Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015

All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise

2 4 4	Notes	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's funds			
Share Capital	3	200,000	200,000
Reserves and Surplus	4	6,886,969	6,440,438
State Andrew And		7,086,969	6,640,438
Non- current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings			
Long-term Provisions	5	-	7,525,957
Deferred Tax liabilities		695,275	-
		695,275	7,525,957
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	6	753,325	154,432
Other current liabilities	6	29,190,885	33,967,562
Short term provisions	5	10,851,502	6,167,665
2013-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-		40,795,712	40,289,659
TOTAL		48,577,956	54,456,054
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	7		
Tangible assets		14,693,031	19,267,361
Intangible assets		-	
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
o aprilar recording programme	_	14,693,031	19,267,361
Long-term loans and advances	8	16,575,898	17,797,692
	_	31,268,929	37,065,053
Current assets			
Trade receivables	9	15,250,691	14,840,781
Cash and Cash equivalents	10	1,760,892	1,680,988
Short-term loans and advances	8	297,444	869,232
	_	17,309,027	17,391,001
TOTAL	_	48,577,956	54,456,054
a composition actually	<u></u>		

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

CHARTERED

As per our report of even date

Vide our report of even date, For Satish & Ravi Associates Firm Regn. No.007214S Chartered Accountants,

(SATISH MAKHIJA)

Partner

M No. 204258 Place : Bangalore

Date: 20th May 2015

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

Gautam Chakravarti

Director

Sumit Keshan

Director

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2015

All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise

	Notes	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Revenue from operations (Net)	11	317,529,328	296,918,377
Other income	12	1,040,727	1,750,819
Total Revenue		318,570,055	298,669,196
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	13	269,432,970	257,455,846
Other expenses	14	41,712,723	36,604,536
Depreciation and amortisation expense	15	4,472,539	2,260,086
Finance costs	16	15,081	8,408
Total Expenses	_	315,633,313	296,328,876
Profit before tax Tax expense:		2,936,742	2,340,320
Current tax		2,289,468	803,896
Tax of earlier years (net)		(596,325)	865,955
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		695,275	=
		2,388,418	1,669,851
Profit for the period		548,324	670,469
arnings per equity share - (Nominal value per share -	Rs. 10) :		
Basic		27.42	33.52
Diluted		27.42	33.52
Summary of significant accounting policies The accompanying notes are integral part of the	2 financial stateme	ente	

Vide our report of even date, For Satish & Ravi Associates

Firm Regn. No.007214S Chartered Accountants,

(, Alm)

(SATISH MAKHIJA)

Partner M No. 204258

Place : Bangalore Date : 20th May 2015 For and on behalf of the Board
For RAFTER TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

Gautam Chakravarti

Director

Sumit Keshan Director

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015

All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise

3 Share Capital Authorized shares	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
20,000 (2014:20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	200,000	200,000
	200,000	200,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
20,000 (2014:20,000) 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	31 March 2014		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
At the beginning of the period Issued during the period	20,000	200,000	20,000	200,000
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

	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
	Amount	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 Marc	31 March 2014		
	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.

4 Reserves and Surplus Securities Premium Reserve	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Balance as per last account	3,472,000	3,472,000
Surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	2,968,438	2,297,969
Depreciation Reserve as per new Schedule II	(101,793)	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	548,324	670,469
Net surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	3,414,969	2,968,438
Total Reserves and Surplus	6,886,969	6,440,438

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH, 31, 2015

		Total	39,104,208	7,605,525	46,709,733	- 2007 31	10,103,133	46,709,733	- 2007 31	40,100,05	25,182,286	2,200,084	27,442,370	4,472,539	- 101	32.016.702		19.267.361	14,693,031
	Plant &	Machinery	13,970,274	7,210,500	21,180,774	21 180 774	1,001	21,180,774	21 180 774	11100111	8,266,658	2,101,143	9,374,001	1,119,672	(22 193)	10,471,480		11,806,773	10,709,294
	Furniture &	rixidres	7,638,615		7,638,615	7.638.615		7,638,615	7.638.615		5,770,091		6,108,294	730,493		6,838,787		1,530,321	799,828
	Office	- daibilicilis	775,990		775,990	775,990		775,990	775,990		438,434		462,167		123,986	586,153		313,823	189,837
	Electrical	2000	13,814,458		13,814,458	13,814,458		13,814,458	13,814,458		8,890,244		9,575,202	2,516,527		12,091,729		4,239,256	1,722,729
	Improvement on lease hold rights		1,169,931		1,564,956	1,564,956		1,564,956	1,564,956		374,448		480,295	83,364		563,659		1,084,660	1,001,297
	Building		1,734,940		1,734,940	1,734,940		1,734,940	1,734,940		1,442,411		1,442,411	22,483		1,464,894		292,529	270,046
7 Tangible assets		Cost or valuation	At 1 April 2013 Additions	Other adjustments	Disposals	At 31 March 2014	Additions Other adjustments	Disposals	At 31 March 2015		Depreciation At 1 April 2013 Charge for the year	Disposals	At 31 March 2014	Disposals	Dep on Expired	At 31 March 2015	Net Block	At 31 March 2014	At 31 March 2015

