

DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012

1. Corporate Information:

Deejay Trading Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") was incorporated on 21st February 2003. The Company took over all the assets and liabilities of M/s Wearcraft Apparels as a going concern on 1st July 2004. The Company became a subsidiary of Gokaldas Exports Limited (formerly known as Gokaldas India Private Limited) on 1st December 2004.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP) and complies in all material respects with the notified accounting standards under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules (as amended), 2006 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis except in case of assets for which provision for impairment is made and revaluation is carried out. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

During the year ended March 31, 2012, the revised Schedule VI notified under the Companies Act, 1956 has become applicable to the Company, for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. The adoption of revised Schedule VI does not impact the recognition and measurement principles followed for the preparation of the financial statements. However, it has significant impact on the presentation and disclosure of the financial statements. The Company has reclassified previous year figures in accordance with the requirements applicable in current year.

2.1 Summary of Significant accounting policies

a) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes requiring material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in future periods.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer.

Export incentives are recognized on accrual basis in accordance with the applicable schemes formulated, by the Government of India.

Revenues from job work contract are recognized as and when services are rendered.

Dividend income on investments is accounted when the right to receive the dividend is established as at reporting date.

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Insurance / other claims are recognized on acceptance basis.

c) Fixed assets and depreciation/ amortization (tangible and intangible)

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition/construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any, net of grants received, where applicable and subsequent improvements thereto including taxes, duties, freight, and other incidental expenses related to acquisition/construction. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Depreciation is provided using the written down value method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management, or at the rates prescribed under Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956 whichever is higher.

	<u>Rate of depreciation (WDV)</u>
Buildings	10.00%
Plant & Machinery	13.91%
Electrical Equipments	13.91%
Office Equipments	13.91%
Furniture & Fixtures	18.10%
Computers	40.00%
Vehicles	25.89%
Computer Software (Intangibles)	40.00%

Assets individually costing Rs. 5,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of addition. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period or useful life, whichever is lower.

Intangible assets comprising of Know-how (Process improvement costs) are amortized over 36 months.

d) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs includes interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs attributable to acquisition and construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as a part of the cost of such asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

e) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

f) Inventories

Raw materials, packing materials, stores, spares, and consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Finished goods and work in progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value after considering provision for obsolescence and other anticipated loss, wherever considered necessary. Finished goods and work in progress includes cost of conversion and other production overheads. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

g) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

(iii) Exchange Differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

h) Government Grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant or subsidy relates to an expense item, it is netted off with the relevant expense. Where the grant or subsidy relates to an asset, its value is deducted in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

i) Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments. On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged / credited to statement of profit and loss.

j) Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

Contributions to provident fund are made at pre-determined rates and charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.



(ii) **Defined Benefit Plans:**

Gratuity liability is accrued in the books based on actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method as at reporting date. Actuarial gains or losses are immediately taken to statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

(iii) **Compensated absences:**

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Compensated absences are provided for, on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains or losses are immediately taken to statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

k) Taxation

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. Deferred income taxes reflects the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the taxes on income levied by same governing taxation laws. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it has timing differences the reversal of which will result in sufficient income or there is other convincing evidence that sufficient taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised.

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit is recognised, as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each reporting date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

l) Accounting for leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Provisions

A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

n) Segment Reporting Policies

(i) Identification of segments:

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

(ii) Basis of allocation:

Assets, liabilities, income, and expenditure are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total amount. Unallocated items include general corporate items, which are not allocated to any segment.

