Financial Statements together with Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2016



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Directors of **Edelweiss Investment Advisors Private Limited**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Edelweiss Investment Advisors Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records 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 financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, which requires 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 the disclosures in the 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the 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.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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 31 March 2016, and its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

For NGS & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 119850W

R.P.Soni Partner

Membership No. 104796

Place: Mumbai Date: 11 May 2016

Balance Sheet

(Currency: Indian rupees)			
	Note	As at 31 March 2016	As at
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,000	51 March 2016	31 March 2015
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	2.1		
Reserves and surplus	2.1 2.2	50,700,236 (28,408,015)	41,174,896 (9,906,493)
		22,292,221	31,268,403
Non-current liabilities			- 1,200,100
Long-term provisions			
	2.3	364,397	45,499
Current liabilities			,,
Trade payables		4	
Short term provisions	2.4	1,711,191	1,715,219
Other current liabilities	2.5	78,789	-
	2.3	5,026,764 6,816,744	440
TOTAL		0,010,744	1,715,659
		29,473,362	33,029,561
ASSETS	===		33,029,361
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2.4		
Long-term loans and advances	2.6 2.7	33,816	34,828
	2.7	4,968,608	4,549,850
Current assets Trade receivables		5,002,424	4,584,678
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	6,401,577	
Short-term loans and advances	2.9	17,696,436	-
onor term roans and advances	2.10	372,925	28,236,330 208,553
	 ,	24,470,938	28,444,883
TOTAL			20,444,000
		29,473,362	33,029,561
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 & 2		
As nor our new set of			

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 119850W

Partner
Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai 11 May 2016 For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Nirav Sheth Director

Statement of Profit and Loss

Note	For the year ended 31 March 2016	For the year ended 31 March 2015
2.11	9,370,686	<u>.</u>
_	9,370,686	
2.12 2.13 2.14 2.6	23,697,635 34,882 6,146,988 15,114	450,204 27,971 5,595,771 616
_	29,894,619	6,074,562
	(20,523,933)	(6,074,562)
	-	_
	(20,523,933)	(6,074,562)
2.17	(21.96)	(38.43)
1 & 2		
	2.11 2.12 2.13 2.14 2.6	2.11 9,370,686 2.12 23,697,635 2.13 34,882 2.14 6,146,988 2.6 15,114 29,894,619 (20,523,933) (20,523,933) 2.17 (21.96)

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni Partner

Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai 11 May 2016 For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Nirav Sheth Director

Cash Flow Statement

(Cu	rency: Indian rupees)		
		For the year ended 31 March 2016	For the year ended 31 March 2015
A	Cash flow from operating activities		
	Loss before taxation	(20,523,933)	(6,074,562)
	Adjustments		
	Depreciation	15,114	616
	Provision for compensated absences	377,850	47,393
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(20,130,969)	(6,026,553)
	Add / (Less): Adjustments for working capital changes		
	Decrease in trade payables	(4,028)	(4,549,850)
	Increase in loans and advances	(583,129)	(208,553)
	Increase in trade receivables	(6,401,577)	•
	Decrease in other current assets	-	1,263,953
	Increase in current liabilties	5,026,324	440
	Cash used in operations	(22,093,379)	(9,520,563)
	Income taxes paid	-	-
	Net cash used in operating activities - A	(22,093,379)	(9,520,563)
В	Cash flow from investing activities		
	Purchase of fixed assets	(11,394)	(36,871)
	Net cash used in investing activities - B	(11,394)	(36,871)
C	Cash flow from financing activities		
	Repayment of unsecured loan	-	(3,236,490)
	Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	9,525,340	40,833,754
	Net cash generated from financing activities - C	9,525,340	37,597,264
D	Change in foreign exchange translation reserve - D	2,039,539	47,468
	Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	(10,539,894)	28,087,298
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	28,236,330	149,032
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 2.9)	17,696,436	28,236,330
		17,070,730	20,230,330

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni Partner

Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai 11 May 2016 For and on behalf of the Board of Director

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Nirav Sheth Director

Notes to the financial statement

(Currency: Indian rupees)

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated, and comply with the Accounting Standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified), (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') and the Schedule III to the Act. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees.

The entity being a foreign company, the assets and liabilities for the purpose of preparation of these financial statements, are translated into Indian Rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing as at the Balance Sheet date. Further, revenue and expense are translated into Indian Rupees at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year and the resulting net translation adjustment has been disclosed as Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve in Reserves and Surplus. The same is in compliance with Accounting Standard 11 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates".

