

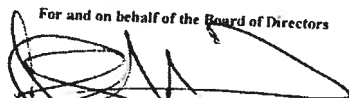
EAAA LLC

Reformattd statement of Assets and Liabilities
(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,85,976	2,54,99,701	56,62,115
Trade receivables	8	-	12,73,976	33,14,497
Loans	9	77,172	-	4,29,30,630
Investments	10	832	809	3,17,977
Other financial assets	11	64,039	62,185	26,63,124
		<u>7,28,019</u>	<u>2,68,36,672</u>	<u>5,48,88,344</u>
Non-financial assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	92,780	2,50,374	6,84,839
Other Intangible assets	12	6,174	18,778	32,340
Other non- financial assets	13	3,64,584	13,35,415	5,81,115
		<u>4,63,538</u>	<u>16,04,567</u>	<u>12,98,644</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>11,91,557</u>	<u>2,84,41,239</u>	<u>5,61,86,988</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	14	12,30,009	16,31,340	40,25,862
Other financial liabilities	15	16,66,370	20,17,664	-
		<u>28,96,379</u>	<u>36,49,004</u>	<u>40,25,862</u>
Non-financial liabilities				
Provision	16	28,521	27,662	69,280
Other non-financial liabilities	17	95,422	2,11,092	1,58,872
		<u>1,23,943</u>	<u>2,38,754</u>	<u>2,28,152</u>
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	18	6,24,73,338	6,24,73,338	6,24,73,338
Other equity		(6,43,02,103)	(3,79,19,857)	(1,05,40,365)
		<u>(18,28,765)</u>	<u>2,45,53,481</u>	<u>5,19,32,973</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>11,91,557</u>	<u>2,84,41,239</u>	<u>5,61,86,987</u>

Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements 1 to 40

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Subhas Chandra Lallah
Director

20 July 2022




EAAA LLC

Reformatted statement of Profit and Loss
(Currency: Indian rupees)

	Note	For the month ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations	19	4,253	94,374	8,41,405
Interest income	20	-	59,82,705	43,81,120
Revenue from contract with customers	21	4,35,990	9,628	841
Other income				
Total income		4,40,243	60,86,707	52,23,366
Expenses	22	10,27,482	4,68,104	3,30,331
Finance costs	12	1,74,954	4,45,345	3,03,508
Depreciation and Amortisation	23	12,66,634	43,19,401	59,08,815
Impairment on financial instruments	24	1,05,44,425	67,71,503	31,46,191
Employee benefit expenses	25	1,40,11,757	2,01,31,835	1,09,17,947
Other expenses				
Total expenses		2,70,25,252	3,21,36,189	2,06,06,792
Loss before tax		(2,65,85,009)	(2,60,49,482)	(1,53,83,426)
Tax expenses:	26	-	-	-
Loss for the year		(2,65,85,009)	(2,60,49,482)	(1,53,83,426)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve		2,02,762	(13,30,010)	46,51,868
Other Comprehensive Income		2,02,762	(13,30,010)	46,51,868
Total Comprehensive Income		(2,63,82,247)	(2,73,79,492)	(1,07,31,557)
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 to 40			
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share in Rupees (Face value USD 1 each)	27	(24.15)	(23.66)	(13.97)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Subhas Chandra Lallah
Director

20 July 2022



EAAA LLC

Reformattd Statement of changes in Equity
(Currency: Indian rupees)

(A) Equity share capital

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period (1 April 2019)	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period (31 March 2020)	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period (31 March 2021)
6,24,73,338	-	6,24,73,338	-	6,24,73,338

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period (1 April 2020)	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period (31 March 2021)	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period (31 March 2022)
6,24,73,338	-	6,24,73,338	-	6,24,73,338

