INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Members of Canning Industries Cochin Ltd.
Valarkkavu, Thrissur 680006
CIN: U01122KL1947PLC000257

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **The Canning Industries Cochin Ltd. Valarkkavu, Thrissur 680006 CIN:U01122KL1947PLC000257** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016, the statement of Profit & Loss and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed thereto.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the Accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the rules made there under.
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion
The Net worth of Company is fully eroded due to accumulated losses but Financial Statements are prepared as applicable to a going concern.

Qualified Opinion
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects and effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2016, and its profit for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I. As required by the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act 2013, we enclose in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

II. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, and cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

(e) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

(f) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2016, taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2016 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act; (The Chairman Sri P. D. Jose was expired on 19/04/2016)

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'; and

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   a. The Company have a pending litigations before the CESTAT, Cochin & Company Law Board, Chennai Bench, except that no pending litigation which would impact its financial position.

b. The Company does not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts. Accordingly, no provision for material foreseeable losses have been made; and

c. There were amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor education and protection fund by the Company and there were no delay in transferring those amounts.

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of The Canning Industries Cochin Limited as of and for the year ended March 31, 2016
(referred to in our report of even date)

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets, by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to such program, a portion of fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company However, in respect of certain immovable properties, we were informed that the title deeds have been deposited with the bankers for availing loans. The Company is in the process of obtaining confirmation from the said banks in this respect.

2. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.

   (b) The discrepancies noticed (if any)on the aforesaid verification between the physical stocks and book records were not material.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any / granted loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

4. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.

5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 (applicable if any) or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under, where applicable, have been complied with. As explained to us, no Order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal on the company in respect of the aforesaid deposits.

6. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the records.

7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2016 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

8. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institutions, bankers, government or debenture holders during the year.

9. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

11. According to the information and explanations given to us, managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements of the Company as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph (xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

16. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

<u>Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' Report as of and for the year ended March 31, 2016</u>
(referred to in our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of The **Canning Industries Cochin Ltd.** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2016 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the guidance note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting (the 'Guidance Note') and the standards on auditing (the 'Standards') issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2016, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note issued by the ICAI.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached.
For M/s. ABRAHAM & JOSE
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000010S

Sd/-
Jose Pottokaran
Partner (M. No: 012056)

Note V- Summary of Significant accounting policies

A. Corporate Information

The main business of the Company is canning and processing of fruits., vegetables and marine products. Company is also providing storage and freezing facilities of marine products to the exporters.

B. Basis of Preparation & Presentation of Financial statements.

The Financial Statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP). The company has prepared these Financial Statements to comply in all material aspects with Accounting Standards notified under The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention. The company is a small company as defined under sec. 2(85) of the Company's Act, 2013 and the financial statements are prepared as applicable to a small company.

The Accounting Policies adopted in the preparation of Financial Statements are consistent with those of previous year, except for the change in Accounting Policy mentioned below. The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as on the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

1. Tangible Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost includes purchase consideration, financing costs till commencement of commercial production and other directly attributable costs incurred to bring an Asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsidy or Grants received towards specific assets is reduced from the cost of fixed assets. Fixed assets taken on Finance Lease are capitalized.

The costs of Assets not ready for use if any, as at the Balance Sheet date are disclosed under Capital Work-In-Progress

2.Depreciation on tangible fixed assets

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Part C and residual value specified in Part A of Schedule II to the Companies Act

2013. Accordingly the unamortized carrying value is being depreciated, amortized over the revised/remaining useful lives.

3.Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life subject to a maximum period of 10 years on straight line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the company for its use.

Expenditure for acquisition and implementation of software systems if any is recognised as part of the intangible asset and amortized on straight line basis over a period of 10 years being the maximum period available for writing off of intangible assets.

4.**Borrowing Costs**

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

5.**Impairment**

An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An enterprise should assess at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists; the enterprise should estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.

6.Leases

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

7.Investments

Investments (if any) and that are readily realizable and are intended to be held for not more than one 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 cost or fair value, whichever is lower. Long-term investments are carried at cost.

8.Foreign currency transaction

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

As at the reporting date, 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. All 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.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. A monetary asset or liability is termed as a long-term foreign currency monetary item, if the asset or liability is expressed in a foreign currency and has a term of 12 months or more at the date of origination of the asset or liability.

Exchange differences on restatement of all other monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

9.Revenue Recognition

Itema of Income and Expenditure account are recognized on accrual basis except certain items like interest on Incometax refund.

10.Other Income

Interest income if any, is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

11.Employee Benefits

Short term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. These benefits include compensated absence such as paid annual leave and sickness leave. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period. Bonus has been provided @ 8.33% of remuneration.

Long term (Retirement) Employee Benefits

The Company has introduced Provident Fund scheme and Employees State Insurance Scheme to its employees. It has provided for accruing liabilityon account of gratuity of workers on the assumption that such liabilities are payable at the end of each financial year. In the case of other employees the Company contributes to Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Policy with LIC of India for futurepaymentof Gratuity to retiring employees.

12.Taxes on Income

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 enacted in India.

