INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Aster Commodities DMCC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (accompanying financial statements) of Aster Commodities DMCC (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year than ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Financial Statements"). This Special Purpose Financial Statement is prepared for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 for Edelweiss Financial Services Limited Reporting (Ultimate Holding Company) under Ind-AS.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date and the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Company 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management of the Company and those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company.

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As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other matters - restriction of use

The comparative Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2017, included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements' prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (IGAAP) and have been audited by us and have expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements vide report dated April 23, 2018 and May 11, 2017 for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 respectively, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

This report is issued at the request of the Company and is intended solely for the information and use of the Aster Commodities DMCC for its reporting of Consolidated audited financial results for the year ended March 31, 2019 to Edelweiss Financial Services Limited ('Ultimate Parent Company'), and is not intended to be and should not be used for any other purpose or by anyone other than the specified parties without our prior written consent.

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

R.P.Soni

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R.P.Soni
Partner
Membership Number: 104796

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2019

Aster Commodities DMCC

Balance Sheet

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**4,282,355**	69,532,364	115,201,003
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	**43,790,178**	40,789,564	501,231,185
Trade receivables	10	**-**	353,218,114	437,950,964
Loans	12	**758,043,931**	1,291,706,698	642,885,238
Other financial assets	13	**329,612**	469,345	633,293,387
		806,446,076	1,755,716,085	2,330,561,777
Non-financial assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	14	**141,637,534**	142,919,119	154,885,308
Other intangible assets	15	**141,932**	200,197	299,377
Other non- financial assets	16	**33,761,530**	31,318,688	37,506,846
		175,540,996	174,438,004	192,691,531
TOTAL ASSETS		**981,987,072**	1,930,154,089	2,523,253,308
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		**2,158,891**	334,135,063	136,098,574
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	17	**-**	-	58,603,167
Other financial liabilities	18	**44,041,457**	42,091,617	85,945,100
		46,200,348	376,226,680	280,646,841
Non-financial liabilities				
Provisions	19	**1,241,222**	1,481,407	14,671,444
Other non-financial liabilities	20	**-**	371,934	-
		1,241,222	1,853,341	14,671,444
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	21	**133,729,953**	133,729,953	133,729,953
Other equity		**800,815,549**	1,418,344,115	2,094,205,070
		934,545,502	1,552,074,068	2,227,935,023
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**981,987,072**	1,930,154,089	2,523,253,308

Significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements — 1 - 40

This is the Balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For **NGS & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai
08 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vinod Kumar Soni
Director

08 May 2019

Aster Commodities DMCC

Statement of Profit and Loss

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	22	-	68,308,467
Net gain / (loss) on fair value changes	23	-	(343,218,867)
Other income	24	**167,785**	41,073,915
Total Revenue		**167,785**	-233,836,485
Expenses			
Finance costs	25	**123,838**	29,805,528
Impairment on financial instruments	26	**1,189,918**	3,535,327
Employee benefits expense	27	**4,902,161**	28,009,907
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	14 - 15	**10,319,449**	11,676,094
Other expenses	28	**6,463,759**	47,187,908
Total expenses		**22,999,125**	120,214,764
Loss before tax		**(22,831,340)**	(354,051,249)
Tax expenses	29	-	-
Loss for the year		**(22,831,340)**	(354,051,249)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans		**704,338**	10,337,668
Total		**704,338**	10,337,668
(b) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve		**98,665,803**	1,828,630
Total		**98,665,803**	1,828,630
Other Comprehensive Income (a+b)		**99,370,141**	12,166,298
Total Comprehensive Income		**76,538,801**	(341,884,951)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of AED 1,000 each):			
Basic and Diluted	30	**(2,076)**	(32,186)
Significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements	1 - 40		

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For **NGS & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai
08 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vinod Kumar Soni
Director

08 May 2019

Aster Commodities DMCC

Statement of changes in Equity

(Currency : Indian rupees)

(A) Equity share capital

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period (1 April 2017)	Changes in equity share capital (refer note 21)	Balance at the end of the reporting period (31 March 2018)	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period (31 March 2019)
133,729,953	-	**133,729,953**	-	**133,729,953**

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			
	Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	**ESOP reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance at 1 April 2017 (Indian GAAP)	(5,523,684)	-	2,099,599,757	2,094,076,073
Ind AS adjustments	5,523,684	2,778,000	(8,172,687)	128,997
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	**2,778,000**	**2,091,427,070**	**2,094,205,070**
Other comprehensive income	1,828,630	-	10,337,668	12,166,298
Loss for the year	-	-	(354,051,249)	(354,051,249)
Dividends to equity shareholders	-	-	(331,198,004)	(331,198,004)
ESOP charge		(2,778,000)		(2,778,000)
Balance at 31 March 2018 (Ind AS)	**1,828,630**	-	**1,416,515,485**	**1,418,344,115**
Loss for the year	-	-	(22,831,340)	(22,831,340)
Other comprehensive income	98,665,803	-	704,338	99,370,141
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**98,665,803**	-	**(22,127,002)**	**76,538,801**
Dividends to equity shareholders	-	-	(694,067,367)	(694,067,367)
Balance at 31 March 2019 (Ind AS)	**100,494,433**	-	**700,321,116**	**800,815,549**

During the current year, the Company declared and paid a dividend of AED 3,350 per share to its shareholders (2018: AED 1700 per share

Notes:

Nature and purpose of Reserves

(i) Foreign exchange translation reserve

The functional currency of the Company is US Dollar. These financial statements are prepared and presented in INR which is the functional currency of the Ultimate Parent Entity, for the purposes of consolidation. Foreign Exchange Translation reserve represents the exchange difference arising on translation difference arising on conversion of financial statements from functional currency to the presentation currency.