(B) Other equity

	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign exchange translation reserve	
Balance at 31 March 2019	(1,45,04,340)	1,46,95,533	1,91,193
Loss for the year	(1,53,83,426)	-	(1,53,83,426)
Other comprehensive income	-	46,51,868	46,51,868
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(1,53,83,426)	46,51,868	(1,07,31,558)
Balance at 31 March 2020	(2,98,87,766)	1,93,47,401	(1,05,40,365)
Loss for the year	(2,60,49,482)	-	(2,60,49,482)
Other comprehensive income	-	(13,30,010)	(13,30,010)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(13,30,010)	(2,73,79,492)
Balance at 31 March 2021	(5,59,37,248)	1,80,17,391	(3,79,19,857)
Loss for the year	(2,65,85,009)	-	(2,65,85,009)
Other comprehensive income	-	2,02,762	2,02,762
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(2,65,85,009)	2,02,762	(2,63,82,247)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(8,25,22,257)	1,82,20,153	(6,43,02,104)

Nature and purpose of reserve

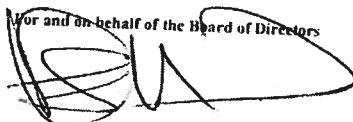
(1) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes

(2) Foreign exchange translation reserve

The functional currency of the Company is USD. 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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Subhas Chandra Lallab
Director

20 July 2022



EAAA LLC

Reformatatted Cash Flow Statement (Currency: Indian rupees)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022 INR	For the year ended 31 March 2021 INR	For the year ended 31 March 2020 INR
A Cash flow from operating activities			
Loss before tax	(2,65,85,009)	(2,60,49,482)	(1,53,83,426)
Adjustments for			
Interest income	(4,253)	(94,374)	(8,41,405)
Impairment on financial instruments	12,66,634	43,19,401	59,08,815
Compensated absence	-	41,617	65,138
Depreciation	1,74,954	4,45,345	3,03,508
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(2,51,47,674)	(2,13,37,492)	(99,47,370)
Adjustments for working capital changes			
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	-	42,90,330	(31,16,340)
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	74	25,59,869	(25,03,945)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non-financial assets	9,94,919	(7,76,179)	(2,40,918)
(Decrease)/Increase in other non financial liability	(1,20,137)	16,014	1,49,413
Decrease in trade Payables	(4,44,303)	(26,26,314)	32,38,536
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liability	(4,06,780)	20,37,814	-
Cash used in from operating activities	(2,51,23,901)	(1,58,35,959)	(1,24,20,624)
Income taxes paid	-	-	-
Net cash used in from operating activities - A	(2,51,23,901)	(1,58,35,959)	(1,24,20,624)
B Cash flow from investing activities			
(Purchase)/Sale of investments	-	3,12,328	(213)
Interest received on loans given	-	94,374	2,63,741
Loan Given (Refer Note - I)	(74,485)	3,99,66,733	64,69,857
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	(12,250)	(9,77,848)
Sale of Subsidiary Company	-	-	37,86,573
Amount received on liquidation of subsidiary company	-	-	35,36,866
Net cash generated from investing activities - B	(74,485)	4,03,61,185	1,30,78,976
C Cash flow from financing activities			
Net cash used in financing activities - C	-	-	-
D Change in foreign exchange translation reserve- D	2,84,660	(46,87,639)	4,51,084
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	(2,49,13,726)	1,98,37,586	11,09,436
Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	2,54,99,701	56,62,115	45,52,679
Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of the year	5,85,976	2,54,99,701	56,62,115

Notes:

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sudhanshu Chandra Lallah

Director

20 July 2022



EAAA LLC (Currency : INR)

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of assets	Gross block					Accumulated Depreciation					Net block	
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	For the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Tangible assets												
Computer	9,64,489	-	-	29937	9,94,426	7,21,664	1,56,883	-	25,577	9,04,124	90,302	2,42,825
Office equipment	23,710	-	-	736	24,446	16,161	4,753	-	1,053	21,967	2,478	7,549
Total	9,88,199	-	-	30,673	10,18,871	7,37,825	1,61,636	-	26,630	9,26,091	92,780	2,50,374

12. Other Intangible Assets

Description of assets	Gross block					Accumulated Depreciation					Net block	
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	For the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Intangible assets												
Computer software	38,111	-	-	1,183	39,294	19,332	11,880	-	1,907	33,119	6,174	18,778
Total	38,111	-	-	1,183	39,294	19,332	11,880	-	1,907	33,119	6,174	18,778