(iii) Segment Policies:

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

o) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Contingent Liability

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

q) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Notes to Account

18. Contingent liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	2012	2011
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	665,529	734,143
Guarantees given by banks	Nil	Nil
Outstanding letters of credit	Nil	Nil
Export Bills discounted with banks	Nil	Nil
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil	Nil

19. Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the profit and loss account and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Net employee benefit expense (in Profit and Loss Account)

(Amount in Rs)

	2012	2011
Current Service Cost	3,184,037	2,607,319
Interest cost on benefit obligation	266,804	125,578
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(82,762)	(53,029)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(134,988)	66,075
Net benefit expense	3,233,091	2,745,942

Details of Provision for gratuity (in Balance Sheet)

(Amount in Rs)

	2012	2011
Defined benefit obligation	5,637,510	3,989,591
Fair value of plan asset	1,795,237	390,088
Liability recognized in the balance sheet	(3,842,273)	(3,599,502)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: (Amount in Rs)

	2012	2011
Opening defined benefit obligation - Current	324,095	157,968
Opening defined benefit obligation - Non-current	3,665,496	1,786,604
Current Service Cost	3,184,037	2,607,319
Interest Cost	266,804	125,578
Benefits Paid	(1,701,442)	(749,706)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(101,480)	61,828
Closing defined benefit obligation	5,637,510	3,989,591
Closing defined benefit obligation - Current	137,209	324,095
Closing defined benefit obligation - Non Current	5,500,301	3,665,496

Changes in the fair value of plan asset are as follows:

(Amount in Rs)

	2012	2011
Opening fair value of plan asset	390,088	984,428
Expected return	82,762	53,029
Actuarial gain/(loss)	33,508	(4247)
Contributions(less risk premium, Service tax)	2,058,660	0
Benefits Paid	(769,781)	(643,122)
Contribution for Benefits settled directly by company	931,661	106,584
Benefits settled directly by company	(931,661)	(106,584)
Closing fair value of plan asset	1,795,237	390,088

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Interest Rate	8.50%	8.00%
Discount Factor	8.50%	8.00%
Estimated Rate of return on Plan Assets	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition Rate	25.00%	35.00%
Rate of escalation in Salary per annum	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement Age	58	58

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 3,845,000 to gratuity in 2012-13.

The major categories of plan asset as a percentage of the fair value of total plan asset are as follows:

	2012	2011
Investments with insurer	100	100

Notes:

The estimate of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

20. Segment information

a) Primary business segment

The Company is engaged in a single business segment of sale of garment, and hence, no additional disclosures are required, other than those already given in the financial statements.

b) Secondary business segment (by geographical area based on location of customers):

(Amount in Rs)

Geographical Segment	Revenues	Carrying amount of segment assets (Debtors)
In India	230,447,836 (198,981,325)	26,940,261 (18,032,855)
Outside India		
Total	230,447,836 (198,981,325)	26,940,261 (18,032,855)

Note: 1. All fixed assets are located in India.

2. Figures in brackets relate to previous year.

21. Related party disclosures

A. Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Ref	Description of Relationship	Names of related parties
	<i>Parties where control exists:</i>	
	Immediate Holding Company	Gokaldas Exports Limited
	Fellow Subsidiaries	All Colour Garments Private Limited Glamourwear Apparels Private Limited Madhin Trading Private Limited Magenta Trading Private Limited Rafter Trading Private Limited Rajdin Apparels Private Limited Reflexion Trading Private Limited Rishikesh Apparels Private Limited Robot Systems Private Limited Seven Hills Clothing Private Limited SNS Clothing Private Limited Vignesh Apparels Private Limited
	<i>Key management personnel:</i>	
	Director	Mr. Gautam Chakravarti (appointed on 24.01.2011)
	Director	Mr. Sumit Keshan (appointed on 31.03.2011)
	Director	Mr. Madanlal J Hinduja (resigned on 15.01.2011)
	Director	Mr. Rajendra J Hinduja (resigned on 31.03.2011)
	Director	Mr. Dinesh J Hinduja (resigned on 31.03.2011)
	<i>Enterprises over which key management personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence with whom transactions have taken place during the year:</i>	
	Private Limited Companies	NIL
	Partnership firms	NIL

B. The following are the volume of transactions with related parties during the year and outstanding balances as at the year- end disclosed in aggregate by type of related party:

(Amount in Rs)

Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Others	Total
	A(a)	A(a)	A(c)	
Income				
work charges	162,702,455 (197,652,745)			162,702,455 (197,652,745)
Expenses				
Rent expense			NIL (5,193,725)	NIL (5,193,725)
Balances outstanding as at March 31, 2012				
-- Credit balances		121,900 (NIL)		121,900 (NIL)
-- Debit balances	15,473,261 (16,704,275)	NIL (1000)	(4,980,000)	15,473,261 (21,685,275)

Figures in brackets relate to previous year.

