



Disclosure Document

Portfolio Management Services

(Updated up to March 31, 2018)

QUANTUM ADVISORS PRIVATE LIMITED



BUILDING YOUR INDIA PORTFOLIO

**Listed
Equity**

**Private
Equity**

**Real
Estate**

**Fixed
Income**



QUANTUM ADVISORS PRIVATE LIMITED

6th Floor, Hoechst House, Nariman Point, Mumbai- 400021, India

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT (March 2018)

As required under Regulation 14 OF SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993

1. The Disclosure Document (**the Document**) has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (**SEBI**) along with the certificate in the prescribed format in terms of Regulation 14 of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993.
2. The Purpose of the Document is to provide essential information about the Portfolio Management Services to assist and enable the investors in making informed decision for engaging a Portfolio Manager.
3. The document contains necessary information about the Portfolio Manager required by an investor before investing. Investors are advised to retain this document for future reference.
4. The Investor should carefully read the Document prior to making a decision to avail the portfolio management services and retain the Document for future reference.

Details of the Portfolio Manager:

Portfolio Manager	: Quantum Advisors Private Limited (QAPL)
SEBI Registration Number (Portfolio Management Services)	: INP000000187
Address	: 6th Floor, Hoechst House, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021, India
Tel. Nos.	: 91-22- 6144 7900/ 91-22-2283 0322
Fax No.	: 91-22- 2285 4318/2287-5111
Website	: www.QASL.com

Details of the Principal Officer:

Name	: I. V. Subramaniam
Address	: 6th Floor, Hoechst House, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021, India
Tel. Nos.	: 91-22-6144 7902
Email id	: Subbu@QASL.com



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1. DISCLAIMER CLAUSE

The particulars of this Document have been prepared by the Management of Quantum Advisors Private Limited (“Quantum Advisors” or “Company”) in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993. This Document has neither been approved nor disapproved by the SEBI nor has the SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the contents of the Document.

Pursuant to Regulation 14(3)(a) of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993, Quantum Advisors hereby declares that the Portfolio Management Services rendered in accordance with the contents hereof, are rendered without guaranteeing or assuring, either directly or indirectly, any returns.

The Portfolio Manager is required to file this Disclosure Document with SEBI every six months or after any material change as deemed necessary by the Portfolio Manager, whichever is earlier, along with a certificate from the Independent Chartered Accountant and a certificate in form C.

The last six monthly Disclosure Document was filed with SEBI on November 28, 2017 with the information updated upto September 30, 2017 and an Interim updation was filed with SEBI on April 6, 2018 to intimate the change in the registered office of the company from 503-504, 5th Floor, Regent Chambers Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021, India to 6th floor, Hoechst House Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021, India effective from 26th March, 2018.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Disclosure Document, the provisions of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 and the circular / guidelines issued from time to time there under shall be applicable.

This Disclosure Document along with certificate in form C is required to be provided to the Client, at least two days prior to entering into an agreement with the client.

2. DEFINITIONS

- (i) **“Accounting Year”** shall mean financial year of Quantum Advisors which is reckoned from 1stApril of a year to 31stMarch of the next year.
- (ii) **“Chartered Accountant”** means a Chartered Accountant as defined in Clause (b) of sub section 2 of the Chartered Accountant Act , 1949 (38 of 1949) and who has obtained a certificate of Practice under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Act
- (iii) **“Client(s)/ Investor(s)”** means any person / entity that enters into an agreement / arrangement for availing portfolio management service with the portfolio manager by executing the portfolio management agreement.
- (iv) **“Discretionary Portfolio Manager”** means a portfolio manager who exercises or may, under a contract relating to portfolio management, exercise any degree of discretion as to the investments or management of the portfolio of securities or the funds of the client, as the case may be.
- (v) **“Foreign Institutional Investor (FII)”** shall have the meaning defined under SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investor) Regulations, 1995.
- (vi) **“Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI)”** shall have the meaning defined under SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014.



- (vii) **“Fund Manager”** means the manager appointed for day-to-day management and administration of the funds managed under portfolio management service.
- (viii) **“Net Asset Value”** or **“NAV”** means the net asset value of the portfolio which is the sum of (a) the value of the securities in the portfolio of the Client, determined in accordance with the valuation policies of the portfolio manager forming a part of the accounting policies as disclosed herein; and (b) the cash balance to the credit of the Client, less (c) accounts payable by the Client.
- (ix) **“Non-Resident Indian (NRI)”** shall have the meaning defined under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
- (x) **“Portfolio Management Agreement”** means the agreement entered or to be entered into between the Client and the portfolio manager for availing the portfolio management services rendered by the portfolio manager.
- (xi) **“Portfolio Manager”** means QAPL acting through its personnel, specifically designated for the portfolio management service.
- (xii) **“Principal Officer”** means an employee of the QAPL, who has been designated as such by the portfolio manager.
- (xiii) **“SEBI”** mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- (xiv) **“Securities”** include (i) shares, scrip, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other marketable securities of a like nature in or of any incorporated Company or other body corporate; (ia) derivative; (ib) units or any other instrument issued by any collective investment scheme to the investors in such schemes; (ic) security receipt as defined in clause (zg) of Section 2 of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002; (id) units or any other such instrument issued to the investors under any mutual fund scheme; (ie) any certificate or instrument (by whatever name called), issued to an investor by any issuer being a special purpose distinct entity which possesses any debt or receivable, including mortgage debt, assigned to such entity, and acknowledging beneficial interest of such investor in such debt or receivable, including mortgage debt as the case may be; (ii) Government Securities; (ia) such other instruments as may be declared by the Central Government to be securities (iii) rights or interest in securities as defined under Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956 provided that securities shall not include any securities which the portfolio manager is prohibited from investing under the SEBI(Portfolio Managers) Regulations,1993 or any other law for the time being in force.

Any references to laws and regulations in this Document shall be deemed to include such laws and regulations as may be amended, revised, updated and/or supplemented from time to time.

Words importing singular shall include the plural and all reference to masculine gender shall include the feminine gender and vice-versa.



3. DESCRIPTION

Quantum Advisors Private Limited is a limited liability company governed under the laws of India. QAPL is registered as a "Portfolio Manager" with SEBI, as an "Investment Adviser" with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and as a "Restricted Portfolio Manager" in the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. QAPL was originally established in the name of Quantum Financial Services Pvt Ltd in 1990 and later changed its name in 1998 to Quantum Advisors Pvt Ltd. Quantum Advisors was established by Mr. Ajit Dayal as India's first equity research house.

QAPL pioneered a quantitative as well as qualitative analytical approach to equity investing in India, providing for the first time consistently applied valuation metrics to evaluate investment opportunities in India's emerging stock markets. Over the years, QAPL has continued and enhanced its tradition of extensive financial analysis and value investing, as it has evolved into an investment adviser and asset manager.

i. HISTORY, PRESENT BUSINESS AND BACKGROUND OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER:

- **1990:** First pure equity research house in India. Did contractual research for Barings (now ING Barings), Kleinwort Benson, Asian Capital partners and Jardine Fleming.
- **1992:** Exclusive Equity Research and Advisory Services with Jardine Fleming
- **1995:** Terminated Advisory Service with Jardine Fleming
- **1990-1998:** Published the annual Quantum Stock Market Year Book, except for the years 1993 and 1995, where the books were not published.
- **1996-1998:** Equity Research and advisory services to Walden International Investment Group, USA.
- **1996-1998:** Equity Research and advisory services to Prolific Asset Management Limited, UK
- **1998 to April 2004:** Equity Research and advisory services to Hansberger Global Investors Inc., USA.
- **2009:** Registered as "Investment Advisor" with Securities Exchange Commission, USA in July 2009
- **2013:** Set up emerging market team to provide research & advisory services to an associate of the Company
- **2016:** Registered as "Restricted Portfolio Manager" with Canadian Regulators in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.
- **2000 till date:** Equity research, portfolio management and advisory services to foreign institutional investors (FIIs)/ Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) and Indian individual clients on a discretionary basis.



ii. PROMOTERS, DIRECTORS AND THEIR BACKGROUND

A. Particulars of Promoter:

Name of the Promoter	Mr. Ajit Dayal
Address	15, CCI Chambers, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Mumbai - 400 020
% of Equity Shares held	Holds 34.97 %of the equity share capital of Quantum Advisors
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Arts (Economics) from Mumbai University - 1981 • M.B.A from University of North Carolina - 1983
Experience General & Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1990 – Till date (Quantum Advisors Private Limited) Mr. Ajit Dayal is the Founder of Quantum Advisors Private Limited (earlier known as Quantum Financial Services Pvt. Ltd), India’s First Equity Research House in 1990. He held the position of CEO & CIO till January 29, 2007. He has resigned from the post of Director effective August 24, 2017 which was held by him since January 1990. However, he continues to be a member of the portfolio team for India equity product of the Firm. • April 2015 Till date - Director and Investment Committee Member of QIEF Management LLC (QIEF), an affiliate of Quantum Advisors , since April 1, 2015. 2007 Till March 2015 - Held position of CEO & CIO of QIEF since January 2007. • 1997 – 2004 (Hansberger Global Investors) - Mr. Dayal was Deputy Chief Investment Officer and subsequently offered the role of CEO in December 2003. HGI provided investment advisory services to its own family of mutual funds. 1992-1995 – (Jardine Fleming) - As Director on the Board of Jardine Fleming Companies, he helped to attract FII Investment into India and also assisted Jardine Fleming companies in investing their corpus in Indian shares and GDRs. • 1988 (UTI) - Mr. Dayal was the Chief Executive Officer of UTI Investment Advisory Services Limited, the Delaware-based investment advisor of The India Growth Fund, a closed-ended fund listed on the NYSE. • 1984-90 (Ashok Birla Group) - Associated with Ashok Birla Group and was responsible for the Birla-Warburg project involving preparation of a business case for the India opportunity and why the Ashok Birla Group would be a good potential joint venture partner for the companies like Yamaha, 3M, and Kennametal. Mr Dayal also led the efforts for the IPO of these three joint ventures in the Indian stock exchange and liaised with the investment bankers and the various management teams during the entire process.



• **Ownership details/Shareholding pattern**

- Management Team: **50.80%**, of which key individuals are;
 - Mr Ajit Dayal, Founder, 34.97%
 - Mr I V Subramaniam, MD, CEO & CIO¹, 3.87%
 - Other management staff including Quantum ESOP Trust 11.96%*

- External Investors; - HWIC Asia Fund Class Q Shares (HWIC Asia), 49.20%

HWIC Asia is ultimately beneficially owned by Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (“FFHL”). FFHL is a financial services holding company which, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in property and casualty insurance and reinsurance and investment management activities. FFHL is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and is the ultimate parent entity of the Fairfax group.

HWIC Asia is not involved in the day to day management and operations of the business of Quantum Advisors including research and portfolio management. HWIC Asia intended to be a passive financial shareholder of the Company but they have customary minority protection rights as a passive financial shareholder.

* Effective November 20, 2017, shareholding of Mr. I.V Subramaniam reduced to 3.87% due to transfer of certain shares to Quantum ESOP Trust and consequently shareholding of Quantum ESOP trust increased to 11.96%.

¹ Effective May 16, 2018 designation of Mr. I.V Subramaniam has been changed to MD, CEO & CIO from MD & CIO..