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of assets	Gross block					Accumulated Depreciation					Net block	
	As at 01-Apr-20	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 01-Apr-20	For the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Tangible assets												
Computer	9,76,634	12,275	-	24,420	9,64,489	3,15,751	4,16,493	-	10,580	7,21,664	2,42,825	6,60,883
Office equipment	24,316	-	-	606	23,710	310	16,064	-	213	16,161	7,549	24,006
Total	10,00,950	12,275	-	25,026	9,88,199	3,16,061	4,32,557	-	10,794	7,37,825	2,50,374	6,84,889

12. Other Intangible Assets

Description of assets	Gross block					Accumulated Depreciation					Net block	
	As at 01-Apr-20	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 01-Apr-20	For the year	Deductions during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Intangible assets												
Computer software	39,086	-	-	975	38,111	6,746	12,788	-	201	19,332	18,778	32,340
Total	39,086	-	-	975	38,111	6,342	12,788	-	201	19,332	18,778	32,340



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

1. Background

EAAA LLC (the "Company") was incorporated on May 25, 2009 as a private company limited by shares and holds a Global Business Licence Category 1 under the Financial Services Act 2007. The principal activity of the Company is to provide investment advisory services to Close End Funds. The Company holds an Investment Advisory (Unrestricted) Licence as issued by the Financial Services Commission under the Securities Act 2005. Its registered office is situated at 4th Floor, Tower A, 1 Cyber city, Eeben, Mauritius.

The Company has retained the services of Citco (Mauritius) Limited to assist it in performing certain corporate and administration services.

2. Basis of preparation of financial Information and Functional Currency

The Reformatted Financial information have been prepared by the management in connection with the proposed listing of non-convertible debentures by Edelweiss Financial services Limited ("Holding company") with BSE Limited and/or National Stock Exchange of India Limited (together referred as 'the stock exchanges'), in accordance with the following requirements of the Holding Company:

a) Section 26 of the Companies Act, 2013; and

b) The SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), as amended from time to time (referred to as "SEBI Regulations") and.

The Reformatted statement of Assets and Liabilities of the company as at 31 March 2022 and the Reformatted Statement of Profit and Loss and the Reformatted Statement of Cash Flows and the Reformatted Statement of change in equity and notes to the reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022, (together referred as 'Reformatted Financial Information') have been extracted by the Management from the Audited Financial Information of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022. ("Audited Financial Information").

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

This reformatted financial information have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments such as financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments which have been measured at fair value. The reformatted financial information is presented in Indian Rupees (INR)

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

The Company being a foreign company prepared its financial Information in United States Dollar (USD) which is its Functional currency. However for consolidation purpose, the company presents these financial Information in Indian 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 are translated at daily 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.

These financial Information have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments such as financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments, derivative financial instruments, and other financial assets held for trading, which have been measured at fair value. The Financial Information are presented in INR.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

3. Presentation of financial Information

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 27.

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 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

The outbreak of COVID - 19 pandemic has affected several countries across the world, including India. The Government is undertaking several measures to restrict the spread of virus and provide financial support to some stressed sectors. Further, while the COVID-19 vaccination efforts have gained momentum, uncertainty due to the resurgence of COVID cases across many parts of India is rising. The extent to which COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company, if any, depends on future spread of the virus and related developments, which are uncertain at this point of time. There has been no material change in the controls or processes followed in the closing of the financial information of the Company.

4. Significant accounting policies

In preparing the accompanying financial results, the Company's management has assessed the impact of the pandemic on its operations and its assets including the value of its investments, asset management rights and trade receivables as at March 31, 2022. Since the revenue of the Company is ultimately dependent on the value of the assets it manages, changes in market conditions and the trend of flows into alternate funds may have an impact on the operations of the Company. Basis the assessment, the management does not, at this juncture, believe that the impact on the value of the Company's assets or its operations is likely to be material.

4.1 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.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4.2 Financial Instruments

4.2.1 Date of recognition

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

4.2.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

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

4.2.3 Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the financial instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 derecognized

4.3 Classification of financial instruments

4.3.1 Financial assets:

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

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- 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.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

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

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

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

4.3.1.1 Amortized cost and Effective interest method

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

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



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

4.3 Classification of financial instruments (continued)

4.3.1.2 Investment in equity instruments

Investments in subsidiary companies are carried at cost and are assessed on a regular basis for impairment. Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Company.