(ii) Share Option Reserve

The share option reserve comprises the cumulative value of employee service received for the issue of options under the share plans of the ultimate holding company

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **NGS & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796
08 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vinod Kumar Soni
Director

08 May 2019

Aster Commodities DMCC

Cash Flow Statement

(Currency : Indian rupees)

		For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	**(22,831,340)**	(354,051,249)
	Adjustments for		
	Impairment on financial instruments	**1,189,918**	3,535,327
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**10,319,449**	11,676,094
	Provision for employee benefits - Compensated Abscences	**13,325**	1,529,238
	Provision for employee benefits - Gratuity Expenses	**304,579**	1,458,223
	Interest income	**-**	(68,119,271)
	Interest expense	**-**	58,747
	ESOP expenses	**-**	(2,669,571)
	(Profit)/ Loss on sale of fixed assets	**(167,785)**	2,197
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**(11,171,854)**	(406,580,265)
	Add / (Less): Adjustments for working capital changes		
	(Decrease) / Increase in other non-financial liabilities	**(371,934)**	371,934
	(Decrease) / Increase in trade payable	**(332,013,843)**	194,713,155
	Decrease in other financial assets	**139,733**	632,824,042
	(Increase) / Decrease in other non-financial assets	**(2,442,842)**	6,188,158
	(Increase) / Decrease in Fixed deposits	**(2,955,379)**	305,184,128
	Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	**1,949,840**	-43,853,483
	Decrease in trade receivable	**352,028,196**	81,197,523
	Gratuity paid	**-**	(2,866,155)
	Net cash generated from operating activities - A	**5,161,917**	767,179,037
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Sale of fixed assets	**380,782**	752,506
	Decrease/(increase) in unsecured loans given (net) (Refer note below)	**515,773,574**	(635,359,965)
	Interest received	**17,889,193**	210,104,465
	Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities - B	**534,043,549**	(424,502,994)
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Foreign exchange translation reserve	**89,611,892**	1,515,236
	Repayment of secured borrowings (net) (refer note below)	**-**	(58,603,167)
	Dividend paid	**(694,067,367)**	(331,198,004)
	Interest paid	**-**	(58,747)
	Net cash used in financing activities - C	**(604,455,475)**	(388,344,682)
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(65,250,009)**	(45,668,639)
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	**69,532,364**	115,201,003
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of the year (refer note 8)	**4,282,355**	69,532,364

Notes:

Net figures have been reported on account of volume of transactions.

This is the Cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

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

NGS & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No: 104796

Mumbai
08 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vinod Kumar Soni
Director

08 May 2019

1. **Background**

Aster Commodities DMCC (the Comapany) was incorporated on 7 April 2009 and registered with Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority, Dubai on 13 April 2009 as a Limited Liability Company. The sole shareholder of the Company is EC International Limited incorporated in Mauritius. The registered office of the Company is located at Unit No. 46-J, ALmas Tower, Jumeriah Lake Towers, Dubai, U.A.E. and the principal place of business of the Company is located in Dubai.

The Company is principally engaged in trading of non-manufactured precious metal. During the previous year, the Company has surrendered its license of trading in the activities of basic nonferrous metal products, steel and basic steel products and trading of agriculture commodities.

The parent company of the Company is EC International Limited and ultimate parent company is Edelweiss Financial Services Limited which is incorporated in India.

2. **Basis of preparation of financial statements and Functional Currency**

These financial statements are Special Purpose Financial Statements drawn under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) for the purpose of Consolidation with Edelweiss Financial Services Limited (Ultimate Holding Company) for its reporting of Consolidated audited financial results under Ind-AS Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The Company being a foreign company prepared its financial statements in United States Dollar (USD) which is its Functional currency. However for consolidation purpose, the company presents these financial statements in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the functional currency of the ultimate holding company.

The assets and liabilities are translated into INR at the spot rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statement of profit and loss are translated at average exchange rate prevailing during the year. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in OCI and accumulated as a separate component of other equity.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP). These financial statements for the year

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ended 31st March 2019 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared under Ind AS. Refer to note 40 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

3. Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity in compliance with the Division III of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non–current) is presented in Note 33

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without t being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company and or its counterparties

Derivative assets and liabilities with master netting arrangements (e.g. ISDAs) are only presented net when they satisfy the eligibility of netting for all of the above criteria and not just in the event of default.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Recognition of Interest income

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instrument measured at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

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Aster Commodities DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

4.2 Financial Instruments

4.2.1 Date of recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities, with the exception of borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. The Company recognises borrowings when funds are available for utilisation to the Company.

4.2.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.2.3 Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the financial instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain on fair value changes. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised

4.3 Classification of financial instruments

4.3.1 Financial assets:

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income [FVOCI)

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- Fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

The Company measures debt financial assets that meet the following conditions at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

4.3.1.1 Amortized cost and Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a

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Aster Commodities DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

4.3.1.2 Financial assets held for trading

The Company classifies financial assets as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit is taking. Held-for-trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the balance sheet at fair value.

4.3.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except loan commitments, financial guarantees, and derivative financial liabilities.

4.3.2.1 Other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

4.3.2.2 Financial assets and Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

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4.3.3 Derivative contracts (Derivative assets / Derivative liability)

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently re-measured at fair value through profit or loss. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately

4.4 Reclassification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

4.5 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

4.5.1 Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Company records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

4.5.2 Derecognition of financial assets (other than due to substantial modification)

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or

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- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

4.5.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid, including modified contractual cash flow recognised as new financial liability, would be recognised in profit or loss.

4.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitment, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and lease receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

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However if receivables contain a significant financing component, the Company chooses as its accounting policy to measure the loss allowance by applying general approach to measure expected credit losses.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (12m ECL). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12m ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

If a financial instrument includes both a loan (i.e. financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment) component and the Company cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the loan commitment component from those on the financial

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asset component, the expected credit losses on the loan commitment have been recognised together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses have been recognised as a provision. Also, for other loan commitments and all financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance has been recognised as a provision.