Disclosure for transactions that exceed 10% of total value of each class of transactions:
(Amount in Rs)

	2012	2011
Rent Expense		
Dazzle Trading Private Limited	NIL	5,193,725
Rent Deposit		
Dazzle Trading Private Limited	NIL	4,980,000
Closing Debit Balances		
Rajdin Apparels Private Limited	NIL	1,000
Closing Credit Balances		
Colour Garments Private Limited	121,900	NIL

22. Leasing Arrangements:

The Company's leasing arrangements in respect of its office, factory and residential premises are in the nature of operating leases. These leasing arrangements are usually cancellable at the option of the lessee any time.

23. Earnings per share

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	2012	2011
Net profit for the year as per profit and loss account before exceptional items	172,014	(354,542)
Net profit for the year as per profit and loss account after exceptional items	172,014	(354,542)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	20,000	20,000
Nominal value per share	10	10
Earnings per share – Basic and diluted	8.60	(17.73)
Before exceptional items		
After exceptional items		

24. Deferred taxes – Components Asset / (Liability)

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2011	Current year (charge)/credit	As at March 31, 2012
Difference between book and tax base of fixed assets	(692,913)	217,099	475,814
Retirement benefits allowed on payment basis accrued in books	-	-	-
Total	(692,913)	217,099	475,814

25. Remuneration to directors

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	2012	2011
Salaries	Nil	Nil

26. CIF value of imports

Current Year : Nil Previous Period : Nil

27. Expenditure in foreign currency on accrual basis

Current Year : Nil Previous Period : Nil

28. Imported and indigenous raw materials, stores and spare parts consumed

Particulars	2012		2011	
	Amount (Rs)	%	Amount (Rs)	%
Raw Materials				
Imported	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
Indigenous				
Consumables, Stores and Spares				
Imported	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
Indigenous				

29. Earnings in foreign currency

Current Year : Nil Previous Period : Nil

30. Based on the information available with the company, there are no suppliers who are registered as micro, small or medium enterprises under the Micro, Small or Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006.

31. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged/reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

Signatures to schedules I to XXXI

For P.A.GHATAGE & Co
Firm Regn. No.000922S
Chartered Accountants

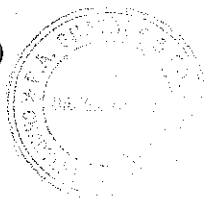


P.A.GHATAGE
(Proprietor)

(Membership No.12153)

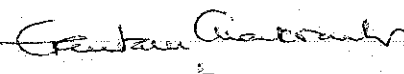
Place : Bangalore

Date : May 7, 2012

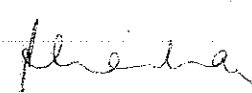


For and on behalf of the Board

For DeeJay Trading Private Limited



Gautam Chakravarti
Director



Sumit Keshan
Director

DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2012***All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise*

	Notes	31 March 2012	31 March 2011
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's funds			
Share Capital	3	200,000	200,000
Reserves and Surplus	4	10,381,804	10,209,790
		10,581,804	10,409,790
Non- current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings		-	-
Long-term Provisions	5	6,967,921	5,716,724
Deferred tax liability		475,814	692,913
		7,443,735	6,409,637
Current Liabilities			
Short term borrowings		-	-
Trade payables	6	979,673	442,890
Other current liabilities	6	29,070,963	25,551,340
Short term provisions	5	394,227	640,958
		30,444,863	26,635,188
TOTAL		48,470,402	43,454,615
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	7		
Tangible assets		8,663,536	9,373,333
Intangible assets		-	-
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
		8,663,536	9,373,333
Non-current investments	8	1,000	1,000
Long-term loans and advances	9	6,691,539	6,302,881
Other non-current assets		-	-
		15,356,075	15,677,214
Current assets			
Current investments		-	-
Inventories		-	-
Trade receivables	10	26,940,261	18,032,855
Cash and Cash equivalents	11	1,829,001	2,161,597
Short-term loans and advances	9	4,345,065	7,582,949
Other current assets		-	-
		33,114,327	27,777,401
TOTAL		48,470,402	43,454,615