B. Particulars of Directors and their background as on 31st March, 2018

MR. WILLIAM GEOFFREY STEIN		
Address	36 Argyle Road, Arlington, MA,02476 USA	
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Arts from Cornell University • JD Degree from University of Wisconsin School of Law. 	
Experience: General & Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1998 till date:- Managing Director of Celerity Ventures, LLC, USA - Celerity Ventures focused on launching new companies and providing advisory services and assisting them in gaining access to venture capital and private equity. However, Celerity Ventures is no longer actively pursuing or managing any investment. • From 1999 to 2001:- Co-founder of THINQ Learning Solutions Inc. USA. - Served in various capacities as Chief Financial Officer, Vice President, Corporate Development and Secretary with responsibilities in Finance, Administration, Operations, Corporate strategy and mergers and acquisitions. • From 1995 to 1997:- Vice President & General Counsel of Pure Atria Corporation - Involved in Corporate Venturing activities, structuring, negotiating and closing a wide variety of strategic alliances partnering relationships, mergers & acquisitions • From 1986 to 1992 :- Associate in Law Firm of Palmer & Dodge and Hutchins, Wheeler & Ditmar – Specialized in venture capital investments, and management lead buy-outs, spin-offs and provided full range of legal services to high technology companies. 	
Ownership Details in QAPL	Nil	
Date of Appointment	June 16, 2004	
Other Directorships	Company/Body Corporate	Position
	Menlo Oak Venture Investments, Mauritius	Director
	QIEF Management LLC, Mauritius	Director
	QIPEF Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius	Director
	Celerity Ventures, LLC, USA	Managing Director
	SBD Holdings, LLC, USA	Managing Director
	PREI Management Ltd, Mauritius	Director
	Q- Emerging Market Corp, USA	Director
	FC701INC	Director
	FC702INC	Director
	QIEF Emerging Market Value Fund	Director



MR. DARIUS E. UDWADIA		
Address	Elphinstone House, 1st Floor, 17 Murzban Road, Mumbai-400 001.	
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master of Arts from University of Mumbai • Bachelor of Law from Government Law College • Solicitor (Bombay High Court) from The Bombay Incorporated Law Society • Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England 	
Experience: General & Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Udwardia is a Solicitor and Advocate of the Bombay High Court and a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England. He was a partner of Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors & Advocates, Mumbai, for 21 years. He was a founder partner of M/s. Udwardia & Udeshi, Solicitors and Advocates, Mumbai, from July 1997. In 2012, the firm was enlarged and reconstituted as Udwardia Udeshi & Argus Partners where he was a Senior Partner. Mr. Udwardia set up a new firm “Udwardia & Co.” in May 2015 of which he is the Sole Proprietor. • Mr. Udwardia has been in active law practice for nearly 54 years. He has over time gained significant experience and expertise in corporate law, joint ventures, mergers, acquisitions and takeovers, corporate restructuring, foreign collaboration, project and infrastructure finance, intellectual property, international loans and finance related transactions and instruments, mutual funds, real estate and conveyancing. His attendance at the Board and Audit Committee meetings of the Company has been virtually 100%. As an Independent Director he participates actively in the proceedings of the Board and Audit Committee meetings. He sits on the Board of several public listed and private limited companies as an Independent Directors. 	
Ownership Details in QAPL	Nil	
Date of Appointment	Appointed as Director effective November 7, 2005 and as the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors effective November 20, 2017	
Other Directorships	Company/Body Corporate	Position
	ABB India Limited	Director
	MPS Limited.	Vice-Chairman
	The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited	Director
	ITD Cementation India Limited	Director
	JM Financial Limited	Director
	Habasilakoka Pvt. Ltd.	Director
	JM Financial Trustee Company Private Limited	Director
	Rossi Gearmotors (India) Private Ltd	Director
	Conservation Corporation of India Pvt. Ltd.	Director
	JM Financial Credit Solutions Limited	Director
	Concast (India) Limited	Director



MR. NABANKUR GUPTA		
Address	11, Jayshree, 75, Worli Seaface, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030	
Qualification	Electrical & Electronics Engineering Graduate form IIT, Delhi	
Experience: General & Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co- Founder of Blue Ocean Capital & Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd • From 2005 till date - Founder & CEO of Nobby Brand Architects & Strategic Marketing Consultants & Nobby Strategic Management & Family Business Consultants • From 2000 – 2005 -Group President of Raymond Group • From 1989 - 2000 Executive Director of Videocon International Limited • From 1972 – 1989 Worked in different senior assignments for 18 years for Philips (India) Limited 	
Ownership Details in QAPL	Nil	
Date of Appointment	December 2, 2005	
Other Directorships	Company/Body Corporate	Position
	Raymond Limited	Director
	J.K. Helene Curtis Limited	Director
	Cravatex Limited	Director
	PritishNandy Communications Ltd.	Director
	PNC Wellness Limited.	Director
	Blueocean Capital and Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	Chairman
	Magma Fincorp Limited	Director
	VIP Industries Ltd	Director
	Gomukhi Indus Capital Advisory Private Limited	Chairman



MR. S. S. THAKUR		
Address	1161, Abdul Court, Flat No. 20, 7th Floor, Suryavanshi Marg, Dadar, Mumbai-400028	
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Com, from Sagar University • CAIIB 	
Experience: General & Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Advisor in Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd effective February 1, 2016 • Currently holding the position of an Independent Director in various Companies as indicated below • June 2001–August 2010: <u>Central Depository Services (India) Limited</u> - Worked as a Non-Executive Chairman • 1994–2000:<u>HDFC Bank</u> - Worked as non-Executive Chairman of the Board • 1988–1993: Was a Senior Advisor of United Nations Development Programme and worked as Adviser to the Governor, Bank of Zambia on the UN assignment. Contributed to various reforms in central banking areas, including foreign exchange management and was involved in major relaxations of exchange controls on current and capital account transactions. • 1956–1987: Worked in RBI for over 31 years and was Controller of Foreign Exchange and discharged responsibilities of administration of exchange controls under FERA & initiated various exchange control relaxations and reforms 	
Ownership Details in QAPL	Nil	
Date of Appointment	March 14, 2007	
Other Directorships	Company/Body Corporate	Position
	DSP Black Rock Trustee Co. Pvt. Ltd. ²	Director
	Quantum Information Services Pvt. Ltd.	Director
	Urban Infrastructure Ventures Capital Ltd.	Director
	Responsive Industries Ltd.	Director
	Harirani Investment and Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Director
	Equity Master Agora Research Pvt. Ltd.	Director
	HDFC Securities Ltd	Director
	Common Sense Living Private Ltd.	Director
Kamat Hotels (India) Ltd	Director	

² Mr. Thakur has resigned from DSP Black Rock Trustee Co. Pvt. Ltd effective from April, 2018.



MR. I.V. SUBRAMANIAM																															
Address	605/6 Raheja Acropolis, Athena Building, Deonar-Pada Road, Deonar Village, Chembur, Mumbai- 400 088																														
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Commerce from Osmania University • Bachelor of Law from Osmania University • Company Secretary from ICSI • Diploma in Business Finance from ICFAI • CFA Charter holder CFA Institute USA 																														
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantum Advisors Pvt. Ltd (QAPL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May 16, 2018 till date MD, CEO & CIO ➤ May 16, 2013 till May 15, 2018 Managing Director & CIO ➤ CEO & CIO - November 2009 to May 15, 2013 ➤ CIO - December 3, 2007 to November 2009 ➤ CEO & CIO – January 29, 2007 to December 2, 2007 ➤ Deputy CIO - November 15, 2006 to January 28, 2007 ➤ June 1996 to October 2005 – Was holding various positions in the Firm which includes; Research Analyst, Head Equity Research and Portfolio Manager • Quantum Asset Management Company Private Limited - Sr. Fund Manager & Head Research of QAMC (a 100% subsidiary of Quantum Advisors Private Limited) from Oct 2005 to Nov 2006. <p>Prior to 1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry and Company Analysis for Securities Capital (I) Private Limited. • Apprenticeship with Company Secretary, Homi H VimaDalal • Project Reports and Fund Management for Sunku Auto Limited • Handling of Public Issues in Registrar Division of Karvy Consultants • Managing Operations for D.B.T. Kumar Member Hyderabad Stock Exchange 																														
Ownership Details in QAPL	Owns 3.87% equity shares of QAPL.*																														
Date of Appointment	Managing Director of Quantum Advisors Private Limited since May 16, 2013																														
Other Directorships	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Company</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Position</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Helpyourngo.com India Private Limited</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Money Simplified Services Private Limited</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personalfn Insurance Services India Ltd</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity Master Agora Research Pvt. Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quantum Information Services Pvt. Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Corp Homes Pvt. Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Corp Spaces Pvt. Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common Sense Living Private Limited</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goodtime Real Estate Development Pvt Ltd</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amalfi Realty Pvt. Ltd.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HelpYourNGO Foundation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Naturals Streets for Performing Arts Foundation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Director</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Company	Position	Helpyourngo.com India Private Limited	Director	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Money Simplified Services Private Limited	Director	Personalfn Insurance Services India Ltd	Director	Equity Master Agora Research Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Quantum Information Services Pvt. Ltd.	Chairman	Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	Director	G. Corp Homes Pvt. Ltd.	Director	G. Corp Spaces Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Common Sense Living Private Limited	Director	Goodtime Real Estate Development Pvt Ltd	Director	Amalfi Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Director	HelpYourNGO Foundation	Director	Naturals Streets for Performing Arts Foundation	Director
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*Effective November 20, 2017, shareholding of Mr. I.V. Subramaniam reduced to 3.87% due to transfer of certain shares to Quantum ESOP Trust.



MS. Marsha J. Vande Berg		
Address	2584 Filbert St, San Francisco, CA 94123	
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University • Master Degree from Duke University 	
Experience: General & Specific (in Brief)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016-2017: Fellow, Stanford University Distinguished Career Institute • 2015 till date: Member Advisors Network, Official Monetary & Financial Monetary & Financial Institution Forum (OMFIF), London, 2015 • 2005-2014: Chief Executive Officer, Pacific Pension Institute, a non-profit and educational resource for institutional investor,. • 2014-2016: Fellow, Harvard University Program on International Financial Systems • From June, 2016- Member, Harvard University Program on International Financial Systems <p>Board and Committee Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) National Committee, New York. • Director, RAND Center/Asia Pacific Policy Advisory Board RAND CAPP Corporate and Membership Committee, 2010 • Co-chair, Stanford Distinguished Careers Institute Alumnae Steering Committee, Jan – Dec 2017 • Director, Japan Society of Northern California, and member, Corporate Membership Committee, 2016 • Director, 1990 Institute and member, Nominations & Governance Committee, 2000 • Director, IWF Legacy Foundation, 2014 - 2017 	
Ownership Details in QAPL	Nil	
Date of Appointment	July 2, 2014	
Other Directorship	Company/Body Corporate	Position
	Tata Capital Plc (TCPLC)	Director
	Tata Capital Advisors Pte. Ltd	Director
	Tata Capital Pte. Ltd	Director
	Tata Capital Market Pte Ltd	Director



GROUP COMPANIES / FIRMS OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER ON TURNOVER BASIS (BASED ON LATEST AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES)

1. Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd.
2. PREI Management Limited – Mauritius
3. Equitymaster Agora Research Pvt. Ltd
4. QIEF Management LLC, Mauritius
5. Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
6. Q- Emerging Market Corp (w.e.f 25.08.2017)
(Formerly known as QIEF Management Corp, USA)
7. Helpyourngo.com (I) Pvt. Ltd
8. QIEF Management (HK) Ltd
9. Quantum Information Services Pvt. Ltd.
10. Common Sense Living Private Limited

iii. DETAILS OF SERVICES BEING OFFERED

Discretionary/Non-discretionary/Advisory

Quantum Advisors Private Limited offers following types of Services:

Category of Clients	Type of Services
Individual Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discretionary Portfolio Management Services
Institutional Clients - Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/ Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) and their sub-accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discretionary Portfolio Management Services. • Research & Portfolio Advisory services •

4. PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATION OR PROCEEDINGS, FINDINGS OF INSPECTION OR INVESTIGATIONS FOR WHICH ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR INITIATED BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY –

(i)	All cases of penalties imposed by the SEBI or the directions issued by the SEBI under the Act or Rules or Regulations made there under.	None
(ii)	The nature of the penalty/direction.	Not Applicable
(iii)	Penalties imposed for any economic offence and/or for violation of any securities laws.	None
(iv)	Any pending material litigation/legal proceedings against the portfolio manager, key personnel with separate disclosure regarding pending criminal cases, if any.	None
(v)	Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the portfolio manager observed by the SEBI or any regulatory agency.	None
(vi)	Any enquiry/ adjudication proceedings initiated by the SEBI against the portfolio manager or its directors, principal officer or employee or any person directly or indirectly connected with the portfolio manager or its directors, principal officer or employee, under the Act or Rules or Regulations made there under.	None



5. SERVICES OFFERED

(a) Equity Product:-

Investment Philosophy and Objective:

The primary investment objective of QAPL for this product is to achieve long term capital appreciation from a fully equity oriented portfolio that are in a position to benefit from the anticipated growth and development of the Indian economy and its investment universe will be as far as possible the companies constituting the S&P BSE 200 or any appropriate additions made thereto and will be subject to any specific guidelines prescribed by clients. However, considering the market conditions, QAPL may at its discretion, invest in one or more financial and money market instruments.