All other investment in equity instruments are subsequently measured 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.

4.3.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

4.3.2.1 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.

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; Or
- The liabilities are part of a Company of financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; Or
- Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Company's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the Own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income or finance cost, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using contractual interest rate.

4.3 Classification of financial instruments (continued)

4.3.3 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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

4.4 Reclassification of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

4.5 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

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

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

4.5.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

4.6 Impairment of financial assets

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade 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. 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 ECL.

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



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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

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

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

If a financial instrument includes both a loan (i.e. financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment) component and the Company cannot separately identify the ECL on the loan commitment component from those on the financial asset component, the ECL on the loan commitment have been recognised together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined ECL exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the ECL have been recognised as a provision. Also, for other loan commitments and all financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance has been recognised as a provision.

4.7 Write off

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery.

4.8 Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments 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.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.8 Determination of fair value (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 Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.
- Level 2 financial instruments–Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.
- Level 3 financial instruments –Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial Information on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations.

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

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

4.9 Revenue from contract with customer

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



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from fund management services is recognised over the tenure in accordance with the terms and conditions of the investment management agreement between the Company and the Fund for which the Company acts as a fund manager.

4.10 Operating leases

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract is or contains lease

Short term lease

The Company has elected not to recognize right of use asset and lease liabilities for short term leases of property that has lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognizes lease payment associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over lease term.

4.11 Earnings per share

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

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

4.12 Foreign currency transactions

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

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

4.13 Retirement and other employee benefit

The accounting policy followed by the company in respect of its employee benefit schemes in accordance with Singapore FRS, which is also in accordance with Ind AS is set out below:



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Compensated Absences

The eligible employees of the Company are permitted to carry forward certain number of their annual leave entitlement to subsequent years, subject to a ceiling. The Company recognises the charge in the statement of profit and loss and corresponding liability on such non-vesting accumulated leave entitlement based on a valuation by an independent actuary. The cost of providing annual leave benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

The Company provides for the encashment of leave subject to rules. The liability is provided based on the number of days of unutilised leave at each balance sheet date based on a valuation by an independent actuary.

4.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

4.15 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible 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 provided on a written down value basis from the date the asset is ready to use or put to use whichever is earlier. In respect of assets sold, depreciation is provided upto the date of disposal.

The Company has evaluated the useful lives of the respective fixed assets for calculating the depreciation. The estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are as follows:

Class of asset	Life of asset
Office equipments	5 years
Computer	3 years

4.16 Intangible assets

Intangible fixed assets are recorded at the consideration paid for the acquisition of such assets and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

Intangibles such as software is amortized over a period of 3 years or its estimated useful life whichever is shorter.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand.

4.18 Provisions and other contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial information since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised

4.19 Income tax expenses

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

4.19.1 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.

4.19.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial information 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.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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:

4.19 Income tax (continued)

- 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 Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

4.19.3 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.

5. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

5.1.1 Business model assessment

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

5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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.

5.1.2 Significant increase in credit risk

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

5.1.3 Consolidation of Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. In the context of the Company, structured entities comprise Private Funds and alternative investment funds managed by it. The Company consolidates the structured entities that it controls. When making this judgement, the Company also considers voting and similar rights available to itself and other parties, who may limit the Company's ability to control, including rights to appoint, reassign or remove members of the structured entity's key management personnel who have the ability to direct the relevant activities, the exposure to variability of returns and whether the Company has the ability to use its power to affect the amount of the Company's returns i.e. the variability of returns in relation to the total returns of the investee entity. For disclosures of unconsolidated structured entities, refer Note 36.

5.2 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 on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Financial Information 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.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

5.2.1 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.

5 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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.

5.2.2 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.

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

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

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



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

5.2.3 Effective interest rate method

The Company's EIR methodology, as explained in Note 4.3.1.1, 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.

5.2.4 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.

6. Standards issued but not yet effective

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



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	5,85,976	2,54,99,701
	5,85,976	2,54,99,701

8. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	12,73,976
	-	12,73,976

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member during the previous year.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally due immediate.

