

CHAIKHYA

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Ahmedabad 31-05-2016 Tuesday

French finance minister rules out Google tax deal

France will "go all the way" to ensure that multinationals operating on its soil pay their taxes and more cases could follow after Google and McDonald's were targeted by tax raids, Finance Minister Michel Sapin said.

Google, McDonald's and other multinational firms such as Starbucks are under increasing pressure in Europe from public opinion and governments angry at the way businesses exploit their presence around the world to minimise the tax they pay.

prompting criticism from opposition lawmakers and campaigners that the sum was too low.

"There won't be negotiations," Sapin said, adding that there was always the possibility of some marginal adjustments "but that's not the logic we're in."

Sapin, speaking in an interview with Reuters and three European newspapers, ruled out negotiating any deal with Google on back taxes, as Britain did in January.

Dozens of French police raided Google's Paris headquarters on Tuesday, escalating an investigation on suspicions of tax evasion. Investigators searched McDonald's French headquarters on 18 May in another tax probe.

"We'll go all the way. There could be other cases," Sapin said.

Raids this month by police and justice investigators build on the work started by tax authorities three or four years ago, when they transferred tax data to judicial authorities that look into any possible criminal angle, Sapin said.

Google says it is fully complying with French law and McDonald's declined to comment on the search, referring back to past comments that it is proud to be one of the biggest tax payers in France.

Sapin said he could not discuss what sums were at stake because of the confidentiality of tax matters.

A source in his ministry had said in February that French tax authorities were seeking some euro 1.6 billion (\$1.78 billion) in back taxes from Google.

Google, now part of Alphabet Inc, pays little tax in most European countries because it reports almost all sales in Ireland. This is possible thanks to a loophole in international tax law but it hinges on staff in Dublin concluding all sales contracts.

This week's police raid is part of a separate judicial investigation into aggravated tax fraud and the organised laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud.

Should it be found guilty that Google faces either up to euro 10 million (\$11 million) in fines or a fine of half of the value of the laundered amount involved.

A preliminary inquiry into McDonald's was opened early this year.

A buoyant mood that could turn sour

There's been an upsurge in optimism in the past fortnight and the market has shot up by over four per cent in the last 10 sessions. Investor confidence has returned. There is consensus that the Q4 results represent the end of a long cycle of lower profits and flat revenues. There is also hope that the monsoon will be super normal after two seasons of drought. There are also confident assertions by the government that it will soon guide the long-awaited Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill through both Houses of Parliament.

In addition to the above, Morgan Stanley has recommended going "overweight" on India and HSBC is also positive. As a result, May was one of those rare months when both domestic institutions and foreign institutional investors (FI) were net positive on equity (although FII sold a lot of debt).

However, sentiment could turn sour quickly if expectations are not met. June is expected to be a difficult month in terms of rainfall because the monsoon is arriving late. Although this is expected, a late monsoon will lead to stretched nerves.

The American Federal Open Markets Committee (FOMC) meets in mid-June and there is a chance that it could make hawkish noises or even raise the USD policy rate. If it does so, we may see a sudden sell-off across global equity markets. Of course, if the FOMC is dovish, the rally may develop new legs.

There are concrete timelines for the passage of the GST Bill. If it doesn't pass by around September 2016, it will most likely not be passed at all during this Lok Sabha term. Implementation would be elastic for at least one fiscal (maybe longer given the experiences in Europe, which has far more developed and well-indexed economies). In September, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) governor's contract also expires. If Raghuram Rajan is not reappointed, there could be an adverse reaction.

Morgan Stanley's reasons for advocating going overweight is

Sugarcane arrears at over Rs 2,500 cr in UP

With sugarcane arrears topping Rs 2,500 crore for the just-concluded 2015-16 crushing season, the Uttar Pradesh government is gearing up to turn the heat on defaulters, especially those in the private sector. Of the total payables of Rs 14,816 crore, the mills had collectively paid Rs 12,237 crore, or 83 per cent, leaving Rs 2,579 crore as dues.

While some four dozen mills, both standalone and those belonging to big groups, have cleared their entire dues, 52 units have paid less than 90 per cent of the dues.



UP Cane Commissioner Vipin Kumar Dwivedi has summoned the representatives of the defaulting mills for a review meeting on June 1 to issue stern directives to make farmers' payments without further delay.