4.7 Write off

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount.

4.8 Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

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- Level 1 financial instruments –Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

- Level 2 financial instruments–Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.

- Level 3 financial instruments –Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations.

Therefore, the Company applies various techniques to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value, which include a portfolio-based approach that estimates the expected net exposure per counterparty over the full lifetime of the individual assets, in order to reflect the credit risk of the individual counterparties for non-collateralised financial instruments.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

4.9 Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at transaction price i.e. the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company consider the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. Where the consideration promised is variable, the Company excludes the estimates of variable consideration that are constrained. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

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4.10 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

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

4.11 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies other than functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise

4.12 Retirement and other employee benefit

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 Ind AS is set out below:

Gratuity

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. Provision for employee's end of service benefits is made in accordance with U.A.E. Labour laws, and is based on current remuneration and periods of service at the end of the reporting period. The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Re measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return

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on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Re measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods

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 in the statement of profit and loss and corresponding liability on such non-vesting accumulated leave entitlement based on a valuation by an independent actuary. The cost of providing annual leave benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

4.13 Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services that are granted by the ultimate parent Company are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the 'ESOP reserve'. In cases where the share options granted vest in instalments over the vesting period, the Company treats each instalment as a separate grant, because each instalment has a different vesting period, and hence the fair value of each instalment differs.

4.14 Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Subsequent costs incurred on an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount thereof when those costs meet the recognition criteria as mentioned above. Repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation is provided on a written down value basis from the date the asset is ready for its intended use or put to use whichever is earlier. In respect of assets sold, depreciation is provided upto the date of disposal.

As per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has evaluated the useful lives of the respective fixed assets which are as per the provisions of Part C of the Schedule II for calculating the depreciation. The estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are as follows:

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Nature of assets	Estimated useful life
Building (other than Factory Building)	60 years
Plant and Equipments	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers - Servers and networks	6 years
Computers - End user devices, such as desktops, laptops, etc.	3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The carrying amount of those components which have been separately recognised as assets is derecognised at the time of replacement thereof. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

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For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 1 April 2017 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

4.15 Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets mainly include the value of computer software. An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Company.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. Intangibles such as software is amortised over a period of 3 years or its estimated useful life whichever is shorter.

4.16 Impairment of non-financial 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 or the recoverable amount of cash generating unit which the asset belongs to 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.

4.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

4.18 Provisions and other contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount

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recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents.

5. Critical accounting judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 4, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

5.1.1 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how Company's financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the quantum, the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

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5.1.2 Significant increase in credit risk

ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Ind AS 109 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

6. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, as described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

6.1.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

6.1.2 Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

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- Probabilities of defaults (PDs) the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.
- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a life-time expected credit loss model basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, exposure at defaults and loss given defaults (LGDs)
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

It is Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

6.1.3 Effective interest rate method

The Company recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of characteristics of the product life cycle

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

7. Standards issued but not yet effective

Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2018)

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to Ind AS 19)

The amendments clarify that the past service cost (or of the gain or loss on settlement) is calculated by measuring the defined benefit liability (asset) using updated assumptions and comparing benefits offered and plan assets before and after the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) but ignoring the effect of the asset ceiling (that may arise when the defined benefit plan is in a surplus position). The change in the effect of the asset ceiling that may result from the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) is determined in a second step and is recognised in the normal manner in other comprehensive income.

The Company is also now required to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period

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after the change to the plan. In the case of the net interest, for the period post plan amendment, the net interest is calculated by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) as remeasured under Ind AS 19 with the discount rate used in the remeasurement (also taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments on the net defined benefit liability (asset)).

These amendments are to be applied to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after 1 April 2019.

Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (Appendix C of Ind AS 12)
This Appendix sets out how to determine the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Appendix requires the company to:

- determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a Company; and
- assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by the company in its income tax filings:
    - If yes, the company should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
    - If no, the company should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Entities can apply the Appendix with either full retrospective application or modified retrospective application without restatement of comparatives retrospectively or prospectively.

The application of these amendments is not likely to have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

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	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
8 Cash and cash equivalents			
- in current accounts	**4,282,355**	69,532,364	115,201,003
	4,282,355	69,532,364	115,201,003

9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Long term fixed deposit with bank	**-**	-	118,230,594
Short term fixed deposit with bank	**43,790,178**	40,789,564	383,000,591
	43,790,178	40,789,564	501,231,185

1) Fixed deposits that are lien under Letter of Credit have been offset against short-term trade finance as there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. (refer note 39 on offsetting).

2) Out of the total Fixed deposits, deposits aggregating to Rs, 6,027,879,645 have been pledged with banks for securing letter of credit as at 31 March 2017. Further, Fixed deposit aggregating to Rs. 181,548,080 have been pledged with exchange and broker for meeting margin requirements as at 31 March 2017.

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10 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	328,616,863	437,950,964
Receivables considered good - Unsecured- group	-	24,601,251	-
	-	353,218,114	437,950,964
Less : Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-
Net Receivables outstanding	-	353,218,114	437,950,964

Receivables Ageing

Trade receivables days past due	**1-90days**	**91-180 days**	**More that 180 days**	**Total**
As at March 31, 2018				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	24,601,251	-	328,616,863	353,218,114
ECL - Simplified approach	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	**24,601,251**	**-**	**328,616,863**	**353,218,114**
As at April 1, 2017				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	61,710,069	724,106	375,516,789	437,950,964
ECL - Simplified approach	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	**61,710,069**	**724,106**	**375,516,789**	**437,950,964**

11 Derivative financial instruments

There are no open positions as at 31 March 2019 and as at 31st March 2018. Below table gives open position as at 31 March 2017

