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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

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### **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Directors of **Edelweiss Alternative Asset Advisors Pte. Limited** 

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

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

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, which requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

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

R.P.Soni Partner

Membership No. 104796

Place: Mumbai Date: 11 May 2016

### **Balance Sheet**

(Currency: Indian rupees)	Note	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds	2.1	210 515 220	145 072 173
Share capital	2.1 2.2	219,515,220 (187,841,209)	145,873,172 (122,533,174)
Reserves and surplus	4.4 -	31,674,011	23,339,998
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term provisions	2.3	295,457	272,991
Long term provisions	-	295,457	272,991
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	2.4	28,605,003	
Trade payables		19,445,441	2,627,430
Other current liabilities	2.5	23,876,522	10,155,904 90,997
Short-term provisions	2.6	49,243 71,976,209	12,874,331
		71,970,209	12,074,331
TOTAL	=	103,945,677	36,487,320
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	2.7	482.074	560 200
Tangible assets		153,961	560,390
Inangible assets	2.0	176,217	93,022
Long-term loans and advances	2.8	330,178	321,037 974,449
Current assets		330,176	774,447
Trade receivables	2.9	10,031,017	1,447,694
Cash and bank balances	2.10	66,150,457	19,936,737
Short-term loans and advances	2.11	27,373,086	14,090,722
Other current assets	2.12	60,939	37,718
	-	103,615,499	35,512,871
		,,	
TOTAL		103,945,677	36,487,320
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 & 2		

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni

Partner Membership No.: 104796 Mumbai 11 May 2016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Venkat Ramaswamy Director

Singapore 11 May 2016

Nilesh Choudhary Director

Singapore 11 May 2016

### Statement of Profit and Loss

(Currency: Indian rupees)	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2016	For the year ended 31 March 2015
Income			
Revenue from operations Fee income Other income	2.13 2.14	99,188,901 377,795	22,360,828 158,498
Total revenue		99,566,696	22,519,326
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses Finance costs Depreciation expenses Other expenses	2.15 2.16 2.7 2.17	37,231,999 189,762 570,459 126,274,765	40,836,322 38,314 1,755,256 14,910,003
Total expenses		164,266,985	57,539,895
Loss before tax		(64,700,289)	(35,020,569)
Tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		(64,700,289)	(35,020,569)
Earnings per ordinary share: Basic and diluted (Face value Sinagpore dollar 1 each)	2.20	(20.49)	(13.21)
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 & 2		

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 119850W For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

R. P. Soni

Partner Membership No.: 104796 Mumbai

11 May 2016

Venkat Ramaswamy Director Singapore 11 May 2016 Nilesh Choudhary Director

Singapore 11 May 2016

### **Cash Flow Statement**

(Cu	rrency: Indian rupees)	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31 March 2016	31 March 2015
A	Cash flow from operating activities		
	Loss before taxation	(64,700,289)	(35,020,569)
	Adjustments for Depreciation	570,459	1,755,256
	Provision for compensated absences	(47,231)	379,140
	Interest income	(75,097)	(39,289)
	Interest expense	78,032	-
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(64,174,126)	(32,925,462)
	Add/(Less): Adjustments for working capital changes		
	Increase in trade receivables	(8,583,323)	(1,447,694)
	Increase in current liabilities and provisions	30,501,393	9,871,242
	Increase in loans and advances	(12,961,327)	(11,863,660)
	Cash used in operations	(55,217,383)	(36,365,574)
	Income taxes paid	-	-
	Net cash used in operating activities - A	(55,217,383)	(36,365,574)
В	Cash flow from investing activities		
	Purchase of fixed assets	(208,851)	(188,906)
	Investment in fixed deposit with banks	(938,113)	(10,692,147)
	Interest received	51,876	-
	Net cash used in investing activities - B	(1,095,088)	(10,881,053)
c	Cash flow from financing activities		
	Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	73,642,048	44,870,705
	Proceeds from short term borrowings (net) (refer note 1)	28,605,003	-
	Interest paid	(40,797)	
	Net cash generated from financing activities - C	102,206,254	44,870,705
D	Change in foreign exchange translation reserve - D	(618,176)	(819,524)
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	45,275,607	(3,195,446)
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	9,244,590	12,440,036
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (Refer note 2.10)	54,520,197	9,244,590