The sugar sector in UP is dominated by the private sector with 92 units, followed by cooperative mills (24). The UP State Sugar Corporation Limited (UPSSCL) has one unit. While the lone UPSSCL unit had paid its full

based on extrapolation of several trends. India's market valuation ratios are supposedly attractive, relative to its peer emerging markets. Morgan Stanley also believes that the corporate earnings pattern may turn positive in 2016-17 after a negative 2015-16. Indian earnings growth will also, according to it, see outperformance with respect to other emerging markets.

The macro-environment is also seen to be positive, with hopes of reform and no threat of deflation. The interest rate regime is expected to stay benign, with further cuts in policy rates. This last hope, lower interest rates, could be lifted if inflation rises more than anticipated. The April inflation numbers indicated that the Wholesale Price Index was coming out of six quarters of negative change while the Consumer Price Index had risen to 5.4 per cent year-on-year.

Given the RBI's target of retail inflation at five per cent or less by January 2017, and its external obligations in terms of \$34 billion worth of swaps that must be unwound or rolled over in October-December 2016, the central bank will err on the side of conservatism. It is unlikely to cut rates if it sees inflationary patterns, or fears currency pressures. If the Fed does raise rates for example, the RBI may have to defend the rupee.

Core inflation stripped of food and fuel is rising. Food inflation is strong and crude prices have recovered from lows of \$26-27 per barrel to over \$45. It is assumed the monsoon will help cool food inflation and the ongoing tussle for market share between Saudi Arabia and Iran will keep crude prices under control.

Devangshi Datta: A buoyant mood that could turn sour. Corporate results so far do seem to indicate some revenue growth and mildly increased profitability. If we draw out the performance of public sector banks (PSB), taking banking into account, overall profits have declined by 15 per cent, compared to 2014-15 when corporate profits dropped by over 30 per cent.

dues, the collective payment by the 24 cooperative units stands at 59 per cent. The private sector is at 82 per cent. The private sector is gearing up to turn the heat on defaulters, especially those in the private sector. Of the total payables of Rs 14,816 crore, the mills had collectively paid Rs 12,237 crore, or 83 per cent, leaving Rs 2,579 crore as dues.

This is partly due to higher retail sugar prices this year, stagnant sugarcane prices, better cane recovery percentage of 10.50

per cent.

According to the preliminary estimates by the Indian Sugar Mills Association, the cane area in UP during 2015-16 was 2.3 million hectares. The state is trying to increase cane yield to 70 tonnes per hectare from the current level of 65 tonnes.

This year, UP mills had produced 6.9 million tonnes of sugar, compared to 7.04 mt in 2014-15.

BHEL: Hopes of a recovery

The results posted on April 7 were an indication of what the Street could expect from Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) for the March quarter. Therefore, the net profit announced on Friday for the quarter at Rs 360, down 60 per cent over a year, was no shocker. Net revenue, at Rs 9,792 crore, was down 26 per cent over a year, well below the Bloomberg estimate of Rs 10,785 crore. Operating margin is at an abysmal level of 3.7 per cent (19 per cent in Q4 of FY15). However, compared to the December 2015 quarter, when BHEL slipped into operating level losses, impacted by super-critical orders and provisioning for non-recoverable debt, a lot seems to have improved. While Q4, too, witnessed provisioning for debt, as other expenses stood at Rs 2,080 crore, the quantum of provisioning moderated (down 20 per cent over a year).

The overall market performance still seems to be patchy, however. The latest noises out of the government about disinvestment are also not reassuring. Nor is the postponement of spectrum auction, and the long delay in the release of the new Civil Aviation Policy.

On the external front, trade statistics continue to look alarming. Exports have dropped for six quarters in a row. Imports have also dropped, of course, due to lower energy prices. But if energy prices have now moved into an uptrend, as Citigroup and Goldman Sachs says, there will be pressure on the current account unless exports (and remittances from the hard-lit Gulf) pick up.

Technically speaking, we saw a breakout to well above the 8,000-mark in the last week. The market now seems to be firmly in bullish mode. A good monsoon, low energy prices and a dovish Fed would all help to accelerate the momentum.