	1 April 2017 (i.e. 31 March 2017)					
	Notional		**Fair value of asset**	**Notional**		**Fair value of liability**
Particulars	**Unit**	**Notional amount**		**Unit**	**Notional amount**	
(i) Currency derivatives						
-Spot and forwards	No of currency units	308,600	51,253,719	No of currency units	31,500,000	(100,789,915)
Less: amounts offset (refer note 41)		(308,600)	(51,253,719)		(31,500,000)	100,789,915
Sub total (i)		-	-		-	-
(ii) Commodity derivatives						
-Commodity Futures	No of commodity units	1,332,735	75,935,750			
Less: amounts offset (refer note 41)		(1,332,735)	(75,935,750)			
Subtotal(ii)		-	-			
Total Derivative Financial Instruments (i+ii)		-	-		-	-

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		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
12	**Loans**			
	(Considered good)			
	Unsecured Loans, at amortised cost			
	Loans and advances to related parties, outside India	**758,043,931**	1,291,706,698	642,080,710
	Loans and advances to employees	**-**	-	804,528
	Total Gross	**758,043,931**	1,291,706,698	642,885,238
	Less: impairment loss allowance	**-**	-	-
		758,043,931	1,291,706,698	642,885,238

Loans to EC Global amounting to Rs. 238,294,034 (31 March 2018: Rs. 758,214,990) is unsecured and repayable on demand. It was non interest bearing for 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: 7.50 %).The loan being short term in nature, approximates its fair value

Loans to Edelweiss Capital Singapore Pte. Ltd amounting Rs. 519,749,897 (31 March 2018: Rs 533,491,708) is unsecured and repayable on demand. It is non-interest bearing loan. The loan being short term in nature approximates its fair value.

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
13	**Other financial assets**			
	Unsecured, considered good			
	Deposits- others	**329,612**	469,345	1,301,496
	Receivable from exchange /clearing house (net)	**-**	-	78,806,780
	Margin placed with broker (Refer Note 41 on offsetting)	**-**	-	553,185,111
		329,612	469,345	633,293,387

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of Assets	Gross Block					Accmulated Depreciation					Net Block
	As at 01 April 2018	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018	Charge for the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019
Building	133,662,280	-	-	8,481,183	142,143,463	6,683,113	6,823,949	-	351,908	13,858,970	**128,284,493**
Leasehold improvements	4,741,450	-	-	300,855	5,042,305	237,073	242,068	-	12,493	491,634	**4,550,671**
Plant and Equipment	1,252,118	-	-	79,450	1,331,568	234,214	204,647	-	12,698	451,559	**880,009**
Furniture and Fixtures	13,076,881	-	-	829,757	13,906,638	3,470,008	2,673,463	-	191,961	6,335,432	**7,571,206**
Vehicles	324,000	-	315,088	23,889	32,801	102,781	9,207	102,091	7,498	17,395	**15,406**
Office equipment	461,643	-	-	29,292	490,935	324,908	70,759	-	19,853	415,520	**75,415**
Computers	1,096,252	-	-	69,560	1,165,812	643,408	223,629	-	38,441	905,478	**260,334**
Total	154,614,624	-	315,088	9,813,986	164,113,522	11,695,505	10,247,722	102,091	634,852	22,475,988	**141,637,534**

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Description of Assets	Gross Block					Accmulated Depreciation					Net Block
	As at 01 April 2017	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2018	As at 01 April 2017	Charge for the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018
Building	133,239,988	-	-	422,292	133,662,280	-	6,621,805	-	61,308	6,683,113	126,979,167
Leasehold improvements	4,726,470	-	-	14,980	4,741,450	-	234,898	-	2,175	237,073	4,504,377
Plant and Equipment	1,248,162	-	-	3,956	1,252,118	-	232,065	-	2,149	234,214	1,017,904
Furniture and Fixtures	13,377,147	-	339,570	39,304	13,076,881	-	3,438,176	-	31,832	3,470,008	9,606,873
Vehicles	322,976	-	-	1,024	324,000	-	101,838	-	943	102,781	221,219
Office equipment	707,737	-	246,094	-	461,643	-	321,928	-	2,980	324,908	136,735
Computers	1,262,828	-	169,038	2,462	1,096,252	-	626,206	-	17,202	643,408	452,844
Total	**154,885,308**	**-**	**754,702**	**484,018**	**154,614,624**	**-**	**11,576,916**	**-**	**118,589**	**11,695,505**	**142,919,119**

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15 Other Intangible Assets

Description of Assets	Gross Block					Accmulated Depreciation					Net Block
	As at 01 April 2018	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018	Charge for the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019
Software	300,326	-	-	19,048	319,374	100,129	71,727	-	5,586	177,442	**141,932**
Total	300,326	-	-	19,048	319,374	100,129	71,727	-	5,586	177,442	**141,932**

Description of Assets	Gross Block					Accmulated Depreciation					Net Block
	As at 01 April 2017	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2018	As at 01 April 2017	Charge for the year	Deductions during the year	Foreign exchange adjustments	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018
Software	299,377	-	-	949	300,326	-	99,178	-	951	100,129	200,197
Total	299,377	-	-	949	300,326	-	99,178	-	951	100,129	200,197

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Notes to the financial statements *(Continued)*

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
16 Other non-financial assets			
(Unsecured Considered good, unless stated otherwise)			
Input tax credit	**198,899**	3,199	-
Advances to others	**1,304**	18,117	-
Prepaid expenses	**318,951**	161,295	5,292,208
Vendor advances	**33,242,376**	31,136,077	31,843,879
Advance salary to employees	-	-	370,759
	33,761,530	31,318,688	37,506,846
17 Borrowings (other than debt securities)			
Secured, outside India			
Letter of credit discounted (net of fixed deposits) (Secured against fixed deposits;)	-	-	58,603,167
	-	-	58,603,167