Trade receivables days past due		0-90days	91-180 days	more than 180 days	Total
31 March 22	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-
	ECL Provision	-	-	-	-
	Net carrying amount	-	-	-	-

Trade receivables days past due		0-90days	91-180 days	more than 180 days	Total
31 March 21	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		-	12,73,976	12,73,976
	ECL Provision	-	-	-	-
	Net carrying amount			12,73,976	12,73,976

9. Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
A. Loan to others (at amortised cost)		-
Loan to others (Outside India)	77,172	-



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Less: Impairment loss allowance on A	-	-
Total (A) Net	77,172	

Loan to others is at a fixed interest rate of 6.85 % p.a compounded monthly, repayable on demand. No loan is outstanding as at 31 March 2021.

10. Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(i) Investment in Subsidiaries (at cost)		
a) Equity shares	-	-
(ii) Others		
a) Equity shares (refer note below)	8,411	1,544
TOTAL - Gross (A)	8,411	1,544
(i) Investments outside India		1,544
(ii) Investment in India		-
Total	8,411	1,544
Less: Allowance for impairment (B)	7,579	735
Total Net (A-B)	832	809

Note: It represents investment in management shares and carry shares. These are not entitled to dividend nor net assets of the investee entities except for the nominal amount invested. Hence the carrying amount are valued at the nominal value.

11. Other financial asset

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deposits	64,039	62,111
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	-	74
	64,039	62,185



EAAA LLC

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(Currency: Indian rupees)

12. Fixed assets (Refer excel for printing)



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

13. Other non-financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Prepaid expenses	3,64,584	13,35,415
	3,64,584	13,35,415

14. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Outstanding for less than 1 year from due date of payment		
(i) Others	1,230,009	1,631,340
(ii) Disputed dues- Others	-	-
	1,230,009	1,631,340

15. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Accrued salaries and benefits	16,663,70	2,017,664
	16,663,70	2,017,664

16. Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for Employee Benefit		
Compensated Absences	28,521	27,662
	28,521	27,662

17. Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Withholding taxes, goods & service tax and other taxes payable	95,422	211,092
	95,422	211,092



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

18. Equity share capital

18.1 Issued capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
1,101,001 (Previous year: 1,101,001) Ordinary shares of USD 1 each	62,467,000	62,467,000
100 (Previous year: 100) Class B shares of USD 1 each	6,338	6,338
	62,473,338	62,473,338

Movement in share capital:

(A) Ordinary shares

Particulars	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,101,001	62,467,000	1,101,001	62,467,000
Issued during the year			-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,101,001	62,467,000	1,101,001	62,467,000

B) Class B shares

Particulars	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	100	6,338	100	6,338
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	100	6,338	100	6,338

% Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	Percentage	No. of shares	Percentage
Class A ordinary shares				
EC International Limited	1,101,001	100%	1,101,001	100 %
Class B ordinary shares				
EC International Limited	95	95%	95	95%
Gamla Livforsakringsaktiebolaget Seb Trygg Liv 9 (PUBL)	5	5%	5	5%



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The different classes of shares carry rights as under:

- (i) Class A Ordinary shares carry voting rights but do not carry distribution rights; and
- (ii) Class B Ordinary shares are non voting but carry distribution rights.

Pursuant to Clause 20 of the Constitution of the Company, upon winding up, the assets, if any, remaining after payment of the debts and liabilities and the cost of winding up, shall be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to their shareholding.

19. Interest income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost		
Interest on loans to holding company	-	70,326
Interest on loans to others	4,253	24,048
	4,253	94,374

20. Revenue from Contract with customers

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Advisory and other fees		
Advisory fee income	-	59,82,705
	-	59,82,705

Below is the disaggregation of the revenue from contracts with customers and its reconciliation to amounts reported in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year end 31 March 2021
Service transferred at a point in time		
Service transferred over time	-	59,82,705
Total revenue from contract with customers	-	59,82,705

21. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Foreign exchange gain (net)	3,498	9,628
Miscellaneous income	432,492	-
	4,35,990	9,628

22. Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Finance and bank charges	10,27,482	468,104



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

	10,27,482	468,104
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23. Impairment on financial instruments