### Note:

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

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 119850W

**6** 

R. P. Soni Partner Membership No.: 104796 Mumbai 11 May 2016



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Venkt Ramaswamy

Director

Singapore 11 May 2016 Nilesh Choudhary Director

Singapore 11 May 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

(Currency: Indian rupees)

### 1. Significant accounting policies

### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with India Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated, and comply with the Accounting Standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) rules, 2014, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified), provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (to the extent applicable) (hereinafter together referred to as 'the Act') and the Schedule III to the Act. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

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

### 1.2 Use of estimates

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

### 1.3 Current/non-current classification

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

### Assets

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

### Liabilities

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



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 1.3 Current-non-current classification (continued)

### Liabilities

equity instruments do not affect its classification. Current liabilities include current portion of non-current liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

### 1.4 Revenue recognition

- a. Fee income is recognised on accrual basis of accounting.
- b. Interest income is recognised on accrual basis.

### 1.5 Fixed asset and depreciation

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

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

Class of asset	Life of asset
Computers	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Lease hold improvements	Over the period of lease
Furniture and Fixture	3 years
Software	3 years

### 1.6 Impairment of assets

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



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 1.7 Taxation

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

Income tax

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

### Deferred taxation

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

### 1.8 Employee benefits

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

### Compensated absences

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

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

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

### 1.9 Operating leases

Lease payments for assets taken on operating lease are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 1.10 Earnings per share

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

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

### 1.11 Provisions and contingencies

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

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

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



### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Curre	ncy: Indian rupees)		As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015	
2.1	Share capital				
(a)	Issued, subscribed and paid up:				
	4,650,000 (Previous year: 3,150,000) Class A Ordinary shares of SGD 1 each, fully paid 100 (Previous year: Nil) Class B ordinary shares of SGD 1 each, fully paid -up	id-up	219,510,572 4,648	145,873,172	
		_	219,515,220	145,873,172	
(b)	The movement in share capital during the year:	31 Ma	arch 2016 Amount	31 Marc No of shares	h 2015 Amount
	Class A Ordinary shares Outstanding at the beginning Issued during the year	3,150,000 1,500,000	145,873,172 73,637,400	2,200,000 950,000	101,002,467 44,870,705
	As at the end of the year	4,650,000	219,510,572	3,150,000	145,873,172
		31 Ma No of shares	arch 2016 Amount	31 Marc No of shares	rh 2015 Amount
	Class B Ordinary shares Outstanding at the beginning Issued during the year As at the end of the year	100 100	4,648 4,648	- - -	
(c)	Details of shareholders holding more than $5\%$ shares in the Company:	31 Ma	arch 2016	31 Marc	ch 2015
		Number of shares	Percentage Shareholding	Number of shares	Percentage Shareholding
(i)	Class A Ordinary shares Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited , the holding company	4,650,000 4,650,000	100% 100%	3,150,000 3,150,000	100%
(ii)	Class B Ordinary shares Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited, the holding company Gamla livforsakringsaktiebolaget Seb Trygg Liv (PUBL)	95 5 100	95% 5% 100%		

### (d) Terms/rights attached to ordinary shares

### (i) Class A ordinary shares

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

Each holder of Class A ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend declared by the Company, if any, will be paid in SGD. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Class A ordinary shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

### (ii) Class B ordinary shares

Holders of Class B ordinary shares shall have no voting rights/ no rights to control the management of the Company but shall have rights to participate in the income and profits of the Company.

and profits of the Company.

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

### 2.2 Reserves and surplus

Foreign exchange translation reserve	(215,190)	392,556
Deficit in statement of profit and loss Opening balance Add: Loss for the year Closing balance	(122,925,730) (64,700,289) (187,626,019)	(87,905,161) (35,020,569) (122,925,730)
	(187,841,209)	(122,533,174)



Ì	ncy: Indian rupees)	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
2.3	Long-term provisions  Provision for compensated absences	295,457 295,457	272,991 272,991
2.4	Short-term borrowings  Unsecured loans  Loan from Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited, the holding company (Variable interest rate loan at average borrowing rate of the holding company plus a mark up of 0.25% ranging from 3.95 % p.a to 5.67 % p.a, repayable on demand)	28,605,003 28,605,003	-