Fixed deposits that are lien under Letter of Credit have been offset against short-term trade finance as there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. (Refer note 39 on offsetting)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
18 Other financial liabilities			
Accrued salaries and benefits	**941,747**	1,951,323	46,503,709
Others	**43,099,710**	40,140,294	39,441,391
	44,041,457	42,091,617	85,945,100
19 Provisions			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity	**1,148,931**	1,407,020	13,647,444
Compensated leave absences	**92,291**	74,387	1,024,000
	1,241,222	1,481,407	14,671,444
20 Other non-financial liabilities			
Others	-	371,934	-
	-	371,934	-

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	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
21 Equity share capital			
21.1 Authorised :			
11,000 (Previous year: 11,000) Ordinary shares of AED 1,000 each	**133,729,953**	133,729,953	133,729,953
	133,729,953	133,729,953	133,729,953
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:			
11,000 (Previous year: 11,000) Ordinary shares of AED 1,000 each, fully paid-up	**133,729,953**	133,729,953	133,729,953
	133,729,953	133,729,953	133,729,953

21.2 Movement in share capital :

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
Particulars	**No of shares**	**Amount**	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**11,000**	**133,729,953**	11,000	133,729,953	11,000	133,729,953
Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**11,000**	**133,729,953**	11,000	133,729,953	11,000	133,729,953

21.3 Terms/rights attached to equity shares :

The Company has only one class of ordinary shares having a par value of AED 1,000 each. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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.The distribution will be in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by the shareholders.

21.4 Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates:

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
Particulars	**No of shares**	**%**	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
EC International Limited, the holding company	**11,000**	**100%**	11,000	100%	11,000	100%
	11,000	**100%**	11,000	100%	11,000	100%

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(Currency : Indian rupees)	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	For the year ended March 31, 2018
22 Interest Income		
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest income on loan to subsidiary companies	-	57,564,454
Interest income on fixed deposits	-	10,241,299
Interest income on margin with brokers	-	189,196
Interest Income - Others	-	313,518
	-	68,308,467
23 Net gain / (Loss) on fair value changes		
Realised Net gain /(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Loss on commodity derivative instruments (net)	-	(356,472,292)
Profit on trading in currency derivative instruments (net)	-	14,992,206
Profit on interest rate derivative instruments (net)	-	5,160
Loss on foreign exchange movement on trade	-	(1,743,941)
	-	(343,218,867)
24 Other income		
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	**167,785**	-
Service charges	-	41,073,915
	167,785	41,073,915

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(Currency : Indian rupees)

		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
25	**Finance costs**		
	On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
	Interest on loan from holding company	-	58,747
	Discounting Charges on Letter of Credit	-	2,921,182
	Financial and bank charges	**123,838**	26,825,599
		123,838	29,805,528
26	**Impairment on financial instruments**		
	Bad- debts and advances written off	**1,189,918**	3,535,327
		1,189,918	3,535,327
27	**Employee benefit expenses**		
	Salaries and wages	**4,529,026**	28,070,139
	Expense on Employee Stock Option Scheme	-	(2,669,571)
	Staff welfare expenses	**373,135**	2,609,339
		4,902,161	28,009,907

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28 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Advertisement and business promotion	-	1,141
Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	**304,579**	772,254
Commission and brokerage	**(759,645)**	17,838,177
Communication	**77,375**	2,874,081
Computer software	-	28,634
Clearing and custodian charges	-	453,845
Electricity charges	**14,579**	210,022
Foreign exchange loss (net)	**2,955,894**	-
Insurance	-	-1,226,032
Legal and professional fees	**760,681**	13,541,322
Loss on sale of of fixed assets	-	2,197
Membership and subscription	**382,007**	6,508,273
Office expenses	**761**	57,086
Postage and courier	**23,224**	80,162
Printing and stationery	-	8,293
Repairs and maintenance	**2,692,949**	3,431,843
Seminar and Conference	-	444,392
Travelling and conveyance	**11,355**	2,083,238
Housekeeping and security charges	-	78,980
	6,463,759	47,187,908

Auditors' remuneration:		
As Auditors	**304,579**	772,254
	304,579	772,254

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29 Income Tax disclosure

The Entity is not subject to any corporate tax as the entity incorporated in United Arab Emirates which does not levy any corporate income tax.

30 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
a) Shareholders earnings (as per statement of profit and loss)	(22,831,340)	(354,051,249)
b) Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of AED 1,000		
– Number of shares at the beginning of the year	11,000	11,000
– Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	11,000	11,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (based on the date of issue of shares)	11,000	11,000
c) Number of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
d) Basic earnings per share (in INR)	(2,076)	(32,186)
e) Diluted earnings per share (in INR)	(2,076)	(32,186)

31 Segment information

The Company has operated only in one business segment during the year viz. capital based business comprising of trading activities. Therefore, the Company has only one reportable business segment, the results of which are disclosed in the financial statements. Further, there is no geographical segment.

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

32 Retirement benefit plan

The following tables summarize the components of the net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded and unfunded status and amount recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity benefit plan.