The key takeaways for FY17 were revealed to analysts at the quarterly conference call held on Friday. BHEL has emerged the lowest bidder (L1) in orders for 12,000 megawatts (Mw) of this, 7,000 Mw of orders are expected to materialise in FY17. Its order book stands at Rs 1,11,000 crore. While this indicates good revenue visibility, Rs 50,000 crore of orders are in distressed projects. "Three projects are contributing to maximum stress," said Anil Sobti, chairman and managing director, in an analyst call. However, as elections are concluded in Tamil Nadu and environmental clearances are likely to come through in Telangana, he is hopeful that work on these three projects should commence. "If these start moving, the volume of stress is small", he stated. Sobti also said many projects from NTPC and state electricity boards are moving towards the non-JDU segment (joint development undertaking or super-critical orders) to be executed in collaboration with foreign technology providers, such as Alstom and Siemens. This is positive for BHEL, given the operating margin gain in FY16 due to JDU orders. However, order backlog could just remain at FY16 level of Rs 43,000 crore. Analysts feel it is positive even if BHEL sustains its FY16 order inflow level, given the competition from foreign players.

BHEL: Hopes of a recovery. However, even as the management sounds positive, Santosh Yellapu of Angel Broking remains a sceptic. "There could be more project write-downs, as some projects are non-moving

Ultra in a post-results conference call with analysts.

The Cipla management said it continues to grow business in key foreign markets including Sri Lanka, Uganda and Iran but is rationalising its business in certain smaller markets where it has insignificant presence. The company has said it had taken the decision to simplify the business and reduce complexities.

The company expects a revenue growth of 10-15 per cent and base business Ebitda growth of 15-20 per cent.

SHRI JAGDAMBA POLYMERS LIMITED
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CIN No. L17238GJ1985PLC007829

PARTICULARS	(Rs. In Lacs)			
	Quarter ending on 31.03.16	Corresponding three months ended in the previous year 31.03.2015	Year ended on 31.03.2016	Previous year ended on 31.03.2015
1. Total income from operations	3424.93	3101.76	12262.71	11222.08
2. Net Profit from ordinary activities after tax	140.49	106.12	502.38	334.30
3. Net Profit for the period after tax (after Extraordinary Items)	140.49	106.12	502.38	334.30
4. Equity Share Capital	88.13	88.13	88.13	88.13
5. Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve as shown in the Balance Sheet of previous year)			2068.16	1695.33
6. Earning Per Share (before and after extraordinary items) of Rs. 10/- each)				
Basic/Diluted	16.04	12.12	67.36	38.17

Note: The above is an extract of the detailed form of Quarterly/Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full form of the Quarterly/Annual Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange website i.e. www.bseindia.com and company website www.shrijagdamba.com

Place: AHMEDABAD
Date: 30.05.2016
For SHRI JAGDAMBA POLYMERS LTD.
Sd/-
Krushang Shah
Company Secretary