Our investment philosophy and strategy involves the use of intensive qualitative and quantitative fundamental analysis, to build and monitor our clients' portfolios actively while at the same time avoiding excessive trading, and to control risk by endeavoring to keep our clients' portfolio adequately diversified, both in terms of the sectors included in those portfolios, as well as with respect to the level of concentration in any specific security. Our Investment strategy is to invest in companies which we believe are attractively priced in the market when compared to our valuation of the company.

We develop valuations of the companies in which we invest based on their businesses, the strength of their balance sheets and cash flow relative to their long term goals and other factors including our assessment of the skill and expertise of the company's management team and the long term potential for both the company and the market in which it operates. Such opportunities may arise for a variety of reasons ranging from the belief that the market has undervalued a company, to an assessment that there is opportunity for significant profit or market share growth given the dynamics of the sector a company operates in, or as a result of the company's competitive or proprietary advantages.

Our investment portfolio will generally consist of Listed Equity Shares of Companies in India having an average daily trading volume of USD 1 million or above in the preceding 12 months and the holdings in any one company will tend to be in the range of 2% (at the time of initial investment) to 6% of the total market value of the portfolio at cost and 10% at current market price. The process of building the portfolio is a team drive process.

We will avoid investment in companies:

- With record of poor treatment of minority shareholders; that have blatantly violated environmental rules and regulations; that have acquired national properties from government through questionable means; that follow other similarly questionable practices
- With questionable accounting practices
- With weak business models
- Where it is not clear as to who exactly are the founders of the company

As a practice we will generally not invest in companies that derive more than 20% of their total revenues from tobacco, hard liquor or gambling/casino activities. The term hard liquor does not include wine and beer.



The stocks also pass through further screens (including integrity screens) such as:

- Are there too many related party transactions?
- Is there a succession plan in place?
- Is it a company where only one person runs it?
- Has the management changed and become better or become worse?

We adopt a long-term approach for investing in equities, typically holding stocks for a 5 year period, suggesting an average portfolio turnover of 20%.

Our investment philosophy and strategy involves the use of intensive fundamental analysis, both quantitative and qualitative, to monitor our clients' portfolios actively, while at the same time avoiding excessive trading. We also endeavor to control risk by keeping our clients' portfolios adequately diversified with respect to the level of concentration in any specific security. We do not make sector calls. We make stock calls that lead to certain sector weights. We believe that our investment process is unique as it is "team-driven" and not based on the existence of a "star" fund manager. In addition to the "team" structure, we believe that our investment process has a calibrated risk approach and a long term orientation.

We sell investments in companies when we believe the market price of those investments has exceeded our assessment of the long-term value of those companies or when we believe adverse changes to a company's management, prospects or the markets in which it operates have occurred. We base our comparisons of company valuations against market prices on fundamental criteria (dividend yields, price to earnings, price to cash flow, price to book value, and other different measures of share price ratios), relative to a company's peer group, its history and the overall equity markets.

Although we believe market liquidity to be an important tool to mitigate investment risk, depending on the client-specific mandate, we may make opportunistic investments in relatively illiquid securities, including securities in unlisted companies.

Types of securities in which investment is made:

QAPL invests funds in equity shares, stocks, scrips. It may also invest in any financial, money market or other instruments or investments limited to bonds, units of mutual funds, bank deposits, convertible debentures, non-convertible debenture, certificate of deposits, Government securities, treasury bills and certificates of securitized debt subject to restrictions imposed in Investment Management agreement with clients.

(b) Fixed Income Product:-

(i) Investment Philosophy

The Investment philosophy at QAPL reflects the intensive use of fundamental analysis, both quantitative and qualitative; to effectively construct and manage the portfolio based on the investment objectives as per the Client's mandate.

We have a policy to monitor the portfolio actively, not so as to engage in excessive trading, but to control and manage the portfolio risks.

We believe that having a long term investment focus is the best way to participate in the benefits that is anticipated to accrue due to the long term growth in the Indian economy and the broad based developments of the Indian bond market. So even if, the product



might be a money-market fund, the investment philosophy and process is driven by research on long term parameters and trends and the portfolio is built with that focus.

The other key factor which drives the Investment philosophy is the Investment Objective of the product and the legality and compliance associated with it.

We, at Quantum, strive towards offering sensible risk-adjusted returns over the long term. For all Quantum Fixed Income products, the investment objective would be achieved in the following order of priority:

- Legality & Compliance
- Capital Preservation
- Portfolio Liquidity
- Yield and Return Enhancement

(ii) Investment Objective

The objective of the fixed income product is to generate income and capital gains by investing in fixed income securities issued by the Central Government of India (Sovereign) and government owned companies (Public Sector Units – PSU) of Indian origin (PSU Corporate Debt).

The investment strategy is to take advantage of the long term development in the Indian bond markets that is anticipated with the growth in the Indian Economy.

The fixed income team follows a top-down research and investment approach that involves analysis of long term macro-economic indicators, and Company and Instrument analysis.

The macro and micro analysis narrows down to buyable securities based on the investment objectives and risk parameters that includes maturity profile, credit profile and risk profile of the securities in the portfolio.

Under normal circumstances and in case of FII clients, as per availability of investment limits the asset allocation shall be as follows;

Type of Instruments	Minimum	Maximum
Indian Government Bonds	0%	100%
AAA India PSU Bonds – Bonds issued by Government owned Companies	0%	100%

Types of securities in which investments shall be made:

QAPL shall invest as per applicable Government policies for investments in

- Securities issued by Central Government of India – Government Securities and Treasury Bills, Commercial Papers (CPs) of government owned companies,
- Corporate Debt securities issued by government owned companies – Non Convertible Debentures (NCDs) and Bonds including Zero Coupon Bonds



- Debt obligations of government owned banks and financial institutions including perpetual and Upper Tier II bonds
- Floating rate Debt Instruments, whose coupon rates are linked to a benchmark like the NSE MIBOR (Mumbai Inter-Bank Offer Rate) or the INBMK (Reuters Indian Government Bond Benchmark)

(c) Policies for investments in Associate or Group Companies & the maximum % of such investments:

None of the group companies are listed on any Stock Exchange, hence as of now no policy has been formulated as such for investment in Associate or Group Companies.

We may cause our clients to invest in Quantum Long Term Equity Fund (QLTEF) a fund launched by one of our affiliates, Quantum Mutual Fund (QMF) or other funds associated with QMF (collectively, the "QMF Affiliated Funds"). Because of our relationship with QMF, we face inherent conflicts of interest in causing our clients to invest in any QMF Affiliated Fund, including QLTEF, in preference to other funds whose sponsors are not affiliated with us. To address the conflict of interest that such investments present, we : **(a)** shall ensure that our clients do not bear "double" fees in connection with their investments in our Affiliated Funds and **(b)** in case the Client is a Fund, the aggregate expense ratio of the Fund shall not under any circumstances exceed the maximum expense ratio permissible under the Fund's offering memorandum and **(c)** make such investments only if : **(i)** in case of a Private Account client, the portfolio management agreement with that client allows investments in our Affiliated Funds; and **(ii)** in case of a Fund client, the Fund's offering memorandum permits investments in Affiliated Funds and contains adequate disclosures about the conflicts of interest that we face in connection with those investments and **(iii)** in the absence of **a)** client portfolio management agreement allowing such investments or **b)** adequate disclosures of conflict of interests in the Fund offering document, informed consent of the client is obtained by us.

(iii) Minimum Portfolio Size

Regulation 15(1A) of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 prohibits the Portfolio Manager from accepting from a client, funds and/or securities worth less than Rs. 25,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Lacs).

QAPL currently accepts portfolios upwards of Rs. 50,000,000/- (Rs.5 Crores) from Indian Private individual accounts. The Portfolio Management services that QAPL provides are generally available to its equity focused Institutional private accounts at a recommended minimum account size of US \$20,000,000 and to its Fixed Income-Focused institutional account at a recommended minimum account size of US \$50,000,000. Minimum account sizes may vary, however, depending on the type of investment advisory services to be performed and may be negotiable (Subject to the regulatory threshold) in certain circumstances.

The Clients can either give a Cheque of a requisite amount or the securities having a minimum market value of a requisite amount, on the day, the Portfolio Management Agreement is signed. Alternatively, the assigned portfolio can be a mix of cash and securities having a minimum total value of a requisite amount.

6. RISK FACTORS

The following are the risks envisaged and the Investors should consider same as described in the Disclosure Document. The Risk disclosures mentioned are only the estimates and could be materially different from what actually occurs in the future.

(i) Risk factors for Equity Product

Given below are some of the common risks associated with investments equity securities. These risks include, but are not restricted to:

- (a)** Securities investments are subject to Market risks and there is no assurance and guarantee that the objectives of the Product / Investment will be achieved.
- (b)** The investments made by the Portfolio Manager are subject to risks arising from the investment objective, investment strategy and asset allocation. The portfolio managed by QAPL would be a judicious balance among the various sectors like cyclical, technology, media, FMCG, banking, utilities etc. The weightage of each sector would be based on the perception of the Portfolio Managers.
- (c)** The returns of the investment portfolio are based on the factors affecting capital markets which by way of illustration, such as price and volume volatility in the stock markets, event risks, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in Government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments, etc.
- (d)** Risks arising out of non-diversification: QAPL manages fully diversified equity portfolios and the risk of such investments is restricted to market risks.
- (e)** Previous experience/track record: QAPL has been managing Portfolios since June 2000
- (f)** Past performance of the Portfolio Manager does not indicate the future performance of the Portfolio Manager. Equity and equity related instruments are by nature volatile and prone to price fluctuations. The investor may lose money over short or long period in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, market movements and over longer period during market downturn.

(ii) Risk factors for Fixed Income Product

Given below are some of the common risks associated with investments in fixed income and money market securities. These risks include, but are not restricted to:

- (a)** Securities investments are subject to Market risks and there is no assurance and guarantee that the objectives of the Product / Investment will be achieved.
- (b)** Risks arising from the investment objective, investment strategy and asset allocation :–

The performance of the Company may be affected by changes in Government policies, general levels of interest rates and risks associated with trading volumes, liquidity and settlement systems, event risk, credit risk, reinvestment risks, etc. Further, the price of the securities may go down in case the credit rating of the Company or issuer goes



down. Given below are some of the common risks associated with investments in fixed income and money market securities. These risks include, but are not restricted to:

i) Interest Rate Risk / Market Risk: Changes in interest rate may affect the net asset value. Generally the prices of instruments increase as interest rates decline and decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities fluctuate more in response to such interest rate changes than short-term securities.

ii) Credit Risk: Credit risk or Default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a debt instrument may default (i.e. the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk, bonds issued by non-government agencies are sold at a higher yield above those offered on Government Securities which are sovereign obligations and free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a debt instrument will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk

iii) Reinvestment Risk: This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities under a particular Portfolio are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be re-invested may be lower than that originally assumed.

(c) The returns of the investment portfolio are based on the current yields of the securities, which may be affected generally by factors affecting capital markets such as price and volume, volatility in the stock markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in Government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments, etc.

Some segments of the government bond market and the corporate bond markets have limited liquidity which could impact prices of instruments. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for such securities which could limit the ability of the securities to re-sale them. Even if a secondary market develops and sales were to take place, these secondary transactions may be at a discount to the initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

(d) Risks arising out of non-diversification: - QAPL has the following investment restrictions to address the concentration or non-diversification risks. Therefore, the risk of such investment is restricted to market risks.

Investment Restrictions

Security	Investment limit (Per Issuer)	Investment limit (Per Issue)
Government Bonds	NA	50% of Net Assets
PSU Corporate Debt	10% of Net Assets	10% of Outstanding Issue



- (e) Previous experience/track record: QAPL started managing portfolio of one of the India focused fixed income fund on a discretionary basis from February 2015.
- (f) Past performance of the Portfolio Manager does not indicate the future performance of the Portfolio Manager. The investor may lose money over short or long period in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, market movements and over longer period during market downturn.

