loan given of USD 4,966,689 (Rs. 322,033,146) as on 31 March 2017.

The management of Alok Industries Ltd ("Holding company") is considering exiting this business since the group's efforts in revamping the business have not made much headway primarily due to economic downturn in the UK economy. At the same time, GA UK , with support from the holding company is working on plans / options to turnaround this company and with a visible revival of the UK economy, believes that there is significant value which can be realised. Further, the Holding Company management, in the process of assessing the recoverability of goodwill on consolidation relating to GA UK appearing in their balance sheet, got in to certain early stage negotiations with potential buyers which indicates a recoverable value of approximately Rs. 450 crores.

The management of this company has out of abundunt precausion recognised a diminution in the financial statements. The Company has recognised "other than temporary" diminution in investments of USD 143,831,418 (Rs 9,325,827,751).

19. During an earlier year, the Company entered into a Silent Risk Participation Agreement (SRPA) with Axis Bank with respect to loan of USD 3.5 million taken by Grabal Alok (UK) Limited from Lehman Bros. In pursuance of such agreement, Axis bank took over Lehman's share of loan and transferred it to the Company. By virtue of this agreement, the Company paid USD 3.5 million plus interest thereon to Axis Bank in the earlier year and accounted for such amount as recoverable from Grabal Alok (UK) Limited.

However, on liquidation of Lehman Bros, the liquidator did not recognise such SRPA and the payment already made by Axis Bank to Lehman Bros of USD 3.5 million. As per the liquidation procedures, Grabal Alok (UK) Limited was required to pay USD 3.5 million to Lehman, though already paid by the Company on its behalf through Axis Bank. Since the payment to Lehman was made twice, Axis Bank is now in discussions with Liquidator of Lehman Bros for refund of USD 3.5 million paid by it. The Company has accounted such amount as recoverable from Lehman Brother through Axis Bank. Axis bank has confirmed to the Company that such matter has been taken up with Lehman and that it would refund the USD 3.5 million plus interest or the settled amount to the Company as and when it will receive it from the liquidator of Lehman Bros. However, out of abundant caution, the Company has made a provision of USD 3.5 million plus interest of USD 477,665 as doubtful of recovery in the previous year. During the period the company has recovered USD 377637 the same has been disclosed in Other Income & accordingly provision amount has been reduced.

20. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is engaged in the business of making strategic long term investments and other short term investments and all activities revolve around such business. Accordingly, this is the only reportable segment of the Company.

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Particulars	12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-17		12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-16		12 MONTHS ENDED 31-MAR-15	
	Rupees	USD	Rupees	USD	Rupees	USD
Loss for the period	(180,629,677)	(2,692,366)	(493,165,126)	(7,533,716)	(173,192,707)	-
Weighted average number of equity shares	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Nominal Value of equity share	N.A.	1.00	N.A.	1.00	N.A.	1.00
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (not annualised)	(3,612.59)	(53.85)	(9,863.30)	(150.67)	(3,463.85)	-

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company's Capital Management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximize shareholders' value. The Company is monitoring capital using debt equity ratio as its base, which is debt to equity. The company's policy is to keep debt equity ratio below three and infuse capital if and when required through issue of new shares and/or better operational results and efficient working capital management.

In order to achieve the aforesaid objectives, the Company has not sanctioned any major capex on new expansion projects in last two to three years. However, modernization, upgradation and marginal expansions have been continued to remain competitive and improve product quality through efficient machinery. There is constant endeavour to reduce debt as much as feasible and practical by improving operational and working capital management.

Particulars	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16		1-Apr-15	
	INR	USD	INR	USD	INR	USD
Debt (A)	6,363,887,399.00	224,720,881.00	8,918,390,919.00	255,259,544.00	8,444,714,959.00	276,416,822.00
Equity (B)	2,213,940.00	50,000.00	2,213,940.00	50,000.00	2,213,940.00	50,000.00
Debt / Equity Ratio (A / B)	2,874.46	4,494.42	4,028.29	5,105.19	3,814.34	5,528.34

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet it obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company expose to credit risk mainly from trade receivables and other financial assets.

B Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks - interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk in a fluctuating market environment. Financial instrument affected by market risks includes loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments, derivatives and other financial assets.

i) Currency Risk

This is the risk that the Company may suffer losses as a result of adverse exchange rate movement during the relevant period. As a policy, Company is covering all foreign exchange risk on account of import and loans so that Company may not be put to any loss situation due to adverse fluctuations in currency rates. There is periodical review of foreign exchange transactions and hedging by the Company's executives.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	Change in rate (upward)	Effect on profit before tax	Change in rate (downward)	Effect on profit before tax
Friday, March 31, 2017	Euro	0.05	0.05	-0.05	-0.05
	GBP	0.05	0.06	-0.05	-0.06
Thursday, March 31, 2016	Euro	0.05	0.06	-0.05	-0.06
	GBP	0.05	0.07	-0.05	-0.07

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

i) Interest rate risk

The Company does not bear any interest rate risk as the company does not have any interest bearing loans.

ii) Equity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company does not actively trade these investments. Profit for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 would have been unaffected as the equity investments are FVTOCI and no investments were disposed of or impaired.

i) Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows on daily, monthly and yearly basis. The Company ensures that there is a free credit limit available at the start of the year which is sufficient for repayments getting due in the ensuing year. Loan arrangements, credit limits with various banks including working capital and monitoring of operational and working capital issues are always kept in mind for better liquidity management.

NARENDRA PODDAR
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

31 March 2017	Currency	On Demand	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	Beyond 4 Years	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments								
Long term borrowings	USD	98,149,673						98,149,673
	INR	6,363,887,399						6,363,887,399
Short term borrowings	USD	126,571,208						126,571,208
	INR	8,206,699,868						8,206,699,868
Trade payables								
Trade payables - other than micro and small ent.	USD	3,936						3,936
	INR	2,55,228						255,228
Other current liabilities	USD	54,991,551						54,991,551
	INR	3,565,575,179						3,565,575,179
(b) Derivative financial instruments								
Foreign exchange forward contracts								

31 March 2016	Currency	On Demand	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	Beyond 4 Years	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments								
Long term borrowings	USD	134,448,982						134,448,982
	INR	8,918,390,919						8,918,390,919
Short term borrowings	USD	127,629,772						127,629,772
	INR	8,466,052,943						8,466,052,943
Trade payables								
Trade payables - other than micro and small ent.	USD	2,844						2,844
	INR	188,630						188,630
Other current liabilities	USD	54,266,363						54,266,363
	INR	3,599,645,229						3,599,645,229
(b) Derivative financial instruments								
Foreign exchange forward contracts								

31 March 2015	Currency	On Demand	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	Beyond 4 Years	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments								
Long term borrowings	USD	134,919,428						134,919,428
	INR	8,444,714,959						8,444,714,959
Short term borrowings	USD	141,497,394						141,497,394
	INR	8,856,435,074						8,856,435,074
Trade payables								
Trade payables - other than micro and small ent.	USD	10,771						10,771
	INR	674,160						674,160
Other current liabilities	USD	15,702,629						15,702,629
	INR	982,840,083						982,840,083
(b) Derivative financial instruments								
Foreign exchange forward contracts								

iii) Financing arrangements

The Company does not have the financing arrangements during the reporting period.

24. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency	Carrying value			Fair value		
			31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
	Financial Asset							
(a)	**Carried at amortised cost**							
(i)	Loans to related parties	USD	30,706,951.00	56,852,773.00	39,723,101.00	30,706,951.00	56,852,773.00	39,723,101.00
		INR	1,990,995,682.00	3,771,209,263.00	2,486,300,628.00	1,990,995,682.00	3,771,209,263.00	2,486,300,628.00
(ii)	Other receivables-Curr and Non Curr	USD	616,667.00	1,079,167.00	1,541,667.00	616,667.00	1,079,167.00	1,541,667.00
		INR	39,983,804.00	71,584,255.00	96,494,150.00	39,983,804.00	71,584,255.00	96,494,150.00
(iii)	Cash and cash equivalent	USD	62.00	4,289.00	22,904.00	62.00	4,289.00	22,904.00
		INR	4,044.00	284,501.00	1,433,553.00	4,044.00	284,501.00	1,433,553.00
	Financial Liabilities							
(a)	**Carried at amortised cost**							
(i)	Borrowings-Long& Short	USD	224,720,881.00	262,078,754.00	276,416,822.00	224,720,881.00	262,078,754.00	276,416,822.00
		INR	14,570,587,267.00	17,384,443,862.00	17,301,150,033.00	14,570,587,267.00	17,384,443,862.00	17,301,150,033.00
(ii)	Trade payable	USD	3,936.00	2,844.00	10,771.00	3,936.00	2,844.00	10,771.00
		INR	255,228.00	188,630.00	674,160.00	255,228.00	188,630.00	674,160.00
(iii)	Other payables	USD	54,991,551.00	54,266,363.00	15,702,629.00	54,991,551.00	54,266,363.00	15,702,629.00
		INR	3,565,575,179.00	3,599,645,229.00	982,840,083.00	3,565,575,179.00	3,599,645,229.00	982,840,083.00