The below table show impairment loss on financial instruments charge to statement of profit and loss based on category of financial instrument.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Trade receivables written off	12,66,634	-
Loans and advances written off	-	43,19,401
	12,66,634	43,19,401

24. Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries and Bonus	95,97,374	6,18,7,525
Contribution to provident and other funds	6,03,609	1,96,703
Staff Welfare Expenses	3,43,441	3,87,275
	1,05,44,425	6,77,1,503

25. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Other expenses		
Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	9,08,791	722,282
Directors' sitting fees	4,14,150	474,105
Legal and professional fees	89,94,002	8,778,047
ROC expenses	9,74,864	1,901,818
Rent expenses	8,91,042	934,168
Telephone Charges	2,58,564	741,150
Office expenses	31,802	112,820
Market Data Services	15,38,542	1,595,552
Selling and distribution expenses	-	4,764,178
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	107,715
	14,01,1757	20,131,835

Note:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Auditors' remuneration:		
As auditor	806,001	722,282
For our of pocket expenses	102,789	-



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

	908,791	722,282
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26. Income tax disclosure

The components of income tax expense for the year ended are:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	-
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total tax charge	-	-
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-

26.1 Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The Company is liable to pay income tax on its net income at a rate of 15%. The Company is however entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of actual foreign tax suffered and 80% of Mauritius tax payable in respect of its foreign source income thus reducing its maximum effective tax to 3%.

A reconciliation between current tax expense and amounts computed by applying the effective rates to income before tax of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Accounting profit before tax as per financial Information	(2,65,85,009)	(26,049,482)
Tax rate (in percentage)	15%	15%
Income tax expense calculated based on this tax rate	(3,987,752)	(39,074,22)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	-
Effect of non-deductible expenses	218,851	647,910
Effect of non-recognition of deferred tax asset on current-period losses	3,768,901	3,259,512
Effect of utilisation of tax losses on which deferred tax asset earlier not recognised OR deferred tax assets on losses earlier recognised now considered not recoverable	-	-
Others (Timing difference)	-	-
Tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	-	-



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

26.2 Reconciliation of the total tax charge (continued)

Details of temporary differences where deferred tax assets have not been recognised in the balance sheet

Financial Year to which the loss relates to	Amount	Expiry year - financial year
31 March 2022		
FY 2021-22	25,318,376	FY 2026-27
FY 2020-21	22,452,571	FY 2025-26
FY 2019-20	13,755,119	FY 2024-25
FY 2018-19	10,371,720	FY 2023-24
Total	71,897,786	
31 March 2021		
FY 2020-21	21,730,081	FY 2025-26
FY 2019-20	13,682,428	FY 2024-25
FY 2018-19	10,077,059	FY 2023-24
Total	45,489,568	

27. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
a) Shareholders earnings (as per statement of profit and loss)	(26,585,009)	(26,049,482)
Net Profit available to equity shareholders for the purpose of calculating basic	(26,585,009)	(26,049,482)
b) Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of 1 each:		
– Number of shares at the beginning of the year	1,101,001	1,101,001
– Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,101,001	1,101,001
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (based on the date of issue of shares)	1,101,001	1,101,001
c) Number of dilutive potential equity shares		-
d) Basic earnings per share {a/b}	(24.15)	(23.66)
e) Diluted earnings per share {a/(b+c)}	(24.15)	(23.66)

28. Segment information

The Company has operated only in one business segment during the year viz advisory and consultancy services. Therefore, the Company has only one reportable business segment, the results of which are disclosed in the financial information.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

29. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

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

	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
Assets	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	5,85,976	-	5,85,976	25,499,701	-	25,499,701
Trade receivables	-	-	-	1,273,976	-	1,273,976
Loans	77,172	-	-	-	-	-
Investments		832	832	809	-	809
Other financial asset	64,039	-	64,039	62,185	-	62,185
Property, plant and equipment		92,780	92,780		250,374	250,374
Other intangible assets		6,174	6,174		18,778	18,778
Other non-financial assets	3,64,584	-	3,64,583	1,335,415	-	1,335,415
Total assets (A)	1,091,771	99,426	1,191,557	28,172,086	269,152	28,441,239
Liabilities						
Trade payables	1,230,009	-	1,230,009	1,631,340	-	1,631,340
Other Financial Liability	1,666,370	-	1,666,370	2,017,664	-	2,017,664
Provisions	-	28,521	28,521	7,000	20,662	27,662
Other non-financial liabilities	95,422	-	95,422	211,092	-	211,092
Total liabilities (B)	29,91,801	28,521	3020,322	3,867,096	20,662	3,887,758
Net assets (A-B)	(1,900,030)	70,905	(1,828,765)	24,304,990	248,490	24,553,481