32.1 Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2019	for the year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	181,000	163,000
Interest cost	106,000	936,000
Exchange rate adjustment	18,000	-23,000
Total included in 'Employee Benefit Expenses'	305,000	1,076,000

32.2 Net (liability) / Assets recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current service cost	1,148,831	1,471,020
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (liability) / assets recognised in the balance sheet	1,148,831	1,471,000

32.3 Reconciliation of Defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of DBO at start of the year	1,471,000	13,761,000
Transfer In/(Out)	(16,000)	-
Interest cost	106,000	936,000
Current service cost	181,000	163,000
Benefits Paid	-	(2,894,000)
Past service cost	-	-
Exchange rate adjustment	93,831	(22,980)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations:	(687,000)	(10,472,000)
Present value of DBO at the end of the year	1,148,831	1,471,020

32.4 Experience Adjustment:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
Defined benefit obligation	1,148,831	1,471,020	13,761,000	13,893,000	9,963,000
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	(1,148,831)	(1,471,020)	(13,761,000)	(13,893,000)	(9,963,000)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities: (gain)/loss	(708,000)	(10,439,000)	71,000	316,000	1,216,000
Experience adjustment on plan assets: (gain)/loss	-	-	-	-	-

32.5 Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:

Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2019	for the year ended March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7 % p.a.	7.3% p.a.
Salary escalation	7% p.a.	7% p.a.
Employee attrition rate	13% to 25%	13% to 25%
Mortality rate	IALM 2012-14 (Ult.)	IALM 2006-08 (Ult.)
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	4 years	4 years

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

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33 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

Particulars	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018			April 01, 2017		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	48,072,533	-	48,072,533	110,321,928	-	110,321,928	498,201,594	118,230,594	616,432,188
Trade receivables	-	-	-	353,218,114	-	353,218,114	437,950,964	-	437,950,964
Loans	758,043,931	-	758,043,931	1,291,706,698	-	1,291,706,698	642,885,238	-	642,885,238
Other financial assets	329,612	-	329,612	469,345	-	469,345	633,293,387	-	633,293,387
Non-financial assets									
Property, plant and	-	141,637,534	141,637,534	-	142,919,119	142,919,119	-	154,885,308	154,885,308
Other intangible assets	-	141,932	141,932	-	200,197	200,197	-	299,377	299,377
Other non-financial assets	33,761,530	-	33,761,530	31,318,688	-	31,318,688	37,506,846	-	37,506,846
Total assets (A)	**840,207,606**	**141,779,466**	**981,987,072**	**1,787,034,773**	**143,119,316**	**1,930,154,089**	**2,249,838,029**	**273,415,279**	**2,523,253,308**

Particulars	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018			April 01, 2017		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial liabilities									
Trade payable	2,158,891	-	2,158,891	334,135,063	-	334,135,063	136,098,574	-	136,098,574
Borrowing (other than debt securities)	-	-	-		-	-	58,603,167	-	58,603,167
Other financial liabilities	44,041,457	-	44,041,457	42,091,617	-	42,091,617	85,945,100	-	85,945,100
Non-financial liabilities									
Provisions	226,019	1,015,203	1,241,222	287,804	1,193,603	1,481,407	2,612,965	12,058,479	14,671,444
liabilities	-	-	-	371,934	-	371,934	-	-	-
Total liabilities (B)	**46,426,367**	**1,015,203**	**47,441,570**	**376,886,418**	**1,193,603**	**378,080,021**	**283,259,806**	**12,058,479**	**295,318,285**
Net (A-B)	**793,781,239**	**140,764,263**	**934,545,502**	**1,410,148,355**	**141,925,713**	**1,552,074,068**	**1,966,578,223**	**261,356,800**	**2,227,935,023**

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

34 Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

There will be no change in liabilities in financial year 2018-2019 as there are no borrowing outstanding as at 31-March-2019 and 31-March-2018

Below table shows changes in financing liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31-March-2017

Particulars	1-Apr-17	Cash flows	Changes in fair values	Exchange differences	Others*	31-Mar-18
Borrowings other than debt securities	58,603,167	(58,603,167)	-	-	-	-

35 Contingent liabilities and commitments:

There is no contingent liabilities, commitment (Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided) as at 31-March-2019 and 31-March-2018.

36 Capital management :

The primary objectives of the Company's's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

The Company is required to maintain a base capital of AED 50,000 as per applicable laws and regulatons of DMCCA and UAE. The Networth of the Company at at 31 March 2019 is Rs 934,545,502 (31 March 2018 is Rs 1,552,074,068)

37 Risk Management:

The company has operations in UAE. Whilst risk is inherent in the Company's activities, it is managed through an integrated risk management framework, including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It is also subject to various operating and business risks.

37.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of their financial assets.

At the reporting date, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with regulated financial institutions.Loans largely comprise of receivables from Group Companies.

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

37.1.1 Analysis of risk concentration

The Company operates in financial services industry. Following table shows the risk concentration by the industry for the components of the balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Financial assets	**Financial services**		
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	**48,072,533**	110,321,928	616,432,188
Trade and other receivables	-	353,218,114	437,950,964
Other financial assets	**329,612**	469,345	633,293,387
Loans	**758,043,931**	1,291,706,698	642,885,238
Other Commitments	-	-	-
Total	**806,446,076**	1,755,716,085	2,330,561,777

37.1.2 Collateral held and other credit enhancements

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalentand other bank balances	**48,072,533**	110,321,928	616,432,188
Trade and other receivables	-	353,218,114	437,950,964
Other financial assets	**329,612**	469,345	633,293,387
Loans	**758,043,931**	1,291,706,698	642,885,238
Total	**806,446,076**	1,755,716,085	2,330,561,777

The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of above financial assets. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with reputed financial institutions.

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37.2 Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The table below summarise the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual

37.2.1 Analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

A The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Companay's non-derivative financial liabilities as at 31 March.

As at 31 March 2019	On demand	less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Trade payables	-	2,158,891	-	-	-	-	2,158,891
Other financial liabilities	-	44,041,457	-	-	-	-	44,041,457
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	**-**	**46,200,348**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,200,348**

As at 31 March 2018	On demand	less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Trade payables	-	334,135,063	-	-	-	-	334,135,063
Other financial liabilities	-	42,091,617	-	-	-	-	42,091,617
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	**-**	**376,226,680**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**376,226,680**

As at 1 April 2017 (i.e. 31-Mar-2017)	On demand	less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Trade payables	-	136,098,574	-	-	-	-	136,098,574
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	58,603,167	-	-	-	-	58,603,167
Other financial liabilities	-	85,945,100	-	-	-	-	85,945,100
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	**-**	**280,646,841**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**280,646,841**

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

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B Analysis of non-derivative financial assets by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Group's non-derivative financial assets as at 31 March.