RAFTER TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015

5 Provisions		Term 5 31 March 2014	31 March 2015	Short term 31 March 2014
Provision for employee benefits Provision for gratuity Provision for leave benefits		7,525,957	6,581,751 4,269,751	1,375,846 4,791,819
	-	7,525,957	10,851,502	6,167,665
6 Trade payables and Other Current Liabilities Trade Payables to Micro and Small Enterprises to Others			31 March 2015 753,325	31 March 2014 154,432
Other current liabilities			753,325	154,432
Employees benefit payable Other expenses payable Book Overdraft ESI payable Provident fund payable			21,120,373 3,128,651 1,569,506 717,434	25,860,564 4,369,358 - 945,858
TDS payable			2,529,658	2,579,164
Professional Tax Payable			93,113 32,150	188,368 24,250
			29,190,885	33,967,562
			29,944,210	34,121,994
8 Loans and advances (unsecured, considered good)	Non-cu 31 March 2015	rrent 31 March 2014	Curre 31 March 2015	ent 31 March 2014
Security deposits Advances recoverable in cash / kind	6,099,739	5,752,839	100.075	-
Advance Tax net of provisions	10,476,159	12,044,853	102,375	112,542
Prepaid expenses	¥	=	182,795	15,900
Loans and advances to employees	-	-	12,274	740,790
	16,575,898	17,797,692	297,444	869,232
9 Trade Receivables (unsecured, considered good)			Curre	
- Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date		1	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
they are due for payment - Other receivables				-
From Holding Company			481,282 14,769,409	2,563,745
		_	15,250,691	12,277,036 14,840,781
0 Cash and bank balances			4	
a dadii alia balik balalices			Currer 31 March 2015	
Cash and cash equivalents Balance with banks : in Current accounts		-	51 March 2015	ST Warch 2014
In Current accounts Cash on hand			1,541,543	1,356,890
Second STITION		_	219,349 1,760,892	324,098
		=	1,100,032	1,680,988

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015

All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise

11 Revenue from operations	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Job work income	317,529,328	296,918,377
	317,529,328	296,918,377
12 Other Income		
Other income Other non-operating income	050.005	e Lierz o wa
	359,037	1,750,819
Excess provision of earlier years written back	681,690	
	1,040,727	1,750,819
13 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	225,704,599	218,232,930
Contribution to provident fund and other fund	30,424,129	25,165,352
Gratuity expense	1,952,309	3,033,866
Staff welfare expenses	11,351,933	11,023,698
	269,432,970	257,455,846
44.00		201,100,010
14 Other expenses		
Power and fuel	16,957,447	14,801,721
Job work charges	395,294	472,613
Other manufacturing expenses	6,451,813	4,166,592
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	1,684,120	1,702,294
- Buildings	619,285	1,610,283
- Others	1,576,327	1,050,798
Rent	8,006,419	7,699,063
Rates and taxes	147,514	123,906
Legal and professional charges	430,445	255,347
Printing and stationery	3,432	4,740
Communication costs	4,800	330
Travelling and conveyance	810,226	850,085
Auditors' Remuneration	50,000	44,382
Other Miscellaneous expenses	4,575,601	3,822,382
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	41,712,723	36,604,536
Payment to auditor		
As Auditor		
Audit fees	50,000	44,382
	50,000	44,382
15 Depreciation and amortisation expense		,
Depreciation on tangible assets	4 472 520	0.000.000
- Depression on tangible assets	4,472,539	2,260,086
=	4,472,539	2,260,086
16 Finance costs		
Bank charges	11,248	8,408
Interest on others	3,833	0,400
-	15,081	8,408
	10,001	0,400

Cash-flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2015 All amounts in Indian Rupees, except stated otherwise