(iii) General Risk Factors

General Risk Factors applicable to all Portfolios:-

- ***Reliance on the Advisory Team***

The success of the Company's client portfolios depends largely on the abilities of the Company's advisory team to develop and implement investment strategies to achieve the clients' investment objectives. The Company may change the members of its advisory team and there can be no assurance that each member of our advisory team will continue to be employed with us, which could adversely affect our performance. Finally, if any of the investment professionals or management team responsible for the investments were to become unwilling or unable to serve, as a result of death, illness or otherwise, our performance could also be adversely affected.

- ***Not a complete Investment Program***

An investment with the Company is not intended as a complete investment program. If the Company's strategies are not successful or it is unable to implement its strategies effectively, its clients could lose some or all of their capital.

- ***General Economic and Market Conditions***

The success of the Company's client's investments may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, developments in government regulation and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the success of the businesses in which our clients' portfolio companies are engaged as well as the markets for the securities clients hold. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair our client's profitability or result in losses.

(iv) Certain Strategy Risks

- ***Volatility***

The securities (both debt and equity) in which the Company invest on behalf of its clients are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to both macro- and micro-factors, and this volatility may adversely affect clients.

- ***Liquidity and Settlement Risks.***

Different segments of the financial markets have different settlement cycles, and these settlement cycles may be adversely impacted by unforeseen circumstances, leading to settlement risk and losses to our clients' portfolios. The liquidity of our clients' portfolios may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, transfer procedures and settlement periods. While we endeavor to avoid overly concentrated positions in securities of specific industries and sectors, because of liquidity restrictions or other



factors, we cannot guarantee that our clients' portfolios will always be adequately diversified, which could amplify losses. Reduced liquidity may also have an adverse impact on market price and our ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary, to meet our clients' liquidity needs or in response to specific economic events. Reduced liquidity may also impair our ability to restructure or rebalance our clients' portfolios when we believe such restructurings or rebalancing are necessary to protect performance.

(v) Certain Risk Factors Concerning Emerging Markets

Risks associated with the investments in emerging markets, including but not limited to the risks described below, could adversely affect the performance of the clients' portfolios and result in substantial losses. Investment in emerging markets involves risk factors and special considerations which may not be typically associated with investing in more developed markets. Political or economic change and instability may be more likely to occur and have a greater effect on the economies and markets of emerging countries. Adverse government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and on currency convertibility and repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of emerging countries in which investment may be made, including expropriation, nationalisation or other confiscation could result in loss to the clients' portfolios.

• **Risks include:**

- (i) Greater risk of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and social, political and economic instability;
- (ii) The small current size of the markets for securities of emerging markets issuers and the currently low or non-existent volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility;
- (iii) certain national policies which may restrict the investment opportunities for client portfolios including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; and
- (iv) The absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property. No assurance can be given as to the ability of the firm to achieve any return on its clients' portfolios and in case of Fund clients, in turn, any return on an investor's investment in the Fund.

By comparison with more developed securities markets, most emerging countries' securities markets are comparatively small, less liquid and more volatile. This may result in greater volatility in the Net Asset Value of the clients' portfolio than would be the case in relation to funds invested in more developed markets.

Emerging markets securities may incur brokerage or stock transfer taxes levied by foreign governments which would have the effect of increasing the cost of investment and which may reduce the realised gain or increase the loss on such securities at the time of sale. The issuers of emerging markets securities, such as banks and other financial institutions may



be subject to less stringent regulation than would be the case for issuers in developed countries, and therefore potentially carry greater risk. In addition custodial expenses for emerging market securities are generally higher than for developed market securities. Dividend and interest payments from, and capital gains in respect of, emerging markets securities may be subject to foreign taxes that may or may not be reclaimable.

Accordingly, before opening an account with us, clients should consider the following:

- **Political, Regulatory, Settlement and Sub-Custodial Risk**

The value of the clients' portfolio assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets. As investments may be made in markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed, the assets of the clients' portfolios which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in such markets may be exposed to risk in circumstances in which the Custodian will have no liability.

- **Specifically with regard to India**

(i) Country's relations with certain neighbouring countries have been historically tense. Since the separation of India and Pakistan upon their independence in 1947, India and Pakistan have fought three wars, and in the last several years both countries have conducted successful tests of nuclear weapons and missile delivery systems. More recently, terrorist attacks in November 2008 and July 2011 in Mumbai have heightened tensions and security risks in both countries. India's population is comprised of numerous ethnic groups with diverse religions and languages, sometimes resulting in communal conflict among groups. For instance, in the past India has experienced considerable sectarian tension between Hindus and Muslims, marked by periodic violence that has caused considerable loss of property including a riot (in 1992) that resulted in the closure of the Bombay Stock Exchange for a period of three days. Events of this nature in the future could influence the Indian economy and could have a material adverse effect on the market for securities of Indian companies, and on the



market for the services of Indian companies in which we may have investments for clients.

(ii) Indian bond markets are not freely accessible for foreign investors. The regulator sets the upper cap on investment made by foreigners. Periodically, as the limits get utilized beyond a level, the regulator then auctions those limits and investors can only invest in Indian bonds if they have purchased the limits at the auction. The timing and the schedule of the auction depends on the regulator. These regulations also tend to change over time and thus exposes the investors to such non-investment risks

- **Liquidity Risk**

The accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time consuming and if a large number of securities have to be realised at short notice to meet substantial client redemption requests such sales may have to be effected at unfavorable prices which may in turn have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the clients' portfolios. The firm may also encounter difficulties in disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions leading to limited liquidity.

- **Geographical Concentration Risk**

Clients' portfolios with a geographical focus may be more volatile than a broad-based client portfolio, such as a global equity client portfolio, as they are more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse conditions in the countries in which they invest.

- **Legal Risk**

Laws governing foreign investment and securities transactions in emerging markets may be less sophisticated than in developed countries. Accordingly, the clients' portfolios may be subject to additional risks, including inadequate investor protection, unclear or contradictory legislation or regulations and lack of enforcement thereof, ignorance or breach of legislation or regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of legal redress and breaches of confidentiality. It may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in certain emerging markets in which client assets are invested.

- **Legal Infrastructure, Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Standards**

The legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging markets may not provide the same degree of investor information or protection as would generally apply in more developed markets. Investments in certain emerging markets may require consents or be subject to restrictions which may limit the



availability of attractive investment opportunities to the Clients. Emerging markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the security may not exist locally and so transactions may need to be made on a neighboring exchange.

- **Exchange Control and Repatriation Risk**

It may not be possible for the Clients to repatriate capital, dividends, interest and other income from certain countries, or it may require government consents to do so. The Clients could be adversely affected by the introduction of, or delays in, or refusal to grant any such consent for the repatriation of funds or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement of transactions. Economic or political conditions could lead to the revocation or variation of consent granted prior to investment being made in any particular country or to the imposition of new restrictions.

- **Credit Risk**

There can be no assurance that issuers of the securities or other instruments in which the clients' portfolios invest will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities or instruments or payments due on such securities or instruments.

- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk**

The clients' portfolios may from time to time enter into currency exchange transactions either on a spot basis or by buying currency exchange forward contracts. Neither spot transactions nor forward currency exchange contracts eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the clients' portfolio securities or in foreign exchange rates, or prevent loss if the prices of these securities should decline. Performance of the clients' portfolio may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the clients' portfolio may not correspond with the securities positions held.

- **Capital Gains Tax**

Sales of securities may be subject to capital gains tax in some countries, and this could significantly reduce returns of the clients' portfolios in the absence of an offset or credit for such tax under the tax laws or regulations of the client's domicile.

- **Loss of Foreign Institutional Investment Registration**

For accessing the emerging market securities market, the clients may be required to register with the relevant regulators in various emerging market jurisdictions. Investment by the clients' portfolios in these jurisdictions is dependent on the continued registration of the clients. In the event the registration of the client is terminated or is not renewed, the client could potentially be forced to redeem the investments held in the client portfolio in the relevant jurisdiction, and such forced redemption could adversely affect the returns to the clients.

**7. CLIENT REPRESENTATION**

Financial Year	No. of Clients	Category of Clients		Funds managed (Rs. in Crores)	Discretionary / Non-discretionary (if available)
		Associates/ Group Companies	Others		
Ended March 31, 2018	13	1*	12	16,277.89	Discretionary
Ended March 31, 2017	13	1	12	15,634.37	Discretionary
Ended March 31, 2016	10	Nil	10	11,567.17	Discretionary

*One associate client referred above is Emerging Market Equity ETF fund, which is promoted by an associate company of Quantum Advisors and the AUM of said fund as on March 31, 2018 is INR 0.41 crore.

Apart from the above, Quantum Advisors Pvt Ltd provides "Portfolio Advisory Services" on non – discretionary basis to one of its Mauritius based associate corporate client; QIEF Management LLC and the AUM of the Client as on March 31, 2018 is INR 1809.23 Crores (Equity Class – INR 1679.10 Crores and Fixed Income Class – INR. 130.12 Crores).

(i) Disclosure in respect of transactions with related parties as per the standards specified by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India: (Source: As per audited books of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2017)

Names of the related Companies and their relationships:

a) Subsidiary Companies:

1. Quantum Asset Management Co. Pvt. Ltd.
2. Quantum Trustee Company. Pvt. Ltd.

b) Associate Companies:

1. QIEF Management LLC, Mauritius
2. Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
3. Helpyourngo.com (I) Pvt. Ltd.
4. Q-Emerging Markets Corp (Former, QIEF Management Corp)
5. QIEF Management (HK) Ltd

c) Others:

1. Quantum Advisors ESOP Trust
2. Quantum Advisors Private Limited Employee Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (Trust)
3. Pacific Pension Institute
4. Quantum Mutual Fund
5. Quantum Gold Fund
6. Menlo Oak Investment Ventures
7. HWIC Asia Fund Class Q Shares



Quantum Advisors Private Limited

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TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
1	Equity Shares Capital as at the end of the year										
	Menlo Oak Investment Ventures									-	8,821,430
	HWIC Asia Fund (Class Q)									9,200,780	-
2	Preference Shares Capital as at the end of the year										
	Menlo Oak Investment Ventures									-	76,000,000
3	Investment in Equity Shares as at the end of the year										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	499,965,000	110,000,000								
	Quantum Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd	100,000	100,000								
	Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd					12,785,230	12,785,230				



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Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
4	Investment in Preference Shares as at the end of the year										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	-	50,000,000								
5	Loan Balance Outstanding										
	Quantum Advisors Pvt. Ltd- Employee Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (Trust)					65,000	65,000				
	Quantum Advisors ESOP Trust					60,000,000	-				
6	Sundry Debtors Balance Outstanding										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	4,484,728	958,422								
	Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd			20,368	23,890						
	QIEF Management LLC					4,833,672	1,684,061				
	QIEF Management (HK) Ltd					139,447	-				
	QIEF Management Corp.					260,889	623,465				



Quantum Advisors Private Limited

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Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
7	Receivable from Quantum Advisors ESOP Trust										
	Accrued interest on loan					2,338,274	-				
8	Sundry Creditors Balance Outstanding										
	QIEF Management LLC					6,547,631	6,129,889				
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	34,200,247	-								
9	Further Security Deposit received										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	-	1,200,000								
10	Security Deposit payable										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	6,746,346	6,746,346								
	Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd			797,729	797,729						
11	Refund of security deposit received										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	-	127,500								



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Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
12	Purchase of Units of Quantum Multi Asset Fund										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					15,000,000	-				
13	Purchase of Units of Quantum Gold Fund-Growth Plan										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					71,243,977	39,480,244				
14	Purchase of Units of Quantum Index Fund										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					8,144,842	10,490,690				
15	Purchase of Units of Quantum Liquid Fund - Growth Option										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					120,000,000	73,500,000				
16	Purchase of Units of Quantum Liquid Fund - monthly Dividend										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					98,310,819	-				