Deferred tax charge or credit reflects the tax effects of timing difference between accounting income and taxable income for the period. The deferred tax charge of credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward losses, deferred tax assets are recognized, only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are written-down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/ virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realised.

Deferred Tax Assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

13.Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions: Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date and are not discounted to its present value.

Contingent Liabilities: 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 or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is termed as a contingent liability.

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingencies and Events occurred after Balance Sheet date:
There are no contingencies and events of material nature occurred after balance sheet date which has an effect on the financial statement of the year.

14. **Litigations and Appeals Pending**

The Company have a Service Tax appeal pending before the CESTAT.

Mr Neeraj V Paul and others have filed a complaint before the Company Law Board regarding the right issue vide Petititon No.CP/57/2014 and disputed matter is pending before the Company Law Board Chennai Bench.

Except that no pending litigation, which would impact its financial position.

15.Inventories
Finished goods are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value and semi finished goods and other items are valued at weighted average cost or net realizable value whichever is less, and the same are taken valued and certified by the management

16. Prior period and Extra -ordinary items:
There are no prior periods or extra-ordinary items of a material nature, which has to be reported during the year.

17.Changes in Accounting Policies:
There are no material changes in the accounting policies followed by the company during the year.

18. **Treatment of Govt. grant:**
Government grants relating to specific fixed assets are shown as a deduction from the gross value of such assets.

19.**Segment Reporting**

Since the company operates in single segment (i.e., conducting of Chits), no further disclosure is required to be given as per the notified AS-17 ‘Segment Reporting'.

20.**Earnings per Share**

Basic earnings per share 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 Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. 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 is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Particulars		**Before Extra ordinary Item**		**After extraordinary items**	
		As at		**As at**	
		31March, 2016	**31March, 2015**	**31March, 2016**	**31March, 2015**
(a) Basic					
Profit after tax		(23449074)	(13401252)	(23449074)	(13401252)
Less: Transfer to Reserves					
Adjusted net profit for the year	A	(23449074)	(13401252)	(23449074)	(13401252)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	B	377744	377744	377744	377744
Basic EPS (`)	A/B	**(62.08)**	**(35.48)**	**(62.08)**	**(35.48)**
(b) Diluted					
Profit after tax	A	(23449074)	(13401252)	(23449074)	(13401252)
Add: Interest expense on convertible debentures (net of tax)	B				
Adjusted net profits for the year	C = (A+B)	(23449074)	(13401252)	(23449074)	(13401252)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	D	377744	377744	377744	377744
Add: Weighted average number ofpotential equity shares on account of employee stock options	E				
Add: Weighted average number of potential equity shares on account of convertible debentures	F				
Weighted average number of sharesoutstanding for diluted EPS	G =(D+E+F)	377744	377744	377744	377744
Diluted EPS (`)	C/G	**(62.08)**	**(35.48)**	**(62.08)**	**(35.48)**
Face value per share (`)		30	30	30	30

Workings of Computation of Weighted Avg. No. of shares

Particulars	No. of Shares	
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
No of Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year		
Add: Shares issued during the Year	377744	377744
Weighted Average No. of Shares at the end of the Year	377744	377744

21. In our opinion the Company has no dues payable to suppliers registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act).

22.Balance of sundry debtors, creditors, deposits, loans and advances are subject to confirmation and reconciliation

23. Notes A to P form part of the Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2015 and Notes Q to U form part of the statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended on that date.

24.Previous year figures are re-arranged or re-grouped wherever found necessary.

25.Figures are rounded to nearest rupee.

26. Related Party Disclosures

To comply with the disclosure requirement of Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 the following transactions with the related parties are shown as per the AS-18 Related Party Disclosure. The following parties come under the purview of Related Parties, to comply with the disclosure requirement of Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Relation	Amt.	Year
P. T. Thomas-GM-HO	Brother in law of Chairman Jose Chiriyankandath	420000	2015-16
Davis Joy-Manager-Cochin	Son of Director C. G. Joy	212820	2015-16

Additional Information to the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
(a)Value of Imports calculated on C.I.F basis by the company during the Financial Year in respect of -		
I. Raw Materials	0.00	00.00
II. Components and Spare Parts;	0.00	0.00
III. Capital Goods	0.00	0.00
(b) Expenditure in Foreign currency during the financial year on account of Royalty, Know how, professional and consultation fees, interest and other matters	0.00	0.00

(c) Total value of all imported raw materials, spare parts and components consumed during the financial year and the total value of all indigenous raw materials, spare parts and components similarly consumed and the percentage of each to the total components	0.00	0.00
(d) The amount remitted during the year in foreign currencies on account of dividends with a specific mention of the total number of non-resident shareholders, the total number of shares held by them on which the dividends were due and the year to which the dividends related	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00
(e) Earnings in foreign exchange classified under the following heads namely :-		
I. Export of goods calculated on F.O.B basis	1500634.00	710689.00
II. Know-how, professional and consultation fees;	0.00	0.00
III. Interest and Dividend ;	0.00	0.00
IV. Other Income, indicating the nature thereof	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1500634**.00**	710689**.00**

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached.
For M/s. ABRAHAM & JOSE
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000010S

Sd/-
Jose Pottokaran
Partner (M. No: 012056)