PARTICULARS	2015	2014
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERTATING ACTIVITIES: Profit before tax from continuing operations	2,936,742	2,340,320
Loss before tax Non-cash adjustment to recincile profit before tax to net cash flow	2,936,742	2,340,320
Depreciation/amortization on continuing operations	4,472,539	2,260,086
Interest expense	3,833	-
Interest earned	(359,037)	(1,750,819)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	7,054,077	2,849,587
Movements in Working Capital: (Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables (Increase)/Decrease in non current loans and advances (Increase)/Decrease in current loans and advances Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities Increase/(Decrease) in long term provisions Increase/(Decrease) in short term provisions	(409,910) (346,900) 571,788 598,893 (4,776,677) (7,525,957) 4,683,837	4,570,693 (239,090) (173,640) (741,940) (3,151,911) 1,735,750 1,720,150
Cash Generated from /(used in) Operations	(150,849)	6,569,599
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(124,451)	578,895
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(275,300)	7,148,494
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Operating Activities	(275,300)	7,148,494
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest received Purchase of Fixed Assets Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	359,037	1,750,819 (7,605,525)
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Investing Activities	250.007	-
	359,037	(5,854,706)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Interest paid	(3,833)	
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Financing Activities	(3,833)	-
D. Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	79,904	1,293,788
E. Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,680,988	387,200
F. Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,760,892	
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,700,092	1,680,988
Cash on hand Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks:	219,349	324,098
in Current Accounts	1,541,543	1,356,890
	1,760,892	1,680,988
	1,760,892	1,680,988

Vide our report of even date, For Satish & Ravi Associates

CHARTERED

Firm Regn. No.007214S Chartered Accountants,

(SATISH MAKHIJA)

Partner
M No. 204258
Place: Bangalor

Place : Bangalore Date : 20th May 2015 For and on behalf of the Board For RAFTER TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED

Gautam Chakravarti Director

Sumit Keshan Director

SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

1. Corporate Information:

Rafter Trading Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") was incorporated on 18th June 2004. The Company took over all the assets and liabilities of M/s Hinduja Sports Wear as a going concern on 1st July 2004. The Company became a subsidiary of Gokaldas Exports Limited (formerly known as Gokaldas India Pvt. Ltd.,) 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). The company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014. 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.

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 with residual value at 5%, which us equal to the corresponding rates prescribed under schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

D. J.F.	useful life estimated by the management (years)
Buildings	30
Plant & Machinery	15
Electrical Equipments	10
Office Equipments	5
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Computers	6
Vehicles	8
Computer Software (Intangibles)	3

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period or useful life, whichever is lower which ranges between 5 to 10 years

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. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. Actuarial gains or losses are immediately taken to statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

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 writesdown 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.

I) 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

17. Contingent liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

	(, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Particulars	2015	2014
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	751,190	751,190
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

The Company is also involved in a litigation with a third party, the impact of which is not quantifiable. This case is pending with the court and is scheduled for hearings. After considering the circumstances and legal evaluation thereon, the Company's management believes that this case will not have any adverse impact on the financial statements.

18. 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 Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Net employee benefit expense (in Statement of Profit and Loss)

(Amount in Rs)

(Amount in Rs)

	2015	2014
Current Service Cost	2,263,737	2,396,035
Interest cost on benefit obligation	834,547	703,504
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(395,255)	(106,679)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(750,720)	41,006
Net benefit expense	1,952,309	3,033,866

Details of Provision for gratuity (in Balance Sheet)

	(, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(1 1110 0111 111 110)		
	2015	2014		
Defined benefit obligation	9,512,455	10,003,853		
Fair value of plan asset	2,930,704	1,102,050		
Liability recognized in the balance sheet	(6,581,751)	(8,901,803)		

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

	2015	2014
Opening defined benefit obligation – Current	1,375,846	1,102,597
Opening defined benefit obligation – Non current	8,628,007	7,366,066
Current Service Cost	2,263,737	2,396,035
Interest Cost	834,547	703,504
Benefits Paid	(1,706,237)	(1,509,602)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(1,883,445)	(54,747)
Closing defined benefit obligation	9,512,455	10,003,853
Closing defined benefit obligation - Current	9,512,455	1,375,846
Closing defined benefit obligation - Non current	-	8,628,007

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

(Amount in Rs)

	2015	2014
Opening fair value of plan asset	1,102,050	1,575,859
Expected return	395,255	106,679
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(1,132,725)	(95,753)
Employer Contribution	4,272,361	1,024,867
Benefits payouts	(1,706,237)	(1,509,602)
Closing fair value of plan asset	2,930,704	1,102,050

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

snown below:	= 0 = 0/	0.400/
Interest Rate	7.95%	9.12%
Discount Factor	7.95%	9.12%
Estimated Rate of return on Plan Assets	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition Rate	40.00%	40.00%
Rate of escalation in Salary per annum	20.00%	20.00%
Retirement Age	60	60

The Company expects to contribute Rs.65.80 lakhs to employees gratuity fund trust account in 2015-16.