Quantum Advisors Private Limited

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Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
17	Purchase of Units of Quantum Dynamic Fund										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					88,184,998	100,000,000				
18	Purchase of Units of Quantum Dynamic Fund - monthly Dividend										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					79,044,852	-				
19	Sale of Units of Quantum Gold Fund-Growth Plan										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					71,574,558	37,986,732				
20	Sale of Units of Quantum Index Fund										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					10,386,501	7,433,086				
21	Sale of Units of Quantum Liquid Fund										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					193,771,664	40,000,000				
22	Sale of Units of Quantum Liquid Fund - Monthly Dividend										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					98,526,524	-				



Quantum Advisors Private Limited

Disclosure Document- March 2018

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
23	Sale of Units of Quantum Multi Asset Fund										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					15,538,753	-				
24	Sale of Units of Quantum Dynamic Fund - Growth										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					99,044,852	30,000,000				
25	Sale of Units of Quantum Dynamic Fund - monthly Dividend										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					80,007,087	-				
26	Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments written back										
	Quantum Gold Fund					-	119,545				
27	Balance amount outstanding - Quantum Liquid Fund- Growth Plan										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					-	69,515,795				



Quantum Advisors Private Limited

Disclosure Document- March 2018

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		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
28	Balance amount outstanding - Quantum Multi Asset Fund- Growth Plan										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					15,000,000	12,847,058				
29	Balance amount outstanding - Quantum Dynamic Fund- Growth Plan										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					69,777,519	71,451,682				
30	Balance amount outstanding - Quantum Gold Fund- Growth Plan										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					7,339,439	7,546,111				
31	Balance amount outstanding - Quantum Index Fund- Growth Plan										
	Quantum Mutual Fund					1,103,067	2,920,283				
32	Research, Professional and Consultation Fees (Expenses)										



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		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	120,000,000	100,746,685								
	Helpyourngo.com India Pvt. Ltd					-	2,508				
33	Reimbursement of Expenses (rent, electricity and others)										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	-	84,075								
34	Recovery of Expenses (rent, electricity and others)										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	15,476,360	14,838,350								
	Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd			1,796,239	1,821,560						
	QIEF Management LLC					2,575,567	2,960,825				
	QIEF Management (HK) Ltd					144,032	-				
	QIEF Management Corp.					92,447	34,658				
	Menlo Oak Investment Ventures									246,659	-



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Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
35	Support Fees (Income)										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	8,258,633	8,022,057								
36	Marketing Campaign fees (Income)										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	6,912,744	2,906,993								
37	Interest Income on Loan										
	Quantum Advisors ESOP Trust					2,598,082	-				
38	Professional and Consultation Fees (Income)										
	QIEF Management LLC					16,585,003	13,380,938				
	QIEF Management Corp.					801,209	786,467				
39	Marketing and Sponsorship										
	Pacific Pension Institute					499,274	-				
40	Loan Given										
	Quantum Advisors ESOP Trust					60,000,000	-				



Quantum Advisors Private Limited

Disclosure Document- March 2018

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
41	Corporate Membership Fees										
	Pacific Pension Institute					1,892,166	1,791,169				
42	Marketing and Distribution Fees (Expenses)										
	QIEF Management LLC					38,469,959	29,849,604				
43	ESOP Expenses recovered										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	-	160,007								
44	Preference Dividend received										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	631,507	375,000								
45	Equity Dividend received										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	49,500,000	7,700,000								
	Primary Real Estate Advisors Pvt. Ltd			126,140	126,140						
46	Remuneration										
	Mr. I. V. Subramaniam							9,055,690	8,990,640		



Quantum Advisors Private Limited

Disclosure Document- March 2018

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Subsidiary		Associates		Fellow Associates		Key Managerial Personnel		Entity/Person exercising Significant Influence	
		31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
47	Redemption of Preference Share Capital										
	Menlo Oak Investment Ventures									76,000,000	-
48	Redemption of Preference Share (Investment)										
	Quantum Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd	50,000,000	-								
49	Issue of Class A Equity Shares										
	HWIC Asia Fund (Class Q)									1,213,250,400	-
50	Preference Dividend Paid										
	Menlo Oak Venture Investments									4,861,918	2,850,000
51	Equity Dividend Paid										
	Menlo Oak Venture Investments									176,428,600	29,110,719
	Quantum Advisors ESOP Trust					1,880,000	358,050				
	Mr. Ajit Dayal									130,803,000	21,582,495
	Mr. I. V. Subramaniam							21,685,400	3,578,091		

8. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS
(Based on the audited financial statements)

Financial Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit Before Tax (Rs.)	Profit After Tax (Rs)
Ended March 31, 2017	756,568,129	350,200,799	406,367,330	285,662,280
Ended March 31, 2016	521,790,784	292,134,167	229,656,617	150,000,078
Ended March 31, 2015	341,784,300	145,002,293	196,782,007	128,200,002

Notes:

- *Details of Financial Performances are as per audited accounts [as per regulation 14 - Schedule V of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993. The Accounts are last audited up to 31st March 2017.*
- *March 31, 2015 financial year was of 9 month period i.e. starting from July 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015. This is consequent to the requirement under Indian Companies Act 2013, which required every Indian company to change its financial year to March 31st every year.*

9. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS, AND IN CASE OF DISCRETIONARY PORTFOLIO MANAGER DISCLOSURE OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS CALCULATED USING WEIGHTED AVERAGE METHOD IN TERMS OF REGULATION 14 OF THE SEBI (PORTFOLIO MANAGERS) REGULATIONS,1993, along with the SEBI Circular /IMD/DF/16/2010 dated November 2, 2010-
(i) Rate of Returns for Equity Product

The weighted average returns of the equity investment managed by the firm are described below along with its benchmark returns;

Particulars	Returns for the financial year ended March 31,2018	Returns for the financial year ended March 31,2017	Returns for the financial year ended March 31, 2016
Returns for all Portfolios being managed	+5.43%	+27.28%	+1.02%
Benchmark returns			
S&P BSE 200 (total return)*	+12.49%	+24.03%	-6.44%
FTSE Global Equity Index Series (All Cap) India	+10.84%	+22.58%	-8.49%
MSCI India Net	+10.72%	+16.10%	-8.10%
MSCI India Index	+9.14%	+14.55%	-9.55%
S&P BSE 30TRI -	+12.70%	+18.46%	-7.91%
Russell India Net Returns	+12.22%	+21.81%	-5.98%
MSCI India Index (Total Return Gross Dividend)	+10.72%	+16.10%	-8.10%
S&P BSE 200 (Total Return)	+12.49%	+ 26.63% [§]	NA

* *S&P BSE 200 price return numbers has been replaced with total return as the total returns numbers are available now (it was not available until Feb 2014). Since Oct 2017, the firm started comparing performance returns of the domestic individual clients with S&P BSE 200 (total return) instead of (price return)for all period. However, price return numbers are available upon request.*

[§] *The benchmark return is for one of the FII Client as per their agreement which is effective from April 07 2016. Hence the return numbers for the period from April 7, 2016 to March 31, ,2017.*

**(ii) Rate of Returns for Fixed Income Product:-**

The weighted average returns of the Fixed Income investment managed by the firm for the only Client for fixed income product is described below along with its benchmark returns;

Rate of returns of the portfolio of the only Client of QAPL is stated below;

Particulars	Returns for the financial year March 31, 2018	Returns for the financial year March 31, 2017	Returns for the financial year ended March 31, 2016
Returns for the Client's Portfolios being managed	+1.07%	+8.69%	+4.83%
Benchmark returns			
JP Morgan Indian Government Bond Index	+4.48%	+11.70%	+ 7.91%

(ii) Rate of Returns for Emerging Market Equity ETF:-

The weighted average returns of the Emerging market Equity ETF investment managed by the firm are described below along with its benchmark returns;

Particulars	Returns for the financial year March 31, 2018	Returns for the financial year March 31, 2017 *	Returns for the financial year ended March 31, 2016
Returns for the Client's Portfolios being managed	+16.13%	+2.92%	NA
Benchmark returns			
MSCI EM Index	+25.48%	+3.38%	NA

* Please note that the inception date for the above client is January 11, 2017.

10. NATURE OF EXPENSES

Expenses to be borne/reimbursed by the Client:

(I) Investment management and advisory fees; Performance fees***(a) Standard fee schedules for "Individual – Resident and NRIs" and "Separately Managed Account"***

QAPL's Standard annual fee for its long-only equity product for Resident and Non Resident Indians is 1% p.a. of the total AUM of the client. However, in case of additional investments and / or partial withdrawals during the period of calendar half year, the fees shall be calculated on pro rata basis considering the number of days for which such investments are managed. QAPL shall raise invoice for the advisory fees on half-yearly basis.

Early withdrawals from the Portfolio may attract an exit fee of 0.5% of the amount withdrawn. Presently, we do not charge any performance fees to our Indian and Non-Resident Indian clients.



(b) QAPL’s Standard fee schedule for the Institutional clients.

Private Accounts;

Each of our Discretionary Equity Focused Private Account clients pays us a management fee based on the net asset value (“NAV”) of the client’s portfolio as of the fee calculation date. For purposes of calculating our management fees, we generally define the NAV of a client’s Private Account to be the net asset value of securities and other investments held in the Account.

Our Discretionary Equity-Focused Private Account clients typically pay us management fees quarterly in arrears. These management fees may be calculated by applying our rate schedule (described below) to either: (i) the NAV of the Private Account on the last trading day of each calendar quarter; or (ii) to the average of the NAV of the Private Account at the end of each month in the calendar quarter.

Our standard fee schedule for the Discretionary India Focused Equity- Private Account clients is as follows:

NAV	Fees
As to the first US \$ 100 million of NAV in the client’s Private Account	1% of the NAV per year
As to the NAV in the client’s Private Account above US \$ 100million and at or under US \$ 200 million	0.90% of the NAV per year
As to the NAV in the client’s Private Account above US \$ 200million	0.80% of the NAV per year

Our standard fee schedule for the “Discretionary India Fixed Income-Focused Private Account” Clients is as follows;

NAV	Annual Fees
As to the first US \$ 100 million of NAV in the client’s Private Account	0.25%
As to the NAV in the client’s Private Account in excess of US \$ 100 million	0.20%

Our standard fee schedule for the “Discretionary Emerging Market (EM) Focused Private Account” Clients is as follows;

NAV	Annual Fees
As to the first US \$ 100 million of NAV in the client’s Private Account	0.75%
As to the NAV in the client’s Private Account in excess of US \$ 100 million	0.70%

For the payment of our management fees, we shall invoice our Equity-Focused Private Account clients on a quarterly basis and our Fixed Income-Focused Private Account clients on a monthly basis.

Regarding the Equity-Focused Private Accounts that are open for only part of a calendar quarter, we prorate our fees based on the number of days that the Private Account is open



in that quarter. And in case of those Fixed Income-Focused Private Accounts that are open for only part of a calendar month, we prorate our fees based on the number of days that the Private Account is open in that month.

Upon receipt of a management fee invoice, the Private Account clients may either pay the fees directly, or they may authorize and direct the qualified custodian of the Private Account to disburse funds from the Private Account's portfolio.

For the non-discretionary advisory services which QAPL provides to the Non-Discretionary Equity Focused Private Accounts, QAPL receives its advisory fees from the investment manager of these Private Accounts, i.e. QIEF Management LLC, Mauritius (herein after referred to as QIEF), the associate of QAPL. QAPL does not receive any fees from the Non-Discretionary Equity Focused Private Accounts. QIEF's management fees are based on the relevant Private Account's net asset value (or "NAV") as of the fee calculation date. The Non-Discretionary Equity-Focused Private Account clients typically pay QIEF, its management fees quarterly in arrears. QIEF pays QAPL its fees directly from their assets, generally, after receiving their management fees from the private Accounts.

QIEF's fee rates for the Non-Discretionary Equity Focused Private Accounts are the same standard fee rates that are indicated above and the fees that QIEF pays to QAPL, as its share is 10% of the fees received by QIEF from the Non-Discretionary Equity Focused Private Accounts. The agreement between QAPL and QIEF allows QAPL for a review of the fee rates on an annual basis.

