INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **EFSL International Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **EFSL International Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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 then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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, 2020, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which describes that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than a going concern basis in accordance IndAS 1 after the shareholders of the Company has approved the resolution on January 11, 2019 to wind up the Company. The surplus money has been transferred to the shareholders and the bank accounts were closed on 12 December 2019. It's the information provided to us by the Management of the holding company that the status of the Company has been changed to "Defunct" in the Registrar of the Companies' records. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

This being a foreign company, the requirement regarding reporting on Other Information clause is not applicable to the Company.

Responsibility of Management for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Management of Edelweiss Financial Service Limited ("the management") is responsible 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements 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.

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, 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. we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to special purpose financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

NGS & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

This report is issued at the request of the Company and is intended solely for the information and use of the Edelweiss Financial Services Limited ('Ultimate Holding Company' or 'EFSL'), for the purpose of presentation of its consolidated audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 and for the use of S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP (the current statutory auditor of EFSL) in conjunction with the audit of consolidated financial statements and is not intended to be and should not be used for any other purpose.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required for the purpose of special purpose financial statements, we report that:

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

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

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these special purpose financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report;

   (f) As informed to us, the Company being an foreign company, the requirements for provision of section 197(16) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position; and

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

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

R.P.Sn

R.P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UDIN: 20104796AAABAY8386

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 26, 2020

Annexure A
Report on the Internal Financial Controls

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **EFSL International Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the special purpose financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information,.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Special purpose Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

R.P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

UDIN: 20104796AAAABAY8386

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 26, 2020

EFSL International Limited

Balance Sheet

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Notes	As at December 12, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	1,629,892
		-	1,629,892
Non-financial assets			
Other non- financial assets		-	-
		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		-	1,629,892
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables		-	1,263,321
		-	1,263,321
Non-financial liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities		-	-
		-	-
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	-	412,366,145
Other equity		-	(411,999,574)
		-	366,571
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		-	1,629,892
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 to 23		

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
June 26, 2020

For and on behalf of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited

S Ranganathan
Authorised signatory

June 26, 2020

EFSL International Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	For the period ended December 12, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	11	-	726,639
Net gain on fair value changes	12	-	30,662,420
Other income		-	-
Total Revenue		-	31,389,059
Expenses			
Finance costs	13	**114,395**	25,055,620
Other expenses	14	**242,676**	47,922,628
Total expenses		**357,071**	72,978,248
Loss before tax		**(357,071)**	(41,589,189)
Tax expenses	15	-	-
Loss for the period		**(357,071)**	(41,589,189)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve - OCI		**(25,403)**	(29,626,911)
Total		**(25,403)**	(29,626,911)
Other Comprehensive Income		**(25,403)**	(29,626,911)
Total Comprehensive Income		**(382,474)**	(71,216,100)
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 to 23		

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
June 26, 2020

For and on behalf of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited

S Ranganathan
Authorised signatory

June 26, 2020

EFSL International Limited

Cash Flow Statement

(Currency: Indian rupees)

		For the period ended December 12, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2019
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Loss before taxation	**(357,071)**	(41,589,189)
	Adjustments for		
	Interest expense	-	24,727,316
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**(357,071)**	(16,861,873)
	Add / (Less): Adjustments for working capital changes		
	Decrease in other assets	-	134,494,464
	(Decrease) in current liabilities and provisions	**(1,285,390)**	(106,838,415)
	Decrease in loans and advances	-	28,457
	Cash (used in)/ generated from operations	**(1,642,461)**	10,822,633
	Income taxes paid	-	-
	Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities - A	**(1,642,461)**	10,822,633
B	**Net cash flow from investing activities - B**	-	-
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from short term borrowings (net) (refer note below)	-	30,775,464
	Interest paid	-	(21,357,302)
	Surplus returned to holding company	**(15,903)**	-
	Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities - C	**(15,903)**	9,418,162
D	**Change in foreign exchange translation reserve - D**	**28,472**	(29,626,911)
	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	**(1,629,892)**	(9,386,116)
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	**1,629,892**	11,016,008
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	-	1,629,892

Note:
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

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership no.:104796

Mumbai
June 26, 2020

For and on behalf of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited

S Ranganathan
Authorised signatory

June 26, 2020

EFSL International Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Currency : Indian rupees)

(A) Equity share capital

Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital	Balance as at March 31, 2019	Changes in equity share capital	Balance as at December 12, 2019
6,661,580	405,704,565	412,366,145	(412,366,145)	-

(B) Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		
	Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018 (Ind AS)	(2,040,149)	(338,743,325)	(340,783,474)
Loss for the year	-	(41,589,189)	(41,589,189)
Add: Security premium	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(29,626,911)	-	(29,626,911)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(29,626,911)	(41,589,189)	(71,216,100)
Balance at March 31, 2019 (Ind AS)	**(31,667,060)**	**(380,332,514)**	**(411,999,574)**
Loss for the year	-	(357,071)	(357,071)
Other comprehensive income	(25,403)	-	(25,403)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(25,403)	(357,071)	(382,474)
Distributed to parent company	-	15,903	15,903
Adjusted against share capital	(31,692,463)	(380,673,682)	(412,366,145)
Balance at December 12, 2019 (Ind AS)	-	-	-

Nature and purpose of reserves

Foreign exchange translation reserve

The functional currency of the Company is United State Dollars. These financial statements are prepared and presented in INR which is the functional currency of the Parent company, 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.