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For P.A.Ghatage & Co

Firm Regn. No.000922S

Chartered Accountants

P.A.GHATAGE

(Proprietor)

(Membership No.12153)

Place : Bangalore

Date : 7th May 2012

For and on behalf of the Board
For DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

Gautam Chakravarti
Director

Sumit Keshan
Director

DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2012***All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise*

	Notes	31 March 2012	31 March 2011
Revenue from operations (Gross)	12	230,447,836	198,981,325
Less: Excise duty			
Revenue from operations (Net)		230,447,836	198,981,325
Other income	13	175,327	209,269
Total Revenue		230,623,163	199,190,594
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		-	-
Employee benefits expense	14	204,723,658	171,479,719
Other expenses	15	23,234,759	26,599,107
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16	1,746,160	1,420,982
Finance costs	17	330	4,454
Total Expenses		229,704,907	199,504,262
Profit / (Loss) before extraordinary items and tax		918,256	(313,668)
Extraordinary items		-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax		918,256	(313,668)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		396,162	8,525
Tax of earlier years (net)		567,179	141,042
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(217,099)	(108,693)
		746,242	40,874
Profit / (Loss) for the period		172,014	(354,542)
Earnings per equity share - (Nominal value per share - Rs. 10) :			
Basic		8.60	(17.73)
Diluted		8.60	(17.73)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For P.A.Ghatage & Co

Firm Regn. No.000922S

Chartered Accountants

P.A.GHATAGE

(Proprietor)

(Membership No.12153)

Place : Bangalore

Date : 7th May 2012

For and on behalf of the Board
For DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITEDGautam Chakravarti
DirectorSumit Keshan
Director

DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012***All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise***3 Share Capital**Authorised shares

20,000 (2011:20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each

31 March 2012 **31 March 2011**

200,000 200,000

200,000 **200,000**Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up

20,000 (2011:20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up

200,000 200,000

200,000 **200,000****(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

Equity shares	31 March 2012		31 March 2011	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
At the beginning of the period	20,000	200,000	20,000	200,000
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	20,000	200,000	20,000	200,000

b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholder in ensuing Annual General meeting.

In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

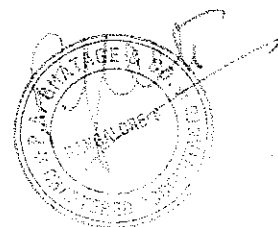
(c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	31 March 2012 Amount	31 March 2011 Amount
Holding Company : Gokaldas Exports Ltd.,	200,000	200,000

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares	31 March 2012		31 March 2011	
	No.	shareholding %	No.	shareholding %
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid Gokaldas Exports Ltd.,	20,000	100.00%	20,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.



DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH, 31, 2012

7 Tangible assets

	Building	Electrical Equipments	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	Computers	Vehicle	Total
<i>Cost or valuation</i>								
At 1 April 2010	3,685,733	4,951,003	515,541	2,471,276	6,048,453	1,756	25,288	17,699,050
Additions			76,816	205,192	1,194,646			1,476,654
Other adjustments								
(A)	3,685,733	4,951,003	592,357	2,676,468	7,243,099	1,756	25,288	19,175,704
(B)								
At 31 March 2011 (A)-(B)	3,685,733	4,951,003	592,357	2,676,468	7,243,099	1,756	25,288	19,175,704
Additions		369,930			666,433			1,036,363
Other adjustments								
(C)	3,685,733	5,320,933	592,357	2,676,468	7,909,532	1,756	25,288	20,212,067
(D)								
At 31 March 2012 (C)-(D)	3,685,733	5,320,933	592,357	2,676,468	7,909,532	1,756	25,288	20,212,067
<i>Depreciation</i>								
At 1 April 2010	1,555,637	2,318,750	203,148	1,381,665	2,899,794	1,661	20,734	8,381,389
Charge for the year	213,010	366,146	50,984	220,794	568,831	38	1,179	1,420,982
Disposals								
At 31 March 2011	1,768,647	2,684,896	254,132	1,602,459	3,468,625	1,699	21,913	9,802,371
Charge for the year	639,029	351,087	47,047	194,396	513,705	23	874	1,746,160
Disposals								
At 31 March 2012	2,407,676	3,035,983	301,179	1,796,855	3,982,330	1,722	22,787	11,548,531
Net Block								
At 31 March 2011	1,917,086	2,266,107	338,225	1,074,009	3,774,474	57	3,375	9,373,333
At 31 March 2012	1,278,057	2,284,950	291,178	879,613	3,927,202	34	2,501	8,663,536



4 Reserves and Surplus**Capital Reserves**

Capital Reserve (on amalgamation) balance as per last account

31 March 2012 **31 March 2011**

23,209 23,209

Securities Premium Reserve

Balance as per last account

7,996,000 7,996,000

Surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss

Balance as per last financial statements

2,190,581 2,545,123

Profit / (loss) for the year

172,014 (354,542)

Net surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss

2,362,595 2,190,581

Total Reserves and Surplus**10,381,804 10,209,790****5 Provisions****Long Term****Short term****31 March 2012****31 March 2011****31 March 2012****31 March 2011**

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for gratuity

3,705,064

3,275,408

137,209

324,095

Provision for leave benefits

3,262,857

2,441,316

257,018

316,863

Total Provisions**6,967,921****5,716,724****394,227****640,958****6 Trade payables and Other Current Liabilities****31 March 2012 31 March 2011****Trade Payables**

to Micro and Small Enterprises

to Others

979,673

442,890

979,673

442,890

Other current liabilities

Employee benefit payable

24,000,477

20,862,325

Other expenses payable

2,072,323

1,924,203

Due to fellow subsidiaries

121,900

-

ESI payable

697,236

661,303

Provident fund payable

1,887,698

1,753,858

TDS payable

274,829

329,301

Professional tax payable

16,500

20,350

29,070,963

25,551,340

30,050,636**25,994,230****8 Non-current investments****31 March 2012 31 March 2011****Non Trade investments [valued at cost unless stated otherwise]**

Investment in Government Securities (unquoted)

Indira Vikas Patra

1,000

1,000

1,000**1,000**

9 Loans and advances

(unsecured, considered good)

	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2012	31 March 2011	31 March 2012	31 March 2011
Security deposits	6,691,539	6,302,881	-	1,000
Due from fellow subsidiaries			5,000	2,674
Advances recoverable in cash / kind			3,529,910	5,347,138
Advance Tax net of provisions			319,261	144,826
Prepaid expenses			490,894	2,087,311
Loans and advances to employees				
	6,691,539	6,302,881	4,345,065	7,582,949

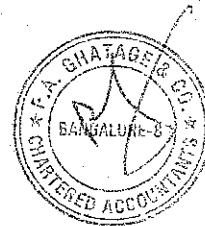
10 Trade Receivables

(unsecured, considered good)

	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2012	31 March 2011	31 March 2012	31 March 2011
- Outstanding for a period exceeding six months	-	-	-	-
from the date they are due for payment				
- Other receivables			11,467,000	1,328,580
Due from Holding Company			15,473,261	16,704,275
Total Trade receivables	-	-	26,940,261	18,032,855

11 Cash and bank balancesCash and cash equivalents

	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2012	31 March 2011	31 March 2012	31 March 2011
Balance with banks:				
- in Current accounts			1,623,910	640,487
Cash on hand			205,091	1,521,110
	-	-	1,829,001	2,161,597



DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012***All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise*

	<u>31 March 2012</u>	<u>31 March 2011</u>
12 Revenue from operations		
Contract receipts	230,447,836	198,981,325
	230,447,836	198,981,325
13 Other Income		
Other non-operating income	175,327	209,269
	175,327	209,269
14 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	176,250,728	149,305,475
Contribution to provident fund and other fund	19,355,815	15,356,698
Gratuity expense	3,233,091	2,745,943
Staff welfare expenses	5,884,024	4,071,603
	204,723,658	171,479,719
15 Other expenses		
Consumption of consumables, stores and spares	53,919	44,829
Power and fuel	7,398,432	6,344,683
Job work charges	205,207	439,202
Other manufacturing expenses	462,676	1,456,347
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	2,089,801	3,641,317
- Buildings	225,756	1,164,721
- Others	1,454,937	3,260,887
Rent	7,869,435	6,659,975
Insurance	-	30,398
Rates and taxes	212,796	224,846
Legal and professional charges	606,302	683,021
Printing and stationery	52,003	74,287
Communication costs	47,890	86,424
Travelling and conveyance	385,108	730,157
Payment to auditors	33,090	33,090
Other Miscellaneous expenses	2,137,406	1,724,922
	23,234,759	26,599,107
<u>Payment to auditor</u>		
As Auditor		
Audit fees	33,090	33,090
	33,090	33,090
16 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on tangible assets	1,746,160	1,420,982
	1,746,160	1,420,982
17 Finance costs		
Bank charges	330	4,454
	330	4,454



DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED**Cash-flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2012***All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise*

PARTICULARS	2012	2011
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	918,256	(313,668)
Loss before tax	918,256	(313,668)
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow		
Depreciation/amortization on continuing operations	1,746,160	1,420,982
Interest earned	(90,975)	
Operating Profit before working capital changes	2,573,441	1,107,314
Movements in Working Capital :		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(8,907,406)	(14,877,675)
(Increase)/Decrease in non current loans and advances	(388,658)	(25,000)
(Increase)/Decrease in current loans and advances	1,420,655	(169,217)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	536,783	(537,059)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	3,519,623	7,108,058
Increase/(Decrease) in long term provisions	1,251,197	3,566,965
Increase/(Decrease) in short term provisions	(246,731)	127,625
Cash Generated from / (used in) Operations	(241,096)	(3,698,989)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	853,887	300,206
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	612,792	(3,398,783)
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Operating Activities after Extraordinary item	612,792	(3,398,783)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received	90,975	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(1,036,363)	(1,476,654)
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Investing Activities	(945,388)	(1,476,654)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Financing Activities	-	-
D. Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(332,596)	(4,875,437)
E. Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,161,597	7,037,034
F. Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,829,001	2,161,597
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	205,091	1,521,110
Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks:		
-- in Current Accounts	1,623,910	640,487
	1,829,001	2,161,597
	1,829,001	2,161,597

For and on behalf of the Board
For DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

Gautam Chakravarti Sumit Keshan
Director Director

Place : Bangalore
Date : 7th May 2012

As per our report of even date

For P.A.Ghatage & Co
Firm Regn. No.000922S
Chartered Accountants



P.A.GHATAGE
(Proprietor)
(Membership No.12153)

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

I have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **DEEJAY TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED** as on 31st March 2012 & the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow statement for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted the audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

Further, I report that,

1. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit.

In my opinion, proper books of account, as required by law have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from my examination of the books.

The said Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash flow statement dealt by this report are in agreement with books of account.

In my opinion, the Balance Sheet and the statement of profit and Loss and cash flow statement dealt with by this report complies with the mandatory Accounting Standards referred in Section 211 (3C) of the Companies Act, 1956, and

On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as at 31st March 2012 and taken on record by the board of directors, I report that none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2012 from being appointed as a director in terms of clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 274 of the companies act, 1956, as on that date.