The foregoing is only a description of QAPL's standard fee arrangements, and in some cases, QAPL may negotiate the fees with the individual clients. In particular, QAPL may agree to charge individual Private Account clients, management fees according to a rate schedule that is different from the schedule set forth above and may also agree to charge performance-based fees (i.e. fees based on a share of capital gains on, or capital appreciation of, the client's assets that we manage). To the extent that fees are negotiated, as indicated above, some clients may pay more, or less, than the other clients for the same management services. If QAPL charge its US based clients any performance-based fees, it will be in a manner that complies with the Investment Advisers Act 1940, as amended, and relevant rules under the Investment Advisers Act 1940 (including Rule 205-3) as may be applicable .

Funds

Each of the Fund Clients to whom QAPL provides discretionary advisory services, pays the management fee based on the relevant Fund's net asset value (NAV) as of the fee calculation date. These Equity focused Fund Clients typically pay us management fees quarterly in arrears. These fees may be calculated either (i) on a day to day basis or (ii) on the average of the NAV of the fund at the end of each month in the calendar quarter plus the NAV at the end of the last month in the previous quarter. In case of Fixed Income Focused Fund Client, the said fund client pays us management fees on a monthly basis in arrears, which is calculated on a day to day basis.

For the non-discretionary advisory services QAPL provides to the Funds, QAPL receives its advisory fees from the investment manager of these Funds i.e. QIEF. We do not receive any fees from the Funds directly. QIEF's management fees are based on the relevant Fund's net asset value (or "NAV") as of the fee calculation date. Depending on the Fund, the management fees to QIEF may be calculated on either weekly or daily basis, and is charged



either in advance or in arrears. QIEF pays our fees directly from their assets, generally after they receive their management fees from the Funds. Typically we do not receive any fees in advance.

Depending on the Fund and the nature of services QAPL provides, QIEF's fee rates for the management services it provides to the Funds ranges from 0.20% to 1% per year and the fees that QIEF pays it to QAPL ranges between 10% to 30% of the fees received by QIEF from these Funds. QAPL's agreement with QIEF allows for a review of our fee rates on an annual basis. However QIEF's Fee rates for these Funds are not generally negotiable.

(c) Performance Based Fees

Although, as noted above, QAPL's standard fee structure does not include performance-based fees, in some cases, however, QAPL may negotiate fee arrangements with particular clients that include performance based fees. QAPL serves as an investment adviser to a number of private account clients and for some of these clients, QAPL receives performance-based fees. In serving as investment adviser to multiple clients, some of whom may pay performance-based fees, QAPL faces potential conflict of interest, including the fact that QAPL may have incentives to favour those clients who pay performance-based fees.

To address these conflicts, QAPL has developed allocation policies and procedures that seek to ensure that it should allocate investment opportunities among its clients in a manner which it believe is fair and equitable.

(II) Custodian fees

(a) Equity: - Presently Custodian fees for equity product include the following:

1. Fees for purchase or sale transaction shall be 2 basis point per Transaction on the acquisition cost i.e. quantity multiplied by Gross rate plus Brokerage plus applicable tax rates, subject to a maximum of Rs 500 per transaction.
2. Safe Custody Fees on logical holdings (On mark to market value) shall be 7 Basis Points per annum, subject to a minimum of Rs.500/- per month plus applicable tax rates.
3. Depository charges Rs.4.50/- per sale transaction plus applicable tax rates.

(b) Fixed Income:- The indicative custodian fees for fixed income product include the following:

1. Fees for purchase or sale transaction shall be INR 500 per transaction plus applicable tax rates
2. Safe Custody Fees on logical holdings (On mark-to-market value) shall be:
 - i. INR 6,000 per annum, plus applicable tax rate upto an AUM of INR 15 Million.
 - ii. 4 Basis Points per annum, plus applicable tax rates for an AUM greater that INR 15 Million.

(C) Mutual Funds: Fees for purchase or sale transaction shall be INR 150 per transaction plus applicable tax rates.



(III) Brokerage including transaction cost and securities transaction tax:

(a) Equity Product: -

QAPL shall conduct all purchases and sale transactions through a duly empanelled brokers which satisfies the firm's "empanelment criteria" at a brokerage/commission which is in line with market practices estimated between 0.3% to 0.5% of the value of each transaction. Client shall keep QAPL indemnified of such incidental charges.

In respect of FIIs, QAPL shall approve the broker if authorized to do so by the FII clients or follow the directions of the FII client for empanelling a particular broker. Brokerage for FII clients under QAPL is estimated between 0.1% to 0.3%.

(b) Fixed Income: -

QAPL shall conduct all purchases and sale transactions through duly empanelled brokers, who are registered as a Corporate Member in the wholesale debt segment of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) or of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), at a brokerage /commission in line with market practices estimated between the range of 0.0025% to 0.01% of the value of each transaction.

11. TAXATION

The General Information stated below is based on the general understanding of direct tax laws in force in India as of the date of the Disclosure Document and is provided only for general information to the Client only vis-à-vis the investments made through the Portfolio Management Scheme of the Company. This information gives the direct tax implications on the footing that the securities are/will be held for the purpose of investments. In case the securities are held as stock-in-trade, the tax treatment will substantially vary and the issue whether the investments are held as capital assets or stock-in-trade needs to be examined on a case to case basis. There is no guarantee that the tax position prevailing as on the date of the Disclosure Document/the date of making investment in the Portfolio Management Scheme shall endure indefinitely. Further, the statements with regard to benefits mentioned herein are expressions of views and not representations of the Portfolio Manager to induce any client, prospective or existing, to invest in the Portfolio Management Schemes of the Company. Implications of any judicial decisions/ Double Tax Avoidance Treaties, etc. are not explained herein. The Client should not treat the contents of this section of the Disclosure Document as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matter. In view of individual nature of the tax benefits, interpretation of circulars for distinguishing between capital asset and trading asset, etc., the client is advised to best consult its or his or her own tax consultant, with respect to specific tax implications arising out of its or his or her portfolio managed by the Portfolio Manager.

Tax implications of the following income received by certain categories of clients from investments in securities as per Income-tax Act, 1961 ('ITA') as amended by the Finance Act, 2018 are discussed as follows:

(I) Equity Product:-

1) *Taxability in the hands of Residents*

In terms of Section 10(34) & 10(35) of the ITA, dividends received by investors on shares and units of mutual funds on which Dividend Distribution Tax ('DDT') has been paid is exempt from income-tax in the hands of the recipient. However, the proviso to section 10(34) provides that the exemption is not applicable to dividend income which is chargeable to tax in accordance with the provisions of section 115BBDA.

The said Section 115BBDA provides that with effect from 01 April 2017, income-tax of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) will be levied on the aggregate amount of dividends in excess of Rs. 10 Lakhs received by individuals, firms and HUFs resident in India from domestic companies.

The said section 115BBDA has been amended to provide that (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2017 i.e. Assessment Year 2018-19) the aforesaid income-tax of 10% is now applicable in the case of 'specified assessee.' [the term 'specified assessee' has been defined In the Explanation to Section 115BBDA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 – 'any person other than –

- i. a domestic company; or
- ii. a fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution referred to in sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v) or sub-clause (vi) or sub-clause (via) of clause (23C) of section 10; or a trust or institution registered under section 12A or section 12AA'.]

This taxation on dividend income in excess of Rs. 10 lakh shall be on a gross basis and no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance or set-off of loss shall be allowed under any provisions of the ITA in computing this income by way of dividends.

- a. In terms of Section 10(34A) of the ITA, any income arising to an assessee being a shareholder, on account of buy back of shares (not being listed on a recognized stock exchange) by the company as referred to in section 115QA is exempt from income-tax.
- b. In terms of Section 94(7) of the ITA, the losses arising on purchase and sale of securities or units of a mutual fund purchased within 3 months prior to the record date for entitlement of exempt dividends and sold within 3 months (or 9 months in case of units of mutual funds) after such record date, is to be ignored to the extent of the exempt dividend received or receivable on such securities or units for the purpose of computing the taxable income.
- c. In terms of Section 94(8) of the ITA, where additional units of mutual fund have been issued to any person without any payment, on the basis of existing units held by such person, the loss on sale of the original units shall be ignored for the purpose of computing income chargeable to tax, if the original units were acquired within 3 months prior to the record date fixed for the receipt of additional units and sold within 9 months from such record date. However, the loss so ignored shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition of such additional units held on the date of sale by such person.
- d. In terms of Section 2(42A) of the ITA, a capital asset will be considered as a short term capital asset if it is held by an assessee for a period of not more than 36 months (12 months in case of a shares held in a Company (other than a unit) listed on a recognized

stock exchange in India or a unit of the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963) or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a zero coupon bond) immediately preceding the date of its transfer. Capital gain arising on the transfer of a short-term capital asset is termed as a short term capital gain.

The third proviso to section 2(42A) of the ITA (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2016 i.e. Assessment Year 2017-18), provides that a capital asset being shares of a company (not being a share listed in a recognized stock exchange in India) will be considered as short term capital asset if it is held by an assessee for a period of not more than 24 months.

- e. In terms of Section 111A of the ITA, the, short term capital gains, arising on sale of equity shares in a Company or units of an equity oriented mutual fund or units of business trust which is chargeable to securities transaction tax, are taxed at a rate of 15% plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess. Further, the short-term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares in a company or units of a mutual fund on which securities transaction tax (STT) is not chargeable are taxed at normal tax rates (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

The Finance Act, 2016 has amended w.e.f 01 April 2017 section 111A whereby the short term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre ,where STT is not chargeable and consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, will also be taxed at the rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

- f. In terms of section 2(29A) of the ITA, long term capital asset means a capital asset which is not a short term capital asset. The capital gain arising on transfer of a long-term capital asset is termed as a long term capital gain.
- g. In terms of section 10(38) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on sale of equity shares in a company or units of an equity oriented fund or units of business trust , which are chargeable to STT, are exempt from tax upto 31 March 2018. Consequently, any long term loss arising on such transaction is also to be ignored.

In terms of the second proviso to section 10(38) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transactions undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre where STT is not chargeable and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency shall also be exempt from income-tax upto 31 March 2018 .

Further, in terms of the third proviso to section 10(38) (Inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 with effect from 01 April 2018) any income arising from the transfer of a long term capital asset, being equity shares of a company, shall not be exempt, if the transaction of acquisition (other than acquisition notified by the Central Government) of such equity shares is entered into on or after 01 October 2004 and such transaction is not chargeable to STT. The CBDT has vide Notification No. SO 1789(E) [No. 43/2017 (F.No. 370142/09/2017 – TPL)] dated 05 June 2017 notified certain transactions of acquisition of equity shares wherein the third proviso to section 10(38) of the ITA shall not be applicable and the same would be exempt from income-tax upto 31st March 2018 in terms of section 10(38) of the ITA.

However, in terms of the fourth proviso to section 10(38) inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20), any income arising from the transfer of long term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, made on or after 01 April 2018 shall not be exempt

Further, in terms of section 112A of the ITA inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20), the long-term capital gains arising on transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) if the total long-term capital gains in a year exceeds one lakh rupees and the STT under Chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) has been paid as follows—

- i. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of an equity share in a company, STT has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such capital asset [*The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the nature of acquisition in respect of which the said provision shall not apply*]; or
- ii. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, STT has been paid on transfer of such capital asset.

Further, in terms of section 112A(3) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transactions undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not paid and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

Further, in terms of sub-section 5 and 6 of section 112A, deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate u/s. 87A of the ITA shall not be allowed in relation to such income.

The Finance Act, 2018 has inserted section 55(2)(ac) w.e.f 01 April 2018 and grandfathered the cost of acquisition in relation to a long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A, acquired before the 1st day of February, 2018 which shall be higher of—

- (i) the cost of acquisition of such asset; and
- (ii) lower of—
 - (A) the fair market value of such asset; and
 - (B) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

Further, the method of determining the fair market value for various long-term capital assets has also been provided in the explanation to section 55(2)(ac).

- h. In terms of section 112 of the ITA, long term capital gains arising on transfer of capital assets is chargeable to tax at the rate of 20% with indexation benefits. In case of long term capital gains arising from transfer of securities (other than a unit) listed on recognized stock exchange or a zero coupon bond is chargeable to tax at the rate of 20% (with indexation) or at the rate of 10% (without indexation), whichever is more beneficial to the assessee (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess). In case of long term capital gains arising from transfer of units of mutual funds listed on recognized stock exchange in India, tax is chargeable at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) with indexation benefits.