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
June 26, 2020

For and on behalf of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited

S Ranganathan
Authorised signatory

June 26, 2020

1. Background

EFSL International Limited ('the Company') was incorporated as a private limited company in Republic Mauritius on 28 July 2015. The address of the Company's registered office is c/o CITCO (Mauritius) Limited, 4th Floor, Tower A, 1 Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius. The Company is a holder of a Category 1 Global Business license.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of EC International Limited, incorporated as a private company limited by shares in the Republic of Mauritius, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, incorporated in India. The Company is involved in trading in securities and derivatives in global markets.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are Special Purpose Financial Statements drawn under India 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 have 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). Refer Note 21, the Shareholder of the Company has passed the resolution for winding up of the Company on January 11, 2019. The Company has ceased to carry on business and has discharged in full its liabilities to all its known creditors and distributed its surplus assets. Consequently, in accordance with Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements the Company has changed the basis of preparing its financial statements from going concern to liquidation.

3. Liquidation basis of accounting

Under the liquidation basis of accounting , all assets and liabilities are measured at their net realizable values. Costs expected to be incurred during winding up, including administrative costs and professional fees expected to be incurred in future periods until winding up of the Company is completed, have been accrued. Provisions for contingent liabilities are accrued when the probability of loss is more likely than not. Contingent assets are not accrued unless receipt is virtually certain.

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 India Rupees (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 is 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.

4. Going concern

The Company has ceased to carry on its operations. The surplus money has been transferred to the shareholders and the bank accounts were closed on December 12, 2019. The 1st notice of dissolution has been published in the official gazette issued by the Government of Mauritius on January 15, 2020. However, the second and final notice is pending to be published in the official gazette issued by the Government of Mauritius due to the COVID lockdown.

5. 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 17.

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.

6. Significant accounting policies

6.1 Recognition of Interest and Dividend 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).

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment of the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

6.2 Financial Instruments

6.2.1 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.

6.2.2 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.

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.2.3 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.

6.3 Classification of financial instruments

6.3.1 Financial assets:

The Group 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)
- 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 on the principal amount outstanding.

Sale that occur for below reason are considered as consistent with business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

- if those sales are infrequent (even if significant in value) or insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate (even if frequent).
- If such sales are made close to maturity of financial asset and proceeds from sale approximate the collection of the remaining contractual cashflow
- Selling a financial asset because of significant increase in credit risk.

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.

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

6.3.1.2 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.

6.3.1.3 Investment in equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, unless the management has elected to classify irrevocably some of its strategic equity investments to be measured at FVOCI, when such instruments meet the definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

6.3.2 Financial liabilities

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

6.3.2.1 Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued and 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.

6.3.2.2 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.

R

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.3.3 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 an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity 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.

6.3.4 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

6.5.1 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.

6.5.2 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.

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

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

6.5.3 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.

6.6 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 and financial guarantee contracts, 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. 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.

6.7 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.

6.8 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.

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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:

- 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 Group 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 Group 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.

6.9 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.

CO. LLP MUMBAI

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.10 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.

6.11 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.

6.12 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.

6.13 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 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.

6.14 Income tax expenses

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

6.14.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

6. Significant accounting policies (continued)

6.14.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are also recognised with respect to carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

It is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference, unused tax loss or unused tax credit can be utilised when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences which are expected to reverse in the period of reversal of deductible temporary difference or in periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back. When this is not the case, deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent it is probable that:

- the entity will have sufficient taxable profit in the same period as reversal of deductible temporary difference or periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back; or
- tax planning opportunities are available that will create taxable profit in appropriate periods.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

6.14.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

7. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, 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.

R

7. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

However since the Company has prepared these financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Different assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. Accordingly, the estimated net realizable values of the assets and liabilities may differ from the actual values received or settled in the winding up, and the estimates of future costs expected to be incurred may differ from those actually incurred during winding up. The primary areas of measurement uncertainty include accruals for the costs expected to be incurred during winding up (refer trade payables).

7.1 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 consolidated financial statements.

7.1.1 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of 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.

7.1.2 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 Group takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

7.2 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 consolidated 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.

7. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

7.2.1 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.