As at 31 March 2019	**On demand**	**less than 3 months**	**3 months to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 year to 3 years**	**Over 3 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	4,282,355	-	-	43,790,178	-	-	48,072,533
Loans group	758,043,931	-	-	-	-	-	758,043,931
Other financial assets	-	-	329,612	-	-	-	329,612
Total	**762,326,286**	**-**	**329,612**	**43,790,178**	**-**	**-**	**806,446,076**

As at 31 March 2018	**On demand**	**less than 3 months**	**3 months to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 year to 3 years**	**Over 3 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	69,532,364	-	-	40,789,564	-	-	110,321,928
Trade receivables	-	353,218,114	-	-	-	-	353,218,114
Loans	1,291,706,698	-	-	-	-	-	1,291,706,698
Other financial assets	-	-	469,345	-	-	-	469,345
Total	**1,361,239,062**	**353,218,114**	**469,345**	**40,789,564**	**-**	**-**	**1,755,716,085**

As at 1 April 2017 (i.e. 31-Mar-2017)	**On demand**	**less than 3 months**	**3 months to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 year to 3 years**	**Over 3 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	115,201,003	-	-	383,000,591	118,230,594	-	616,432,188
Trade receivables	-	437,950,964	-	-	-	-	437,950,964
Loans	642,885,238	-	-	-	-	-	642,885,238
Other financial assets		631,991,891	1,301,496	-	-	-	633,293,387
Total	**758,086,241**	**1,069,942,855**	**1,301,496**	**383,000,591**	**118,230,594**	**-**	**2,330,561,777**

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(Currency : Indian rupees)

37.2.2 Disclosure related to collateral

Following table sets out availability of Company's financial assets to support funding

As at 31 March 2019	Pledge as collateral	others 1	Available as collateral	others 2	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	-	-	-	48,072,533	48,072,533
loans	-	-	-	758,043,931	758,043,931
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	128,284,493	13,353,041	141,637,534
Other financial assets	-	-		329,612	329,612
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**128,284,493**	**819,799,117**	**948,083,610**

As at 31 March 2018	Pledge as collateral	others 1	Available as collateral	others 2	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	-	-	-	110,321,928	110,321,928
Trade receivables	-	-	353,218,114	-	353,218,114
loans	-	-	-	1,291,706,698	1,291,706,698
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	126,979,167	15,939,952	142,919,119
Other financial assets	-	-	-	469,345	469,345
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**480,197,281**	**1,418,437,923**	**1,898,635,204**

As at 1 April 2017 (i.e. 31-Mar-2017)	Pledge as collateral	others 1	Available as collateral	others 2	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance*	6,209,427,725	-	-	434,884,108	6,644,311,833
Trade receivables	-	-	437,950,964	-	437,950,964
loans	-	-	-	642,885,238	642,885,238
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	133,239,988	21,645,320	154,885,308
Other financial assets	553,185,111	-	-	80,108,276	633,293,387
Total assets	**6,762,612,836**	**-**	**571,190,952**	**1,157,877,622**	**8,358,441,422**

* Cash and cash equivalent includes fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 6,027,879,645 which have been netted off against borrowings as referred to in note 17

1 Represents assets which are not pledged and Group believes it is restricted from using to secure funding for legal or other reason

2 Represents assets which are not restricted for use as collateral, but that the group would not consider readily available to secure funding in the normal course of business

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

37.3 Total market risk exposure

Fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The entity classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non–trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately.

	31-Mar-19			31-Mar-18			01-Apr-2017 (i.e. 31-Mar-2017)		
Particulars	**Carrying amount**	**Traded risk**	**Non-traded risk**	**Carrying amount**	**Traded risk**	**Non-traded risk**	**Carrying amount**	**Traded risk**	**Non-traded risk**
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	48,072,533	-	48,072,533	110,321,928	-	110,321,928	616,432,188	-	616,432,188
Loans	758,043,931	-	758,043,931	1,291,706,698	-	1,291,706,698	642,885,238	-	642,885,238
Trade receivables	-	-	-	353,218,114	-	353,218,114	437,950,964	-	437,950,964
Other financial assets	329,612	-	329,612	469,345	-	469,345	633,293,387	631,991,891	1,301,496
Total	**806,446,076**	**-**	**806,446,076**	**1,755,716,085**	**-**	**1,755,716,085**	**2,330,561,777**	**631,991,891**	**1,698,569,886**
Liability									
Borrowings (other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,603,167	-	58,603,167
Trade payable	2,158,891	-	2,158,891	334,135,063	-	334,135,063	136,098,574	-	136,098,574
Other financial liabilities	44,041,457	-	44,041,457	42,091,617	-	42,091,617	85,945,100	-	85,945,100
Total	**46,200,348**	**-**	**46,200,348**	**376,226,680**	**-**	**376,226,680**	**280,646,841**	**-**	**280,646,841**

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

37.4.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company does not have any Financial instruments with variable rate of interest.

37.4.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arise majorly on account of foreign currency borrowings.