(Curr	ency: Indian rupees)		
		As at	As at
		31 March 2016	31 March 2015
2.5	Other current liabilities		
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	37,235	-
	Income received in advance	16,141,119	3,217,092
	Accrued salaries and benefits	6,955,750	6,824,775
	Withholding taxes, service tax and other statutory dues	742,418	114,037
		23,876,522	10,155,904
2.6	Short-term provisions		
	Provision for compensated absences	49,243	90,997
		49,243	90,997



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

2.7 Fixed assets

		Gross	s block			O O	Depreciation		Net block	ock
Description of assets	As at 01 April 2015	Additions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015	For the year	Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
Tangible assets Computer	1.144.469	,	(94,186)		712,583	384,746	(75,031)	1,172,360	66,295	431,886
Office equipment	95,441	10,527	(8,303)	114,271	50,340	28,906	(5,373)	84,619	29,62	45,101
Leasehold improvements	2,622,031		2,340,690	281,341	2,622,031		2,340,690	281,341	•	1
Furniture and fixtures	89,090	,	(7,332)	96,422	5,687	30,936	(1,785)	38,408	58,014	83,403
Total:(A)	3,951,031	10,527	2,230,869	1,730,689	3,390,641	444,588	2,258,501	1,576,728	153,961	560,390
Intangible assets Computer software	245.366	198,324	(28,640)	472,330	152.344	125.871	(17,898)	296,113	176,217	93,022
Total: (B)	245,366	198,324	(28,640)	472,330	152,344	125,871	(17,898)	296,113	176,217	93,022
Grand total	4.196.397	208.851	2,202,229	2,203,019	3,542,985	570,459	2,240,603	1,872,841	330,178	653,412
Previous vear	4,186,911	188,906	179,420	4,196,397	1,937,405	1,755,256	149,677	3,542,985	653,412	



(Curre	ncy: Indian rupees)	As at	As at
2.8	Long-term loans and advances	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
	<u>Unsecured, considered good</u> Security deposits		321,037
			321,037
2.9	Trade receivables		
	Outstanding for a period exceeding six months Unsecured considered good	-	432,247
	Outstanding for a period not exceeding six months Unsecured considered good	10,031,017	1,015,447
		10,031,017	1,447,694
2.10	Cash and bank balances		
	Cash and cash equivalents Balances with banks - in current accounts	54,520,197	9,244,590
	Other bank balances - Short term bank deposits with banks	11,630,260	10,692,147
		66,150,457	19,936,737
2.11	Short-term loans and advances		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Advances to related party	-	13,989
	Other advances	24,659,896	11,029,173
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Other loans and advances Prepaid expenses Loans and advances to employees	2,012, <del>9</del> 95	1,345,198 24,816
	Vendor advances Security deposits	407,663 292,532	423,130 1,254,416
	occurry deposits	27,373,086	14,090,722
2,12	Other current assets		
2,12		<0.045	37,718
	Accrued interest on fixed deposits	60,939	31,/10
		60,939	37,718



(Curre	ncy: Indian rupees)		
		For the year ended	For the year ended
		31 March 2016	31 March 2015
2.13	Fee income		
	Fee income	99,188,901	22,360,828
		99,188,901	22,360,828
2.14	Other income		
	Interest income on fixed deposits	75,097	39,288
	Miscellaneous income	27,063	-
	Foreign exchange (gain) /loss net	275,635	119,210
		377,795	158,498



(Curr	ency: Indian rupees)	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31 March 2016	31 March 2015
2.15	Employee benefit expenses		
	Salaries and wages	35,421,079	39,842,255
	Contribution to provident and other funds	1,105,212	568,802
	Staff welfare expenses	705,708	425,265
		37,231,999	40,836,322
2.16	Finance cost		
2.10	r mance cost		
	Bank charges	111,730	38,314
	Interest on loan from holding company	78,032	-
		189,762	38,314
2.17	Other expenses	-	
	Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	755,699	859,758
	Computer expense	15,060	81,273
	Electricity	133,682	107,309
	Legal and professional fees	3,223,491	2,590,719
	Market data service	538,047	1,375,714
	Membership and subscription	691,103	749,756
	Office expenses	1,608,998	735,458
	Printing and stationary	63,534	36,230
	Rates and taxes	261,956	555,164
	Rent (refer note 2.22 & 2.23)	6,474,784	6,408,026
	Repair and maintenance	-	25,118
	Seminar and conference expense	-	52,219
	Communication expense	1,218,623	781,705
	Travelling and conveyance	1,010,458	551,554
	Distribution and sub-advisory fee	110,279,330	-
		126,274,765	14,910,003
	Note:		
	Auditors' remuneration:		
	As auditor	733,097	829,368
	For reimbursement of expenses	22,602	30,390
		755,699	859,758



### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

### 2.18 Segment reporting

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

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

Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Holding company

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited

Ultimate Holding company

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

Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte Limited Edelweiss Commodities Pte Limited Edelweiss Financial Services Inc Edelweiss Alternative Asset Advisors Limited

(C) Key managerial personnel

Mr. Nilesh Choudhary Mr. Vivek Sharma



### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

### 2.20 Earnings per share

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

		For the year	For the year
		ended	ended
		31 March 2016	31 March 2015
a)	Net profit attributable to ordinary share holders (as per statement of		
	profit and loss)	(64,700,289)	(35,020,569)
b)	Calculation of weighted average number of ordinary Shares of SGD 1/- each:		
	<ul> <li>Number of shares at the beginning of the year</li> </ul>	3,150,000	2,200,000
	<ul> <li>Shares issued during the year (number of shares issued)</li> </ul>	1,50,0000	9,50,000
	Total number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the year	4,650,000	3,150,000
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the		
	year (based on the date of issue of shares)	3,158,197	2,650,822
	Nominal value per share in SGD	1	1
c)	Basic and diluted earnings per share (in rupees) (a/b)	(20.49)	(13.21)

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

### 2.21 Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

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



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

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

### (D) Transactions with related parties:

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Related party name	For the year ended	For the year ended
.10.			31 March 2016	31 March 2015
(i)	Capital account transactions during the year			
	Issue of Class A Ordinary shares to	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited	73,637,400	44,870,705
	Issue of Class B Ordinary shares to	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Ptc. Limited	4,648	-
(ii)	Current account transactions during the year			
	Short term loans taken from (refer note below)	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Ptc. Limited	27,436,460	4,739,243
	Short term loans repaid to (refer note below)	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited		4,739,243
	Interest paid on loans taken from	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Ptc. Limited	78,032	-
	Reimbursements paid to	EC International Limited Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	5,971,447 2,748,761
	Reimbursements received from	Edelweiss Commodities Pte Limited	-	14,571
	Remuneration paid to	Mr. Nilesh Choudhary	10,913,259	9,696,492
		Mr. Vivek Kalra Mr. Vivek Sharma	5,353,902	1,241,682
	Cost reimbursements paid to	Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte Limited	622,918	-
	Distribution and sub-advisory fee paid to	Edelweiss Financial Services Inc Edelweiss Alternative Asset Advisors Limited	30,038,420 49,200,846	-
(iii)	Balances with related parties			
	Short term borrowings from	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited	28,605,003	-
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings from	Edelweiss Capital (Singapore) Ptc. Limited	37,235	-
	Trade payable to	Edelweiss Financial Services Inc	9,266,363	-
	Other liabilities			
	Accrued salaries and benefits payable	Mr. Nilesh Choudhary	2,514,342	3,639,880
	Short term loans and advances	Mr.Vivek Sharma	3,193,894	-
	Advances recoverable from	Edelweiss Commodities Pte Limited	-	13,989

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



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

### 2.22 Operating leases

The Company has taken various premises on operating lease. Gross rental expenses for the year ended 31 March 2016 aggregated to Rs. 6,474,784 (Previous year Rs. 6,408,026) which has been included under the head other expenses – Rent in the statement of profit and loss in note 2.17.

Details of future minimum lease payments for the non-cancellable operating lease are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2016	For the year ended 31 March 2015
Minimum lease payments for non cancellable lease	4 220 770	5.040.221
<ul><li>not later than one year</li><li>later than one year and not later than five years</li></ul>	1,329,558 —	5,940,321 1,228,460
Total	1,329,558	7,168,781

### 2.23 Cost sharing

Edelweiss International (Singapore) Pte Limited, being the group company incurs common rent expenditure which is for the benefit of the Company. This cost so expended is reimbursed by the Company on the basis of area occupied. Accordingly, and as identified by the management, the expenditure heads in Note 2.17 in the statement of the profit and loss are inclusive of the reimbursements.

As per our report of even date attached

For NGS & Co. LLP

· For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 119850W

R. P. Soni

Partner

Membership No: 104796

Mumbai

11 May 2016

Venkat Ramaswamy

Director

**Nilesh Choudhary** 

Director

11 May 2016

11 May 2016