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

	2015	2014
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.

19. Segment information

a) Primary business segment

The Company is engaged in a single business segment of job workrelated to 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.)		
Revenues	Carrying amount of segment assets (Debtors)	
317,529,328 (296,918,377)	15,250,691 (14,840,781)	
317,529,328 (296,918,377)	15,250,691 (14,840,781)	
	Revenues 317,529,328 (296,918,377)	

Note:

- 1. All fixed assets are located in India.
- 2. Figures in brackets relate to previous year.

Related party disclosures 20.

Names of related parties and description of relationship: A.

Ref	Description of Relationship	Names of related parties		
a.	Parties where control exists:			
(i)	Immediate Holding Company	Gokaldas Exports Limited		
(ii)	Fellow Subsidiaries	Deejay Trading Private Limited		
(11)	T CHOW Capatalaries	Glamourwear Apparels Private Limited		
		Madhin Trading Private Limited		
		Magenta Trading Private Limited		
		All Colour Garments 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		
b.	Key management personnel:			
(i)	Director	Mr. GautamChakravarti		
(ii)	Director	Mr. SumitKeshan		

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)

				Takal
Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Others	Total
	A(a)	A(a)	A(c)	
Income				000 000 477
Job work charges	306,696,177 (285,226,204)			306,696,177 (285,226,204)
Balances outstanding as at Marc	h 31, 2015			
Credit balances				44.700.400
Debit balances	14,769,409 (12,277,036)			14,769,409 (12,277,036)

Figures in brackets relate to previous year.

Disclosure for transactions that exceed 10% of total value of each class of transactions: NIL

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.

Earnings per share 22.

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	2015	2014
Net profit for the year as per Statement of profit and loss before exceptional items	548,324	670,469
Net profit for the year as per Statement of profit and loss after exceptional items	548,324	670,469
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	20,000	20,000
Nominal value per share	10	10
Earnings per share – Basic and diluted Before exceptional items After exceptional items	27.42	33.52

Deferred taxes - Components Assets / (Liability) 23.

(Amount in Rs.)

	1110./		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2014	Current year charge/(credit)	As at March 31, 2015
Difference between book and tax base of fixed assets	-	695,275	(695,275)
Retirement benefits allowed on payment basis accrued in books	-	-	-
Total	-	•	•

24. Remuneration to directors

(Amount in Rs.)

	() 4110 4111 111 1111		
Particulars	2015	2014	
Salaries	Nil	Nil	

CIF value of imports 25.

Current Year : Nil Previous Period : Nil

Expenditure in foreign currency on accrual basis 26.

Current Year : Nil

Previous Period: Nil

Imported and indigenous raw materials, stores and spare parts consumed 27.

Particulars	2015	2015		2014	
T di tiodidio	Amount (Rs)	%	Amount (Rs)	%	
Raw Materials					
Imported	Not Applicabl	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
Indigenous					
Consumables, Stores and Spares	S				
Imported	Not Applicabl	е	Not Applicable		
Indigenous					

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets 28.

Pursuant to the requirements of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), management has reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation. Accordingly, the carrying amount as at April 1, 2014 is being depreciated over the revised remaining useful life of the asset. The carrying value of Rs.101,793 in case of assets with nil revised remaining useful life as at April 1, 2014, is reduced from the retained earnings as at such date. Further, had the Company continued with the previously assessed useful lives, charge for depreciation for the year would have been lower by Rs. 1,784,795 with consequential impact in the profits for the year.

- The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were 29. any material foreseeable losses.
- Earnings in foreign currency 30.

Current Year : Nil

Previous Period: Nil

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

Signatures to schedules 1 to 32

For and on behalf of the Board For Rafter Trading Private Limited

Go Jam Chalcrarch

GautamChakravarti

Director

Director

Place: Bangalore Dated: 20th May, 2015 For Satish& Ravi Associates

Firm Regn. No.007214S Chartered Accountants

(SATISH MAKHIJA

(Partner)

M.N.204258