7.2.2 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.

7.2.3 Effective interest rate method

The Company's EIR methodology, 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.

7.2.4 Accounting for deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on carried forward tax losses with respect to certain subsidiaries where the Group believes that the said deferred tax assets shall be recoverable based on the estimated future taxable income which in turn is based on approved business plans and budgets. The losses are allowed to be carried forward to the years in which the Company expects that there will be sufficient taxable profits to offset these losses.

8. Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no new standard or amendment issued but not effective.

NGS & CO. LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at December 12, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	-	1,629,892
Total	-	1,629,892

10. Issued capital and reserves

10.1 Issued capital

Particulars	As at December 12, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Equity share capital		
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
5,837,227 (Previous year: 100,000) ordinary shares of USD 1 each, fully paid-up	-	412,366,145
	-	412,366,145

(The entire share capital is held by EC International Limited , the holding company, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited)

10.2 Movement in share capital :

	December 12, 2019		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**5,837,227**	**412,366,145**	100,000	6,661,580
Shares issued during the year	-	-	5,737,227	405,704,565
Less: share capital adjusted against reserve and surplus	**(5,837,227)**	**(412,366,145)**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	5,837,227	412,366,145

During the financial year March 31, 2019, the Company has converted loans taken from its holding company and interest accrued thereon amounting to **Rs. 405,704,565** into ordinary shares.

Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as ordinary shares having a par value of USD 1. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend declared by the Company, if any will be paid in USD. 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.

10.3 Foreign exchange translation reserve

The functional currency of the Company is United States Dollars. 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.

EFSL International Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

11. Interest Income

Particulars	for the period ended December 12, 2019	for the year ended March 31, 2019
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Other interest income	-	726,639
Total	-	726,639

12. Net gain on fair value changes

Particulars	for the period ended December 12, 2019	for the year ended March 31, 2019
A. Net gain /(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Profit on trading in currency derivative instruments (net)	-	-
Profit on equity derivative instruments (net)	-	3,181,761
Loss on interest rate derivative instruments (net)	-	27,480,659
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	-	30,662,420

Particulars	for the period ended December 12, 2019	for the year ended March 31, 2019
Fair value changes		
Realised	-	30,662,420
Unrealised	-	-
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	-	30,662,420

13. Finance cost

Particulars	for the period ended December 12, 2019	for the year ended March 31, 2019
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest expense on loan from Holding Company	-	24,727,316
Other Interest expense	**114,395**	328,304
Total	**114,395**	25,055,620

14. Other expenses

Particulars	for the period ended December 12, 2019	for the year ended March 31, 2019
Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	**242,810**	1,195,449
Commission and brokerage	-	19,004,498
Directors' sitting fees	-	218,461
Legal and professional fees	-	25,509,521
Foreign exchange loss (net)	**(134)**	1,353,901
Membership and subscription	-	(765,227)
Office expenses	-	1,406,025
Total	**242,676**	47,922,628

Auditors' remuneration:

As Auditors	**242,810**	1,124,681
Towards reimbursement of expenses	-	70,588
	242,810	1,195,449

& CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

EFSL International Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

15. Income Tax

The components of income tax expense are:

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax charge	-	-

15.1 Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate is as follows:

Reconciliation of total tax charge

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Accounting profit before tax as per financial statements	-	(41,589,189)
Tax rate (in percentage)	-	15%
Income tax expense calculated based on this tax rate	-	(6,238,378)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	-
Effect of income not subject to tax	-	(4,708,359)
Effect of non–deductible expenses	-	(10,946,737)
Tax charge for the year recorded in P&L	-	-

16. Earning per share

	Particulars	2020	2019
a)	**Shareholders earnings** (as per statement of profit and loss)	-	**(41,589,189)**
	Net Profit available to equity shareholders for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	-	**(41,589,189)**
b)	**Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of**		
	– Number of shares at the beginning of the year	-	**100,000**
	– Number of shares issued during the year	-	**5,737,227**
	Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	-	**5,837,227**
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (based on the date of issue of shares)	-	**20,80,522**
c)	Number of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
d)	Basic earnings per share {a/b}	-	**(19.99)**
e)	Diluted earnings per share {a/(b+c)}	-	**(19.99)**

17. Segment information

The Company has operated only in one business segment during the year viz business of trading and investments. Therefore, the Company has only one reportable business segment, the results of which are disclosed in the financial statements.

MUMBAI

EFSL International Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

18. 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.