SHAH FOODS LIMITED						
Regd. Office : Kalel Mehasana Highway, P.O.-Chhatrat, Tal.-Kalo, Dist.-Gandhinagar-382729						
Telephone 079 24445371, 02764233931 email : nrahshah@shahfoods.com						
AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER PERIOD YEAR ENDED ON 31/03/2016 (Rs. In Lacs)						
PART-I	PARTICULARS	Quarter ended on		Year ended on		
		31/03/2016 Audited	31/12/2016 Unaudited	31/03/2015 Audited	31/03/2016 Audited	31/03/2015 Audited
a	Income from operations	3.45	1.36	0.62	7.30	13.92
b	Net Sales (net of excise duty)	148.33	122.88	137.66	609.98	468.75
c	Other operating income	148.78	124.24	138.21	617.59	482.47
d	Total Income from operation (net) Expenses:					
A)	Cost of Material consumed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B)	Purchase of stock in trade	8.81	3.68	0.00	18.92	1.28
C)	Changes in inventories of finished goods, WIP and stock in trade	-3.66	-4.25	1.36	26.83	6.89
D)	Employee benefits expenses	21.38	12.67	12.17	64.08	43.89
E)	Depreciation and amortisation exp	2.02	4.14	0.32	11.88	9.91
F)	Other Expenditure	102.16	104.44	106.24	404.96	422.68
G)	Selling & Distribution Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H)	Total Expenses	141.50	120.50	120.20	492.96	467.02
I)	Profit from Operations before other income, finance costs & exceptional items	8.29	3.74	14.90	24.91	15.69
J)	Other income	1.83	1.56	1.32	8.41	8.37
K)	Profit/Loss from ordinary activities before finance costs and Exceptional Items (3-4)	10.22	5.31	16.26	31.32	21.93
L)	Finance Costs	0.43	0.47	0.68	1.81	2.70
M)	Profit/Loss from ordinary activities after finance costs but before Exceptional Items (5-6)	9.79	4.83	15.57	29.71	19.19
N)	Exceptional Items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
O)	Profit/Loss from ordinary activities before tax (7-8)	9.79	4.83	15.57	29.71	19.19
P)	Tax Expenses	3.69	3.50	4.33	9.06	9.50
Q)	Net Profit/Loss from Ordinary Activities after Tax (9-10)	6.10	1.33	11.24	20.63	13.88
R)	Extraordinary Items (net of tax expenses)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S)	Net Profit/Loss for the period (11-12)	6.10	1.33	11.24	20.63	13.88
T)	Share of Profit/Loss of associates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
U)	Minority Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
V)	Net Profit/Loss after taxes, Minority Interest and Share of Profit/Loss of associates (13-14-15)	6.10	1.33	11.24	20.63	13.88
W)	Paid up Equity Capital (Face Value Rs. 10)	88.78	88.75	88.75	88.78	88.78
X)	Long term Reserves	106.28	73.95	84.53	106.26	34.89
Y)	EPS before Extraordinary Items					
a)	Basic	1.12	0.22	1.88	3.46	2.24
b)	Diluted	1.12	0.22	1.88	3.46	2.24
Z)	EPS after Extraordinary Items					
a)	Basic	1.12	0.22	1.88	3.46	2.24
b)	Diluted	1.12	0.22	1.88	3.46	2.24

For, Shah Foods Limited			
Place : Ahmedabad			
Date : 30-05-2016			
Sd/-			
Nirav Shah			
(DIN- 01880069)			
Managing Director			
Notes :			
1. Figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.			
2. The above results are approved by statutory Auditor & taken on record by board in their meeting held on 30-05-2016.			
3. The figures of last quarter are the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published year to date figures upto the third quarter of the current financial year.			
4. The company has not changed the rate of depreciation as prescribed in sec.2 of the Companies Act 2013. To comply with the provision of Companies Act 2013 with retrospective effect during the year, Rs. 0.85 lac has been added back to profit of the current year.			

PART-II			
Standalone Statement of Assets and Liabilities			
		(Rs. In Lacs)	
		As at 31.03.2016	As at 31.03.2015
A. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Shareholder's Funds			
(a)	Share Capital	88.78	88.78
(b)	Reserve and surplus	106.22	64.58
(c)	Money received against share warrants		
Sub-total -Shareholder's funds		164.87	144.34
2. Share application money pending allotment			
3. Minority Interest*			
4. Non-current liabilities			
(a)	Long-term borrowings	0.00	0.00
(b)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4.37	4.02
(c)	Other Long term liabilities	1.48	3.09
(d)	Long-term provisions	1.14	1.84
Sub-total -Non current liabilities		7.00	8.75
5. Current liabilities			
(a)	Short-term borrowings	0.00	0.00
(b)	Trade payables	51.36	36.83
(c)	Other current liabilities	0.00	0.00
(d)	Short-term provisions	81.38	39.33
Sub-total -Current liabilities		132.74	76.16
TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		223.32	161.42
B. ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a)	Fixed assets	116.47	87.88
(b)	Goodwill on consolidation*	0.00	0.00
(c)	Non-current investments	0.00	0.00
(d)	Deferred tax assets (net)	0.00	0.00
(e)	Long-term loans and advances	0.00	8.17
(f)	Other non-current assets	18.97	37.26
Sub-total -Non-current assets		135.38	133.47
2. Current assets			
(a)	Current investments	0.00	0.00
(b)	Inventories	33.11	36.27
(c)	Trade receivables	0.00	0.00
(d)	Cash and cash equivalents	66.88	34.88
(e)	Short-term loans and advances	0.00	0.00
(f)	Other current assets	58.97	60.86
Sub-total -Current assets		98.97	102.00
TOTAL - ASSETS		223.32	161.42

For, Shah Foods Limited			
Place : Ahmedabad			
Date : 30-05-2016			
Sd/-			
Nirav Shah			
(DIN- 01880069)			
Managing Director			