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

30. Related party disclosures

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

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	Ultimate Holding company
EC International Limited	Holding company

(B) Subsidiaries in liquidation and with whom transactions have taken place during the year

EW Special Opportunities Advisors LLC

(C) Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Edelweiss Alternative Asset Advisors Pte limited



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

31. Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

There will be no change in liabilities for the reporting periods as there are no transactions relating to financing activities as at 31-March-2022 and 31-March-2021' against the disclosure.

32. Contingent liabilities

There are no legal claim outstanding against the Company as at 31 March 2022 (2021: Nil). Also, the Company has Rs. Nil (2021: Rs Nil) contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

33. Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide an adequate return for shareholders.

The Company defines "capital" as including all components of equity. The amount of capital employed at March 31, 2022 was INR(18,287,65) (2021: INR 24,553,481).

The Company's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with 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 that these do not conflict with the directors' fiduciary duties towards the Company or the requirements of local regulation.

The Company as a holder of an Investment Adviser (Unrestricted) Licence issued by the Financial Services Commission, is required under the Securities Act 2005 to maintain a minimum paid up and unimpaired capital of at least Mauritian Rupees 600,000 or an equivalent amount in foreign currency. As at March 31, 2022, the Company has a shareholders' fund of INR (1,828,765) (2021: INR 24,553,481).

The directors are committed to ensure that the minimum capital requirements of the Company are met at all times and take appropriate measures anytime there is a breach.

34. Fair value measurement:

34.1 Financial instruments

No disclosure has been provided since the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value approximates their fair value due to the short term nature of these balances.

34.2 Transfer between Level 1 , Level 2 and Level 3

There were no transfer between different levels during the year.

35. Risk Management

35.1 Introduction and risk profile

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

Risk management structure

The Board of Directors are responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles.

The Board has appointed the Risk Committee which is responsible for monitoring the overall risk process within the Company and reports to the Audit Committee.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

The Risk Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and implementing principles, frameworks, policies and limits.

The Global Risk Group is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process is maintained. The Group works closely with and reports to the Risk Committee, to ensure that procedures are compliant with the overall framework.

35.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration

The following table shows the risk concentration by industry for the components of the balance sheet:

	Financial services	
Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	5,85,976	25,499,701
Trade receivables	-	1,273,976
Investments	832	809
Loans	77,172	-
Total	663,980	26,774,486

	Other services	
Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	64,039	62,185
Total	64,039	62,185

35.2.2 Collateral and other credit enhancements

The below tables show the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held.

	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	5,85,976	25,499,701
Loans	77,172	-
Trade receivables	-	1,273,976
Other financial assets	64,039	62,185
Total	7,27,187	26,835,862

The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of above financial assets.

The Company's cash and cash equivalent are held with regulated and reputed financial institution. Loans were advanced to holding company and Edelweiss Fixed income fund.



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

35. Risk Management (continued)

35.3 Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that the Company 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.

35.3.2 Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

As at 31 March 2022	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	-	-	-	-	1,230,009	-	-	-	-	-	1,230,009
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,666,370	-	-	-	-	-	1,666,370
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,896,379	-	-	-	-	-	2,896,379

As at 31 March 2021	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	-	-	-	-	1,631,340	-	-	-	-	-	1,631,340
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,017,664	-	-	-	-	2,017,664
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,631,340	2,017,664	-	-	-	-	3,649,004



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

35. Risk Management (continued)

35.3 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

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

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

As at 31 March 2022	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	5,85,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,85,976
Loans	77,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,172
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	832	-	-	-	-	832
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,039	-	-	-	64,039
Total	663,148	-	-	-	-	832	64,039	-	-	-	7,28,019