Further, for the purpose of calculation of long term capital gains (with indexation), the base year for indexation has been shifted from 1981 to 2001 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2017 i.e. Assessment Year 2018-19). In other words, if an asset is acquired prior to 01 April 2001, the fair market value as on 01 April 2001 will have to be considered as the cost of acquisition and the indexed cost of acquisition will have to be worked out accordingly with the cost of inflation for the year 2001 (. The CBDT has vide Notification No. SO 1790(E) [No. 44/2017 (F.No. 370142/11/2017 – TPL)] dated 05 June 2017 notified the revised cost inflation index u/s. 48 of the ITA. [The benefit of indexation as provided in the second proviso to section 48 of the ITA is not available to long-term capital gains taxable u/s. 112A of the ITA]

- i. In case of an individual or HUF, being a resident of India, where the total income as reduced by such long term capital gains or short term capital gains is below the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax then such long term capital gains or short term capital gains shall be reduced by such shortfall amount and only the remaining balance of such long term capital gains or short term capital gains shall be subject to tax at the applicable rate.
- j. The STT paid is neither allowed as a deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head “capital gains” nor allowed as a deduction from the amount of income tax payable on capital gains. Hence, the STT paid on purchase/sale trade is reduced/ added respectively from the settlement amount for the purpose of the ITA.

2) Taxability in the hands of Non Residents

- a. In case of foreign investors the taxation of income will be governed by the provisions of the ITA read with the provisions of the applicable treaty i.e. double tax avoidance agreement, if any. As per Section 90(2) of the ITA, the provisions of the ITA would apply to the extent they are more beneficial than the provisions of the treaty.
- b. In terms of section 90(4) of the ITA, the benefit of a double tax avoidance agreement would not be available to a non-resident assessee unless a certificate of his/her/it being a resident of the other country is obtained from the Government of that country. Hence a tax residency certificate certifying the residence of the assessee would be required to be furnished if the benefit of a treaty is sought to be claimed by a non-resident assessee. Further, in terms of section 90(5) of the ITA the assessee is also required to furnish documents and information as prescribed in Form No. 10F vide Notification No. 57/2013/ F.No.142/16/2013-TPL/ SO 2331(E) dated 01 August 2013 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

In addition to the above, in terms of Explanation 4 to section 90 (inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 w.e.f 01 April 2018) it has been further clarified that where any term has been used in an agreement entered into under sub-section 1 of section 90 and the said terms is

defined therein, the said term shall have the meaning assigned to it in the agreement, however, if a term has not been defined in the agreement but has been defined in the ITA, it shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the ITA and explanation, if any, given to it by the Central Government.

- c. In terms of Section 10(34) & 10(35) of the ITA, dividends received by investors on shares and units of mutual funds on which DDT has been paid is exempt from income tax in the hands of the recipient.
- d. In terms of Section 10(34A) of the ITA, any income arising to an assessee being shareholder, on account of buy back of shares (not listed on the recognized stock exchange) by the company as referred to in section 115QA of the ITA is exempt from income-tax.
- e. In terms of Section 94(7) of the ITA, the loss arising from the on purchase and sale of securities or units of a mutual fund purchased within 3 months prior to the record date for entitlement of exempt dividends and sold within a period of 3 months (or 9 months in case of units of mutual funds) after such record date, is to be ignored to the extent of the dividend received or receivable on such securities or units for the purpose of computing the taxable income.
- f. In terms of Section 94(8) of the ITA, where additional units of mutual fund have been issued to any person without any payment, on the basis of existing units held by such person, the loss on sale of the original units shall be ignored for the purpose of computing the income chargeable to tax, if the original units were acquired within a period of 3 months prior to the record date fixed for the receipt of additional units and sold within a period of 9 months from such record date. However, the loss so ignored shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition of all or any of the additional units held on the date of sale by such units.
- g. In accordance to the first proviso to section 48 of the ITA, the capital gains arising from the transfer of capital assets being shares in /debentures of an Indian company acquired in foreign currency, shall be computed by converting the cost of acquisition, the expenditure in connection with such transfer and the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset into the same foreign currency as was initially utilized in the purchase of the shares/debentures and the capital gains so computed in such foreign currency shall thereafter be reconverted into Indian currency for the purpose of taxation.

The aforesaid manner of computation of capital gains shall be applicable in respect of capital gains accruing/arising from every reinvestment thereafter and sale of shares or debentures of an Indian company.

The aforesaid proviso is not applicable to units of mutual funds; the computation of capital gains on units is made on similar lines to that of a resident.

In terms of the third proviso to section 48 inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2017 i.e. Assessment Year 2018-19) the aforesaid proviso is not applicable to income arising from long-term capital gains which are taxable u/s. 112A of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

- h. In terms of Section 111A of the ITA, short term capital gains arising to an investor from the sale of equity shares or a unit of an equity oriented fund or units of business trust which is chargeable to STT, are taxed at the rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess). Further the short-term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares in a company or units of a mutual fund on which STT is not charged, are taxable at the normal tax rates (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

The Finance Act, 2016 has amended w.e.f. 01 April 2017 section 111A whereby the short term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre ,where STT is not chargeable and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, will also to be taxed at a rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

- i. In terms of section 10(38), long term capital gains arising on sale of equity shares in a company or units of an equity oriented mutual fund or units of Business trust , which are chargeable to STT, are exempt from income tax upto 31 March 2018.

The Finance Act, 2016 further provided that, long term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not chargeable and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, will also be exempt from income-tax in terms of section 10(38) of the ITA.

Further, in terms of the third proviso to section 10(38) (Inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 with effect from 01 April 2018) any income arising from the transfer of a long term capital asset, being equity shares of a company, shall not be exempted, if the transaction of acquisition (other than acquisition notified by the Central Government) of such equity shares is entered into on or after 01 October 2004 and such transaction is not chargeable to STT. The CBDT has vide Notification No. SO 1789(E) [No. 43/2017 (F.No. 370142/09/2017 – TPL)] dated 05 June 2017 notified certain transactions of acquisition of equity shares wherein the third proviso to section 10(38) of the ITA shall not be applicable and the same would be exempted from income-tax upto 31 March 2018 in terms of section 10(38) of the ITA.

However, in terms of the fourth proviso to section 10(38) inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20), any income arising from the transfer of long term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, made on or after 01 April 2018 shall not be exempt

Further, in terms of section 112A of the ITA inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20), the long-term capital gains arising on transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) if the total long-term capital gains in a year exceeds one lakh rupees and the STT under Chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) has been paid as follows–

- i. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of an equity share in a company, STT has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such capital asset [The

Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the nature of acquisition in respect of which the said provision shall not apply]; or

- ii. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, STT has been paid on transfer of such capital asset.

Further, in terms of section 112A(3) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transactions undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not paid and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

Further, in terms of sub-section 5 and 6 of section 112A, deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate u/s. 87A of the ITA shall not be allowed in relation to such income.

The Finance Act, 2018 has inserted section 55(2)(ac) w.e.f 01 April 2018 and grandfathered the cost of acquisition in relation to a long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A, acquired before the 1st day of February, 2018 which shall be higher of—

- (i) the cost of acquisition of such asset; and
- (ii) lower of—
 - (A) the fair market value of such asset; and
 - (B) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

Further, the method of determining the fair market value for various long-term capital assets has also been provided in the explanation to section 55(2)(ac).

- j. In terms of Section 112 of the ITA, long term capital gains arising on sale of listed securities (other than units) not exempt under Section 10(38) of the ITA or zero coupon bonds are subject to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) with indexation benefits/ after adjustment of foreign exchange rate fluctuation as the case may be or at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) without indexation benefit whichever is more beneficial to the assessee. However, long term capital gains arising from the transfer of unlisted securities or shares of a company not being a company in which the public are substantially interested) are subject to tax at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) without indexation benefits and the adjustment in respect to foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Long term capital gains arising from transfer of long term capital asset being units listed on recognized stock exchange in India (not exempt under Section 10(38) of the ITA) is chargeable to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

Further, for the purpose of calculation of long term capital gains (with indexation), the base year for indexation has been shifted from 1981 to 2001 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2017 i.e. Assessment Year 2018-19). In other words, if an asset is acquired prior to 01 April 2001, the fair market value as on 01 April 2001 will have to be considered as the cost of acquisition and the indexed cost of acquisition will have to

be worked out accordingly with the cost of inflation for the year). The CBDT has vide Notification No. SO 1790(E) [No. 44/2017 (F.No. 370142/11/2017 – TPL)] dated 05 June 2017 notified the revised cost inflation index u/s. 48 of the ITA. [The benefit of indexation as provided in the second proviso to section 48 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is not available to long-term capital gains taxable u/s. 112A of the ITA]

- k. In terms of Section 115AB of the ITA, income of an assessee, being an overseas financial organization (Offshore Fund) by way of income received in respect of units purchased in foreign currency or income by way of long term capital gains arising on transfer of units purchased in foreign currency, tax will be charged @ 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).
- l. In terms of Section 115AD of the ITA, the income of a Foreign Institutional Investor (other than dividend referred to in section . 115-O) received in respect of securities (other than units referred to in Section 115AB as defined under the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 is taxed @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess). The income by way of short term capital gains (other than capital gains u/s. 111A chargeable @ 15%) is taxable at 30% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).and income chargeable by way of long term capital gains is taxable @ 10%(plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

Further, in terms of the proviso to section 115AD of the ITA inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20) any income arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at the rate of 10%(plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) if the total long-term capital gains in a year exceeds one lakh rupees

- m. Any STT paid is neither allowed as a deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head “capital gains” nor allowed as a deduction from the amount of income tax payable on capital gains. Hence, STT paid on purchase / sale trade is reduced / added respectively from the settlement amount for the purposes of the ITA.
- n. Any other short term capital gains would be liable to tax at the rates prescribed in the schedule to the Finance Act for the relevant year.

3) Special provisions applicable to incomes of Non-Resident Indian (NRI):

- a. In case of foreign investors the taxation of income will be governed by the provisions of the ITA read with the provisions of the applicable treaty i.e. double tax avoidance agreement, if any. As per Section 90(2) of the ITA, the provisions of the ITA would apply to the extent they are more beneficial than the provisions of the treaty.
- b. In terms of section 90(4) of the ITA the benefit of a double tax avoidance agreement would not be available to a non-resident assessee unless a certificate of his/her being a resident of the other country is obtained from the Government of that country. Hence a tax residency certificate certifying the residence of the assessee would be required to be furnished if the benefit of a treaty is sought to be claimed by a non-resident assessee. Further, in terms of section 90(5) of the ITA the assessee is also required to furnish documents and information as prescribed in Form No. 10F vide Notification No. 57/2013/

F.No.142/16/2013-TPL/ SO 2331(E) dated 01 August 2013 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Chapter XII-A of the ITA comprises of sections 115C to 115-I of the ITA which contains special provisions governing computation and taxation of the total income of NRIs.

- c. In terms of Section 10(34) & 10(35) of the ITA, dividends received by investors on shares and units of mutual funds on which DDT has been paid is exempt from income tax in the hands of the recipient.
- d. In terms of Section 10(34A) of the ITA, any income arising to an assessee being shareholder, on account of buy back of shares (not listed on recognized stock exchange) by the company as referred to in section 115QA is exempt from income-tax.
- e. In terms of Section 94(7) of the ITA, losses arising on purchase and sale of securities or units of a mutual fund purchased within a period of 3 months prior to the record date for entitlement of exempt dividends and sold within a period of 3 months (or 9 months in case of units of mutual funds) after such record date, is to be ignored to the extent of the dividend received or receivable on such securities or units for the purpose of computing the taxable income.
- f. In terms of Section 94(8) of the ITA, where additional units of mutual fund have been issued to any person without any payment, on the basis of existing units held by such person, the loss on sale of the original units shall be ignored for the purpose of computing income chargeable to tax, if the original units were acquired within a period of 3 months prior to the record date fixed for the receipt of additional units and sold within 9 months from such record date. However, the loss so ignored shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition of all or any of the additional units held on the date of sale of such units.
- g. In terms of Section 111A of the ITA, short term capital gains arising to an NRI from the sale of equity shares or a units of an equity oriented fund or units of business trust transacted through a recognized stock exchange in India, where such transaction is charged to securities transaction tax, is chargeable to tax at the rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess). Short-term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares in a company or units of a mutual fund on which STT is not charged are chargeable at normal tax rates (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

The Finance Act, 2016 has amended w.e.f 01 April 2017 section 111A whereby the short term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre and ,where STT is not chargeable and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, will also to be taxed at a rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

- h. In accordance with Section 115D of the ITA, no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed in computing the investment income of a NRI.
- i. As per Section 115F of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising to a NRI on transfer of a foreign exchange asset is exempt from tax if the net consideration from such transfer is invested in any specified assets or savings certificates (referred to in section 10(4B) within six months from the date of such transfer, subject to the extent and conditions specified in that section.