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities on date of the financial statements and reported amount of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from the estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

1.3 Current/non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded or it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date or it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or expected to be used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded or it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. Current liabilities include current portion of non-current liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 Revenue recognition

Fee income is recognised on accrual basis of accounting.

1.5 Fixed asset and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of fixed assets comprises purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use

Depreciation is computed utilising the straight-line method to write off the cost of these assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Class of asset	Life of asset
Office equipments	3 years

1.6 Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of the depreciable historical cost.

1.7 Taxation

Tax expenses comprises of current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the applicable income-tax law), deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effect of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period).

Income tax

Provision for income tax is recognised based on estimated tax liability computed after adjusting for allowances, disallowances and exemptions in accordance with the tax laws applicable.

Deferred taxation

The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the asset can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward losses under taxation laws, deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonable / probable (as the case may be) to be realised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Employee benefits

The accounting policy followed by the company in respect of its employee benefit schemes in accordance with Singapore FRS, which is also in accordance with Accounting Standard 15 (revised 2005), is set out below:

Compensated Absences

The eligible employees of the Company are permitted to carry forward certain number of their annual leave entitlement to subsequent years, subject to a ceiling. The Company recognises the charge to the statement of profit and loss and corresponding liability on account of such nonvesting accumulated leave entitlement as per IAS 19 and AS 15 – Accounting for employee benefits prescribed by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014 based on a valuation by an independent actuary.

The obligation is measured at present values of estimated future cash flows. The discounted rates used for determining the present value are based on the market yields on government securities as at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss

1.9 Earnings per share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Accounting Standard 20 – "Earnings Per Share" as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the ordinary shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue ordinary shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the ordinary shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of ordinary shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all potential ordinary shares.

1.10 Provisions and contingencies

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

As at
31 March 2016

2.1 Share capital

(a) Issued, subscribed and paid up:
1,100,000 (Previous year: 900,000) Ordinary shares of SGD 1 each, fully paid-up

50,700,236

41,174,896

(All the above shares are held by Edelweiss Capital Singapore Pte. Limited, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited.)

(b) Movement in share capital

-	31 March	2016	31 Marcl	n 2015
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	900,000	41,174,896	10,000	341,142
Issued during the year	200,000	9,525,340	890,000	40,833,754
As at the end of the year	1,100,000	50,700,236	900,000	41,174,896

(c) Terms/rights attached to ordinary shares

The Company has only one class of ordinary shares having a par value of SGD 1. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividend in SGD.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of ordinary shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

2.2 Reserves and surplus

Foreign exchange translation reserve	1,895,386	(127,025)
Deficit in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(9,779,468)	(3,704,906)
Add: Loss for the year	(20,523,933)	(6,074,562)
Closing balance	(30,303,401)	(9,779,468)
	(28,408,015)	(9,906,493)



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Curre	ency: Indian rupees)	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
2.3	Long-term provisions		
	Provision for compensated absences	364,397	45,499
		364,397	45,499
2.4	Short-term provisions		
	Provision for compensated absences	78,789	-
		78,789	
2.5	Other current liabilities		
	Statutory dues payable	3,988	440
	Accrued salaries and benefits	5,022,776	-
		5,026,764	440



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

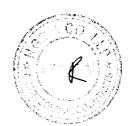
2.6 Fixed assets

		Gros	Gross block			Dep	Depreciation		Net block	lock
Description of assets	As at 01 April 2015	As at Additions during Other adjustments the year	Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015	For the year	For the year Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2016	As at As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2015
Tangible assets Office equipment	35,419	11,394	(3,400)	50,213	169	15,114	(692)	16,397	33,816	34,828
Grand total	35,419	11,394	(3,400)	50,213	591	15,114	(692)	16,397	33,816	34,828
Previous year	,	36,871	1,452	35,419	-	616	25	591	34,828	



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Curre	ncy: Indian rupees)		
		As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
2.7	Long-term loans and advances	31 March 2010	31 Watch 2013
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Other deposits	4,968,608	4,549,850
		4,968,608	4,549,850
2.8	Trade receivables		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Other debts (outstanding for a period not exceeding six months)	6,401,577	-
		6,401,577	•
2.9	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand	-	1,661
	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	17,696,436	28,234,669
		17,696,436	28,236,330
2.10	Short-term loans and advances		
	Other loans and advances		
	Prepaid expenses	341,719	37,470
	Vendor advances	31,206	171,083
		372,925	208,553