As at 31 March 2021	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	25,499,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,499,701
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1,273,976	-	-	-	-	1,273,976
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	809	-	-	-	-	809
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,185	-	-	-	62,185
Total	25,499,701	-	-	-	-	1,274,785	62,185	-	-	-	26,836,672



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

35. Risk Management (continued)

35.4 Financial assets available to support future funding

Following table sets out availability of financial assets to support funding

31 March 2022	Available as collateral	others (1)	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent		5,85,976	5,85,976
Trade receivables	-	-	-
Investments	832	-	832
Loans	77,172	-	77,172
Other financial assets	-	64,039	64,039
Total assets	78,004	6,50,015	7,28,019

31 March 2021	Available as collateral	others (1)	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent		25,499,701	25,499,701
Trade receivables	1,273,976		1,273,976
loans	-	-	-
Investments	809		809
Other financial assets		62,185	62,185
Total assets	1,274,859	25,561,886	26,836,672

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



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

35. Risk management (continued)

35.5 Market Risk:

Market the risk that the 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 and manages each of those portfolios separately using sensitivity analyses.

Total market risk exposure

	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
Particulars	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non-traded risk	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non-traded risk
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,85,976	-	5,85,976	25,499,701	-	25,499,701
Loans	77,172	-	77,172	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	1,273,976	-	1,273,976
Other financial assets	64,039	-	64,039	62,185	-	62,185
Investment	832	-	832	809	-	809
Total	7,28,019	-	7,28,019	26,836,672	-	26,836,672
Liability						
Trade payables	1,230,009	-	1,230,009	1,631,340	-	1,631,340
Other Financial Liabilities	1,666,370	-	1,666,370	2,017,664	-	2,017,664
Total	2,896,379	-	2,896,379	3,649,004	-	3,649,004

Interest risk

There are no transactions during the current year concerning Interest rate risk.

Currency risk:

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

All the financial assets and liabilities are in Company's functional currency and thus the Company is not exposed to any Currency risk

Equity Price risk:

Equity 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 individual investment in equity share prices.

The Company does not have any Equity Price risk as at 31 March 2022.

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 31 March 2022



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

36. Operating lease

The Company has taken premises on operating lease. Gross rental expenses for the year ended 31 March 2022 aggregated to Rs 891,042 (Previous year Rs 891,563) which has been included under the head other expenses – Rent in the statement of profit and loss in note 25.

Operating lease commitments

Particulars	31 March 22	31 March 21
Within one year	545,660	819,609
Total	545,660	819,609

37. Unconsolidated structured entities

These are entities that do not meet consolidation criteria explained Summary of significant accounting policies.

An entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

37.1 The following tables show the carrying amount of the Company's recorded interest in its consolidated balance sheet as well as the maximum exposure to risk (as defined in below) due to these exposures in the unconsolidated structured entities and asset management activities:

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Alternative Investment Funds	
Trading assets at fair value		
Trade Receivables	-	1,273,976
Total Assets	-	1,273,976
Size of the structured entity	-	-
Income from the structured entity	-	5,982,705

37.2 The following tables show the details of the unconsolidated structured entities, which are not disclosed in the above table

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Income from those structure entities – EW India Opportunities Fund Class A (EWIOF-A)	-	5,982,705
Type of income	N.A	Investment Management Fees
Carrying amount of assets transferred to those structured entities during the period	-	-



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

38. Previous year Comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.

39. Events after Reporting Date

There have been no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in this financial statement.

40. Other Additional Regulatory Information

40.1. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

The Company do not have any immovable properties where title deeds are not held in the name of the company.

40.2. Loans and Advances

There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans which are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:

- (a) repayable on demand or
- (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

40.3. Details of Benami Property held

The Company do not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

40.4 Security of current assets against borrowings

The Company has no borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

40.5. Wilful Defaulter

The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

40.6. Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

40.7. Registration of charges or satisfaction of charges with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

40.8. Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) During the year, the company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(B) During the year, the Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries



EAAA LLC

Notes to the Reformatted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: Indian rupees)

40.9. Undisclosed Income

The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts .

40.10. Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current any of the previous financial years.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Subhas Chandra Lallah
Director

20 July 2022