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. In addition, the Company internally reviews valuations, including independent price validation for certain instruments. Further, in other instances, Company retains independent pricing vendors to assist in corroborating the valuations of certain instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) Fair value of security deposits have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about interest rates, maturity period, credit risk, forecasted cash flows.

ii) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables. As of reporting date the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances are not materially different from their calculated fair values.

iii) Carrying value of loans from banks, other noncurrent borrowings and other financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The own non-performance risk as at reporting date was assessed to be insignificant.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's assets and liabilities grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described in significant accounting policies - Note 2. Further table describes the valuation techniques used, key inputs to valuations and quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs for fair value measurements.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2017:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency	Fair Value Measurement			Valuation technique used	Inputs used
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
	Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed						
(a)	**Financial assets measured at amortised cost**						
(i)	Loans to related parties	USD		30706951.00		Discounted Cash Flows	Forecast Cash Flows, Discount Rate, Maturity
		INR		1990995682.00			
(ii)	Other receivables	USD		616667.00			
		INR		39983804.00			
(b)	**Financial liability measured at amortised cost**						
(i)	Borrowings	USD		224720881.00		Discounted Cash Flows	Forecast Cash Flows, Discount Rate, Maturity
		INR		14570587267.00			
(ii)	Other payables	USD		54991551.00			
		INR		3565575179.00			

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2016:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency	Fair Value Measurement			Valuation technique used	Inputs used
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
	Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed						
(a)	**Financial assets measured at amortised cost**						
(i)	Loans to related parties	USD		56852773.00		Discounted Cash Flows	Forecast Cash Flows, Discount Rate, Maturity
		INR		3771209263.00			
(ii)	Other receivables	USD		1079167.00			
		INR		71584255.00			
(b)	**Financial liability measured at amortised cost**						
(i)	Borrowings	USD		262078754.00		Discounted Cash Flows	Forecast Cash Flows, Discount Rate, Maturity
		INR		17384443862.00			
(iii)	Other payables	USD		54266363.00			
		INR		3599645229.00			

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2015:

Rs.in Crores

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency	Fair Value Measurement			Valuation technique used	Inputs used
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
	Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed						
(a)	**Financial assets measured at amortised cost**						
(i)	Loans to related parties	USD		39723101.00		Discounted Cash Flows	Forecast Cash Flows, Discount Rate, Maturity
		INR		2486300628.00			
(ii)	Other receivables	USD		1541667.00			
		INR		96494150.00			
(b)	**Financial liability measured at amortised cost**						
(i)	Borrowings	USD		276416822.00		Discounted Cash Flows	Forecast Cash Flows, Discount Rate, Maturity
		INR		17301150033.00			
(ii)	Other payables	USD		15702629.00			
		INR		982840083.00			

During the year ended 31 March 2017, 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015 there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of level 3 fair value measurement

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, cash credit and all other current financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Receivables are evaluated by the company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The fair value of loans from banks and other financial liabilities, security deposit, as well as other financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- The fair values of the unquoted equity instruments have been estimated using a net adjusted fair value method. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the assets, liabilities, investments of Investee Company. The probabilities of the various assumptions can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments based on the best information available to the Company.
- The fair values of quoted equity instruments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs.
- The fair value of floating rate borrowings are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2017 was assessed to be insignificant

25. **EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY**
All transactions reflected in these financial statements are in foreign currency i.e. other than Indian rupees.

26. This Company is a Foreign Company and Subsidiary of an Indian Company. Hence there was no dealing in Indian Currency. Henceforth Rule 11D of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Amendment Rules 2017 is not applicable

27. In the present financial statements, the financial instruments whch are getting eliminated in consolidated financial statements are not valued at fair value as per Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS). Also, the Corporate Guarantee issued by the Parent Company i.e. Alok Industries Limited in not valued at fair value as it would be eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

28. The information contained in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, disclosed in US dollar is extracted from the books of accounts locally maintained and converted into Indian Rupees as disclosed under basis of preparation stated above. The amounts in Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and cash flow statement are rounded off to the nearest Rupee / USD. Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

29. Previous period's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period's classification / disclosure and are given in brackets.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 29

For Narendra Poddar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 106915W

NARENDRA PODDAR & CO. MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Narendra Poddar, Proprietor
Membership No. 41256

Mumbai,9th May,2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Director