	12 December 2019			**31 March 2019**		
Particulars	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**
ASSETS						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,629,892	-	1,629,892
Non-Financial Assets						
Other non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	-	-	-	**1,629,892**		**1,629,892**
	-	-	-			
LIABILITIES						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables	-	-	-	1,263,321	-	1,263,321
Non- Financial Liabilities						
Other non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	**1,263,321**	-	**1,263,321**
Net	-	-	-	**366,571**	-	**366,571**

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

19. Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	1 April 2019	Cash flows	Changes in fair values	Exchange difference	Other (*)	12 December 2019
Borrowings other than debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	1 April 2018	Cash flows	Changes in fair values	Exchange difference	Other (*)	31 March 2019
Borrowings other than debt securities	371,559,087	9,418,162	-	-	(380,977,249)	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	371,559,087	9,418,162	-	-	(380,977,249)	-

(*) Other includes interest charge for the year

20. Related Party Transactions

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

(A) Names of related parties by whom control is exercised:

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Ultimate Holding Company
EC International Limited, Holding Company

(B) Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken place

Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited
Edelweiss Business Services Limited

EFSL International Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

20. Related Party Transactions (continued)

(C) Transactions and balances with related parties:

Nature of transaction	**Related party name**	**For the period ended December 12, 2019**	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(I) Transactions with related parties :			
Capital account transactions during the year			
Equity shares issued to	EC International Limited	-	**405,704,565**
Current account transactions during the year			
Short term loans taken from (refer note below)	EC International Limited	-	**186,952,767**
Short term loans repaid to (refer note below)	EC International Limited	-	**564,985,385**
Interest paid on loans taken from	EC International Limited	-	**24,727,316**
Cost reimbursement paid to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	-	**24,826,433**
Professional fees paid to	Edelweiss Business Services Limited	-	**1,406,025**

(i)Transactions with key management personnel and balance thereof, if any, have not be consider in above Related party disclosure.
(ii) Loan given/taken to/from related parties are disclosed based on the maximum incremental amount given/taken during the reporting period.

21. Capital management:

The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company defines "capital employed" to include all components of shareholders' equity and borrowings. The amount of capital employed at 12 December 2019 by the Company was Nil (2019: INR 366,571).

The Company's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed having due regard to the capital management practices of the Company. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Company, to the extent these do not conflict with the directors' fiduciary duties towards the Company or the requirements of local regulation. The results of the directors' review of the Company's capital structure are used as a basis for the determination of the level of dividends, if any, that are to be declared.
The above strategies have been parted with as the Company is under liquidation with the view of striking off the Company within the next few months.

EFSL International Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

22. Events after reporting date

The Company has been dissolved on April 28, 2020. However, the second and final notice is pending to be published in the official gazette issued by the Government of Mauritius due to the COVID lockdown. As informed by the consultant the status of the Company has been changed to "Defunct" in the RoC records and the same has been updated on the RoC Mauritius website.

23. Risk Management

The company had operations in Mauritius. Whilst risk is inherent in the Company's activities, it was managed through an integrated risk management framework, including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The above strategies have been parted with as the Company is under liquidation with the view of striking off the Company within the next few months.

The Company was exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It is also subject to various operating and business risks.

23.1 Analysis of risk concentration

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 and reputed financial institutions.

Industry analysis - Risk concentration

Particulars	Financial services	
	12-Dec-2019	31-Mar-19
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	-	1,629,892
Other financial Assets	-	-
Other non-financial Assets	-	-
Total	-	1,629,892

23. 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 undiscounted payments.

MUMBAI

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

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

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

As at December 12, 2019	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2019	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,263,321	-	-	-	-	-	1,263,321
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,263,321**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,263,321**

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

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

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

As at December 12, 2019	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2019	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	1,629,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,629,892
Total	**1,629,892**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,629,892**

EFSL International Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

23.4 Financial assets available to support future funding

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

12 December 2019	Pledge as collateral	others 1*	Available as collateral	others 2**	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	-	-

31 March 2019	Pledge as collateral	others 1*	Available as collateral	others 2**	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	-	-	-	1,629,892	1,629,892
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	**1,629,892**	**1,629,892**

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

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

23.5 Market Risk:

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 Company classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

	12-Dec-19			31-Mar-19		
Particulars	**Carrying amount**	**Traded risk**	**Non-traded risk**	**Carrying amount**	**Traded risk**	**Non-traded risk**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	-	-	-	1,629,892	-	1,629,892
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	**1,629,892**	-	**1,629,892**
Liability						
Trade payables				1,263,321		1,263,321
Total	-	-	-	**1,263,321**	-	**1,263,321**

MUMBAI

EFSL International Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(Currency :Indian Rupees)

23.5 Market Risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities may change as a result of a change in the prevailing market interest rates

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as at 12 December 2019 and 31 March 2019 as it has no instruments with variable interest rate.

Currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company does not have any Currency risk as at 12 December 2019 and 31 March 2019.

Index price risk:

Index price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the level of equity indices.

The Company does not have any Index price risk as at 12 December 2019 and 31 March 2019.

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
June 26, 2020

For and on behalf of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited

S Ranganathan
Authorised signatory

June 26, 2020