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

2.11 Fee income

Fee income

For the year ended 31 March 2016

For the year ended

31 March 2015

9,370,686

9,370,686



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Сигге	ency: Indian rupees)	For the year ended 31 March 2016	For the year ended 31 March 2015
2.12	Employee benefit expenses		
	Salaries and wages	23,344,909	449,199
	Contribution to other funds	13,296	1,005
	Staff welfare expenses	339,430	-
		23,697,635	450,204
2.13	Financial costs		
	Bank charges	34,882	27,971
		34,882	27,971
2.14	Other expenses		
	Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	291,357	334,787
	Legal and professional fees	2,811,619	4,943,060
	Membership and subscription	1,131,753	47,392
	Travelling and conveyance	161,362	-
	Foreign Exchange (gain) / loss (net)	24,453	-
	Rent (Refer note 2.18)	299,924	-
	Communication expenses	77,416	- 10.050
	Miscellaneous expenses	1004000	12,859
	Office expense	1,094,220	10,166
	Rates and taxes	254,884	247,507
		6,146,988	5,595,771
	Auditors' remuneration:		
	As auditor	283,387	331,747
	For reimbursement of expenses	7,970	3,040
		291,357	334,787



Notes to the financial statement (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

2.15 Segment reporting

The Company has operated only in one business segment during the year viz. advisory. Therefore, the Company has only one reportable business segment, the results of which are disclosed in the financial statements. Further, there are no geographical segments. Hence, no disclosures are required under Accounting Standard 17 on Segment Reporting.

- 2.16 Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard 18 "Related Party Disclosure" as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014
 - (A) Names of related parties by whom control is exercised

Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited Holding Company

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited Ultimate Holding Company

(B) Names of fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte Limited Edelweiss Securities Limited

(C) Key managerial personnel

Mr .Sameer Malay



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

2.16 Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard 18 - "Related Party Disclosure" as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (continued)

(B) Transactions with related parties:

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Related party name	For the year ended	For the year ended
110.			31 March 2016	31 March 2015
(I)	Capital account transactions during the year			
	Issue of Ordinary shares to	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited	9,525,340	40,833,754
(II)	Current account transactions during the year			
	Short term loans taken from (refer note below)	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited		2,914,635
	Short term loans repaid to (refer note below)	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-	6,147,457
	Cost reimbursements paid to	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte Limited	299,924	-
	Fee income earned from	Edelweiss Securities Limited	6,140,066	-
	Remuneration paid to	Mr. Sameer Malay	10,823,850	-
(III)	Balances with related parties			
	Trade receivables	Edelweiss Securities Limited	6,401,577	-

Note

Loan given to /taken from related parties are disclosed based on the maximum incremental amount given/taken during the reporting period.



Notes to the financial statement (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

2.17 Earnings per share

In accordance with Accounting Standard 20 on Earnings Per Share notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the computation of earnings per share is set out below:

		For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
		March 2016	March 2015
a)	Net profit attributable to ordinary share holders (as per statement of profit and loss)	(20,523,933)	(6,074,562)
b)	Calculation of weighted average number of ordinary shares of SGD 1/- each:		
	 Number of shares at the beginning of the year 	9,00,000	10,000
	- Shares issued during the year (number of shares issued)	2,00,000	8,90,000
	Total number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the year	11,00,000	9,00,000
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the		
	year (based on the date of issue of shares)	934,426	158,055
	Nominal value per share in SGD	1	1
(c)	Basic and diluted earnings per share (in rupees) (a/b)	(21.96)	(38.43)

The basic and diluted earnings per share are the same as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.18 The beneficial owner of the Company has confirmed its intention to provide continuing financial support to the Company so as to enable the Company to continue operating in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.



Notes to the financial statement (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

1.19 Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company has Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil) capital commitments and contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

2.20 Cost Sharing

Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte Limited, being the group company incurs common rent expenditure which is for the benefit of the Company. This cost so expended is reimbursed by the Company on the basis of area occupied. Accordingly, and as identified by the management, the expenditure heads in Note 2.14 in the statement of the profit and loss are inclusive of the reimbursements.

2.21 Previous year comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 119850W

R. P. Soni

Partner

Membership No: 104796

Mumbai

11 May 2016

For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Nirav Sheth

Director