In my opinion, and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the said accounts, together with and subject to notes annexed thereto, give the information required, and give a true and fair view:

- a. In the case of balance sheet of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2012,
- b. In the case of Statement of Profit and Loss, of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date, and
- c. in the case of Cash flow statement, of the cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

As required by the Companies (Auditors report) order, 2003 as amended by the companies (auditors report) (amended) 2004 issued by the Company law board, and on the basis of such checks as considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to me during the course of my audit, I report that:-

- i) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets, *but the location details are in process of being updated for certain fixed assets.*
- ii) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. The reconciliation between the physical and book balance is in the process of reconciliations.
- iii) No substantial part of the Fixed Assets has been disposed during the year.
- iv) The company has neither purchased nor sold any raw material or finished goods during the year. Further the Company is not holding any stock of inventory at the year end. Hence the physical verification of inventories and maintenance of inventory records are not applicable to the company
- v) The Company has not taken any loans secured or unsecured from companies, firm or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 301 of the companies Act 1956.
- vi) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 301 of the Companies' Act 1956.
- vii) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, there are adequate internal control system commensurate with the size of the Company and nature of its business for the purchase fixed Assets, inventory and with regard to sale of goods and services. During the course of audit I have not noticed any evidence of continuing failures to correct major weaknesses in internal control.



2/10, BDA Flats, Cambridge Layout Extn., Ulsoor, Bangalore 560 008

P.A.GHATAGE & CO

Chartered Accountants

- viii) According to the information and explanations given to me, I am of the opinion that the particulars of contracts or arrangements referred to in section 301 of the Companies Act, 1956 have been entered in the register required to be maintained under the act.
- ix) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the transactions made in pursuance of contract or arrangements entered in the register maintained under section 301 of the companies Act 1956 have been made at prices which are reasonable having regard to prevailing market prices at the relevant time.
- x) The Company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year to which the provisions of section 58A and 58AA or any relevant provisions of the companies Act, 1956.
- xi) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, Income tax, service tax, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.
- xii) According to the information and explanations given to me, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, wealth tax, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty, service tax and cess were in arrears as at 31.03.2012 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- xiii) According to the records of the company, the dues outstanding of Provident fund on account of dispute is as follows:

Nature of statue	Nature of dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The employees Provident funds and Misc provision act, 1952	PF dues	6,65,529	April 2005-2008	High court of New Delhi

- xiv) The Company is not having any accumulated losses nor the Company has incurred any cash loss for this year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xv) In my opinion, the Company's present Internal Audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- xvi) The central government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records by the companies under section 209(i)(d) of the companies act, 1956.



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- xvii) The Company has not taken any loan from financial institutions and from banks and as such question of default in repayment does not arise. The Company has not issued any debentures at any point of time.
- xviii) The Company has not granted any loans/advances on the basis of security by way of shares, debenture etc. As such no records and documents have been maintained.
- xix) In my opinion, the Company is not dealing or trading in shares, debentures and other investments and as such no records have been maintained. During the year Company has not made any investments.
- xx) I have been informed by the Company that it has not given any guarantee for any loans taken by the others from banks and financial institutions.
- xxi) The Company has not taken any term loans during this year and as such question of its application for the purpose for which it is taken does not arise.
- xxii) According to the information and explanations given to me, and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, I report that the Company has not used any funds raised on short term basis for long term investment.
- xxiii) According to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares to parties and companies covered in the registers maintained under section 301 of the act.
- xxiv) According to the information and explanations given to me, during the year covered by my report, the Company has not issued any debentures and therefore no securities or charges have been created.
- xxv) The Company has not raised any money by public issue and as such disclosure on the end use of money does not arise.
- xxvi) I have not noticed any fraud on or by the Company during the year.
- xxvii) The Company is not covered under special statutory provisions applicable to the chit fund, nidhi or mutual benefit societies.

PLACE : BANGALORE
DATED : May 7th, 2012

FOR P.A.GHATAGE & CO

Firm Regn No 000922S

Chartered Accountant



P.A.Ghatage

Proprietor

(Membership No. 12153)



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