The table below indicates the currencies to which the entity had significant exposure at the end of the reported periods. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against AED (all other variables being constant) on the statement of profit and loss (due to the fair value of currency sensitive non–trading monetary assets and liabilities)

2018-19						
Currency	**Increase in currency rate (%)**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on Equity**	**Decrease in currency rate (%)**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on Equity**
AED	5 .	(53,562)	-	5.00	53,562	-

2017-18						
Currency	Increase in currency rate (%)	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on Equity	Decrease in currency rate (%)	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on Equity
AED	5	(243,108)	-	5	243,108	-

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

38 Related party disclosures as required by Ind AS 24– "Related Party Disclosure":

A. Names of related parties by whom control is exercised
EC International Limited, the holding company
Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Ultimate holding company

B. Fellow Subsidiaries with whom the Company has transactions
EC Global Limited
Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited (*)
Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Edelweiss Financial Services Inc

C. Key Management Personnel
Udit Sureka (till 23 October 2017)
Vinod Kumar Soni
Hiten Kapdi (w.e.f. 26 October 2016 till 30 November 2018)

** Edel Commodities Limited was merged into EFSL Comtrade Limited vide Order of National Company Law Tribunal at Hyderabad. Further With effect from the Appointed Date i.e. 01 August 2018, EFSL Comtrade Limited and Edelweiss Business Services Limited, have been merged into Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited (Formerly Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd). Hence all related party transactions transacted during the year and the outstanding balances thereof, as at the end of the year relating to the Merged are considered to be transacted with Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited and disclosed accordingly.

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38 Related parties (continued)

(D) Transactions with related parties :

Nature of transaction	Related party name	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Capital account transactions			
Dividend paid	EC International Limited	**694,067,367**	331,198,004
Current account transactions			
Short term loans taken from (refer note 1 below)	EC International Limited	-	5,986,237
Short term loan repaid to (refer note 1 below)	EC International Limited	-	5,986,237
Short term loans given to	EC Global Limited	**101,062,612**	354,597,933
	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-	486,649,245
	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited	**755,635,337**	693,555,746
	EC International Limited	-	257,827,415
Short term loans repaid by	EC Global Limited	**674,986,849**	254,846,554
	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-	486,649,245
	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited	**803,722,174**	164,880,632
	EC International Limited	-	257,827,415
Interest expenses on loans from	EC International Limited	-	58,747
	EC Global Limited	-	-
Interest income on loans from	EC Global Limited	-	53,379,821
	EC International Limited	-	4,184,633
Cost reimbursememt recovered from	EC Global Limited	-	12,284,896
	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited		28,779,018
Legal and professional fees paid to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services limited	-	1,139,662
	Edelweiss Financial Services Inc	-	3,566,333
Cost reimbursement paid to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services limited	**283,486**	3,005,043
Other reimbursement paid to	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited DMCC Branch	**18,835**	-
Commission and brokerage paid to	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	-	24,471,613
Proceeds from sale of Fixed assets to	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-	1,292,356
Remuneration paid (refer note 2 below)	Udit Sureka	-	5,363,284
	VinodKumar Soni	**5,354,991**	4,182,105
	Hiten Kapdi	-	6,429,310
Balances with related parties			
Trade payables to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services limited	**113,095**	374,069
	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-	2,301,428
	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte. Limited DMCC Branch	**18,835**	-
Trade receivables from	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	-	24,601,251
Interest accrued on loans given	EC Global Limited	-	17,889,190
Short-term loans and advances given to	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited	**519,749,897**	533,491,708
	EC Global Limited	**238,294,034**	740,325,797

Note :

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

2) Information relating to remuneration paid to key managerial person mentioned above excludes provision made for gratuity and leave encashment which are provided for group of employees on overall basis. These are included on cash basis. The variable compensation included herein is on cash basis.

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(Currency : Indian rupees)

39 Offsetting:

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to master netting arrangements, whereby in the case of insolvency, derivative financial assets and financial liabilities will be settled on a net basis. The tables below summarise the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar agreements, as well as financial collateral received to mitigate credit exposures for these financial assets, and whether offset is achieved in the balance sheet:

Financial assets subject to offsetting, netting arrangements:

As there is no open position and borrowings as at 31-March-2019 and 31-March 2018 thus no offsetting disclosure is applicable for financial year 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

As at April 01, 2017	Offsetting recognised in balance sheet					
Particulars	Gross Asset before offset	Amount offset	Net asset recognised in balance sheet	Gross Liability before offset	Amount offset	Net Liability recognised in balance sheet
Derivative financial assets	127,189,469	127,189,469	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	100,789,915	100,789,915	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - Letter of credit	-	-	-	6,086,482,812	6,027,879,645	58,603,167

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Currency : Indian rupees)

40. First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions

40.1 Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of 1 April 2017 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

40.2 Exemption applied

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after 1 April 2017 (the transition date).

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised as of 1 April 2017 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Cumulative translation differences on foreign operations

The Company has elected the option to reset the cumulative translation differences on foreign operations that exist as of the transition date to zero.

Share-based payments

The Company has applied the requirements of Ind AS 102 Share-based payment to equity instruments that are unvested as of the transition to Ind AS (1 April 2017).

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

40.First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions (continued)

40.3 Reconciliation of Profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 is as under:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Net profit after tax as reported under Indian GAAP	**(347,687,124)**
ESOP charge based on fair value	2,669,571
Actual gain/ loss on valuation of gratuity	(10,337,668)
Others	1,303,972
Tax effect on above adjustments	-
Net profit as per Ind AS	**(354,051,249)**
Other Comprehensive Income after tax as per Ind AS	12,166,298
Total Comprehensive Income as per Ind AS	**(341,884,951)**

40.4 Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2017 is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Shareholder's Equity as reported under Indian GAAP	**1,551,561,048**	2,227,806,026
Ind AS adjustments increasing / (decreasing) networth as reported under Indian GAAP:	-	-
Fair valuation for assets and liabilities	-	-
other adjustment		
- Restatement of fixed assets to closing rate	**449,086**	610
- Restatement of other liabilities and assets to closing rate	**63,934**	128,387
Shareholder's Equity as per Ind AS	**1,552,074,068**	2,227,935,023

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 and profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2018:

Defined benefit liabilities

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

40. First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 and profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2018: (continued)

Other comprehensive income

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit or loss to profit or profit or loss as per Ind AS. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

Statement of cash flows

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

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

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796
08 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vinod Kumar Soni
Director

08 May 2019