“Foreign exchange asset” means any specified asset which the assessee has acquired or purchased with, or subscribed to in, convertible foreign exchange.

- j. In terms of Section 115G of the ITA, where the total income of a NRI consists only of investment income or long term capital gains or both and tax thereon has been deducted at source in accordance with the provisions of the ITA, the NRI is not required to file a return of income.

However, an assessee has an option not to be governed by the provisions of Chapter XII-A (comprising of sections 115C to 115-I) in view of section 115-I of the ITA.

In such a case the assessee will be covered by the provisions of section 112(1)(c) read with the second proviso to section 48 of the ITA. In terms thereof:

- long term capital gains on sale of listed securities (other than units) not exempt under Section 10(38) of the ITA or zero coupon bonds are subject to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) with indexation benefits/ after adjustment of foreign exchange fluctuation as the case may be or at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) without indexation benefit whichever is more beneficial to the assessee.
 - However, long term capital gains arising from the transfer of unlisted securities or shares of a company not being a company in which the public are substantially interested are subject to tax at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) without indexation benefits and the adjustment in respect to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.
- k. In case of long term capital gains arising from transfer of long term capital asset being units listed on a recognized stock exchange in India (not exempt under Section 10(38) of the ITA is charged to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

In terms of section 112A inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20) the long-term capital gains arising on transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust on which STT has been paid, shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) if the total long-term capital gains in a year exceeds one lakh rupees and the STT under Chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) has been paid as follows—

- i. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of an equity share in a company, STT has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such capital asset [The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the nature of acquisition in respect of which the said provision shall not apply]; or
- ii. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, STT has been paid on transfer of such capital asset.

Further, in terms of section 112A(3) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transactions undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International

Financial Services Centre, where STT is not paid and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

Further, in terms of sub-section 5 and 6 of section 112A, deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate u/s. 87A of the ITA shall not be allowed in relation to such income.

The Finance Act, 2018 has inserted section 55(2)(ac) w.e.f 01 April 2018 and grandfathered the cost of acquisition in relation to a long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A, acquired before the 1st day of February, 2018 which shall be higher of—

- (i) the cost of acquisition of such asset;
and
- (ii) lower of—
 - (A) the fair market value of such asset; and
 - (B) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

Further, the method of determining the fair market value for various long-term capital assets has also been provided in the explanation to section 55(2)(ac).

- I. Any STT paid is neither allowed as a deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head “capital gains” nor allowed as a deduction from the amount of income tax payable on capital gains. Hence, STT paid on purchase / sale trade is reduced / added respectively from the settlement amount for the purposes of the ITA.

(II) Fixed Income Products:-

The taxation of the income from fixed income investment in India is governed by the provisions of the ITA and in case of foreign investors it will be governed by the provisions of the ITA read with the provisions of the applicable treaty i.e. the double tax avoidance agreement. As per section 90(2) of the ITA, the provisions of the ITA would apply to the extent they are more beneficial than the provisions of the Treaty.

In terms of section 90(4) of the ITA, the benefit of a double tax avoidance agreement would not be available to a non-resident assessee unless a certificate of his/her/it being a resident of the other country is obtained from the Government of that country. Hence a tax residency certificate certifying the residence of the assessee would be required to be furnished if the benefit of a treaty is sought to be claimed by a non-resident assessee. Further, in terms of section 90(5) of the ITA the assessee is also required to furnish documents and information as prescribed in Form No. 10F vide Notification No. 57/2013/ F.No.142/16/2013-TPL/ SO 2331(E) dated 01 August 2013 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

The fixed income investment is expected to generate income in the form of capital gains, dividend on preference shares and interest.

1) Taxability for Residents:-

Tax on Income by way of Capital Gains

A capital gain arises on transfer of a capital asset. The taxability of capital gain depends upon the duration for which the capital asset is held and thus there are two types of capital assets – short term capital assets and long term capital assets. Following are the various provisions relating to capital gains and the taxability of such gains.

- (a)** Short Term Capital Gains: A short term capital gain arises on transfer of short term capital assets. Short term capital assets means a capital asset held by an assessee for not more than 36 months, immediately prior to its date of transfer (12 months in the case of shares of a Company (other than a unit) listed on a recognized stock exchange in India or units of the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963) or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a zero coupon bond; 24 months in the case of shares of a company which is not listed on a recognized stock exchange Short-term capital gains (other than capital gains u/s. 111A chargeable @ 15%) is charged to tax at the normal rates (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) as applicable to the respective assessee depending on their total taxable income.

In terms of Section 111A of the ITA, short term capital gains arising to an investor from the sale of equity shares or a units of an equity oriented fund or units of business trust which is chargeable to securities transaction tax, are taxed at the rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

The Finance Act, 2016 has amended w.e.f. 01 April 2017 section 111A whereby the short term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre and where STT is not chargeable and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, will also to be taxed at a rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

- (b)** Long Term Capital Gains: A long term capital gain arises on the transfer of a long term capital assets. Long term asset is a capital asset which is held by the assessee for more than 36 months prior to the date of transfer (12 months in the case of a security (other than a unit) listed on a recognized stock exchange in India or units of the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963) or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a zero coupon bond ; 24 months in the case of shares of a company which is not listed on a recognized stock exchange).

In terms of section 10(38) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on sale of equity shares in a company or units of an equity oriented mutual fund or units of business trust, which is chargeable to securities transaction tax, are exempt from income tax upto 31st March 2018. Consequently, any long term loss arising on such transaction is also to be ignored.

In terms of second proviso to section 10(38) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not chargeable and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, will also be exempt from tax upto 31 March 2018

Further, in terms of the third proviso to section 10(38) (Inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 with effect from 01 April 2018) any income arising from the transfer of a long term capital asset, being equity shares of a company, shall not be exempted, if the transaction

of acquisition (other than acquisition notified by the Central Government) of such equity shares is entered into on or after 01 October 2004 and such transaction is not chargeable to STT. The CBDT has vide Notification No. SO 1789(E) [No. 43/2017 (F.No. 370142/09/2017 – TPL)] dated 05 June 2017 notified certain transactions of acquisition of equity shares wherein the third proviso to section 10(38) of the ITA shall not be applicable and the same would be exempted from income-tax upto 31 March 2018

However, in terms of the fourth proviso to section 10(38) inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20), any income arising from the transfer of long term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, made on or after 01 April 2018 shall not be exempt

Further, in terms of section 112A of the ITA inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20), the long-term capital gains arising on transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) if the total long-term capital gains in a year exceeds one lakh rupees and the STT under Chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) has been paid as follows—

- i. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of an equity share in a company, STT has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such capital asset [The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the nature of acquisition in respect of which the said provision shall not apply]; or
- ii. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, STT has been paid on transfer of such capital asset.

Further, in terms of section 112A(3) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transactions undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not paid and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, shall be taxed at the rate of 10%.

Further, in terms of sub-section 5 and 6 of section 112A, deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate u/s. 87A of the ITA shall not be allowed in relation to such income.

The Finance Act, 2018 has inserted section 55(2)(ac) w.e.f 01 April 2018 and grandfathered the cost of acquisition in relation to a long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A, acquired before the 1st day of February, 2018 which shall be higher of—

- (i) the cost of acquisition of such asset;
and
- (ii) lower of—
 - (A) the fair market value of such asset; and
 - (B) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

Further, the method of determining the fair market value for various long-term capital assets has also been provided in the explanation to section 55(2)(ac).

In terms of section 112 of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising to resident investors on transfer of listed securities (other than that exempt under section 10(38)), or zero coupon bonds is charged to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) with indexation benefits or 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) without indexation benefits whichever is more beneficial to the assessee. However the benefit of indexation is not available in case of transfer of bonds or debentures other than capital indexed bonds issued by the Government or Sovereign gold bonds issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme, 2015. Long term capital gains in respect of units of mutual fund being listed on recognized stock exchange in India will be taxed at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) with indexation benefits.

Further, for the purpose of calculation of long term capital gains (with indexation), the base year for indexation has been shifted from 1981 to 2001 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2017 i.e. Assessment Year 2018-19). In other words, if an asset is acquired prior to 01 April 2001, the fair market value as on 01 April 2001 will have to be considered as the cost of acquisition and the indexed cost of acquisition will have to be worked out accordingly with the cost of inflation for the year 2001. The CBDT has vide Notification No. SO 1790(E) [No. 44/2017 (F.No. 370142/11/2017 – TPL)] dated 05 June 2017 notified the revised cost inflation index u/s. 48 of the ITA. [The benefit of indexation as provided in the second proviso to section 48 is not available to long-term capital gains referred to in section 112A of the ITA]

In terms of section 47(xix) of the ITA (Inserted by Finance Act, 2016) w.e.f. 01 April 2017, any transfer made by a unit holder of a capital asset, being a unit or units, held by him in the consolidating plan of a mutual fund scheme, made in consideration of the allotment to him of a capital asset, being a unit or units, in the consolidated plan of that scheme of the mutual fund will not be regarded as transfer of capital asset.

In terms of section 49 (2AF) of the, ITA, the cost of acquisition of the units in the consolidated plan shall be the cost of units in consolidating plan of mutual fund scheme and in terms of section 2(42A)(hg) (inserted by Finance Act, 2017 with effect from 01 April 2017) the period of holding of the units of consolidated plan shall include the period of holding for which the units in consolidating plan of mutual fund scheme were held.

Also, in terms of section 47(xb) (inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 applicable from the financial year starting on 01 April 2017 i.e. Assessment Year 2018-19), any transfer by way of conversion of preference shares of a company into equity shares of that company will not be regarded as transfer.

Further, in terms of section 49(2AE) (inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 applicable from the financial year starting on 01 April 2017 i.e. Assessment Year 2018-19) where the capital asset, being equity share of a company, became the property of the assessee in consideration of transfer referred in section 47(xb) referred to above, the cost of acquisition of the asset shall be deemed to be that part of the cost of the preference share in relation to which such asset is acquired by the assessee. In terms of section 2(42A)(hf) (inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 with effect from 01 April 2018), the period of holding of the equity shares acquired u/s. 47(xb) shall include the period for which the preference shares were held by the assessee.



The taxation of interest earned would be as follows:

Interest income arising from securities (which includes bonds, debentures, other marketable securities of a like nature and Government securities) and interest on bank, corporate deposits is charged to tax at normal rates and the same will be subject to tax deducted at source at the rate of 10% on gross interest.

2) Taxability for Non Residents

The various provisions applicable to Non-residents in respect of Income from fixed Income products are summarized below:-

In terms of Section 115AB of the ITA, income of an assessee, being an overseas financial organization (Offshore Fund) by way of income received in respect of units purchased in foreign currency or income by way of long term capital gains arising on transfer of units purchased in foreign currency, tax is charged @ 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

In terms of Section 115AC of the ITA, income of non-resident by way of interest on bonds of an Indian Company issued in accordance with the notified scheme i.e. 'Issue of Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds Scheme, 2008'/'Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (Through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993/ Depository Receipts Scheme 2014' or on bonds of public sector company sold by the government and purchased by the investor in foreign currency or income by way of dividends on GDR or income by way of long term capital gains arising on transfer of above bonds or GDR's, will be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

In terms of section 47(viiaa) (inserted by the Finance Act, 2017 w.e.f. 01 April 2018), any capital asset being rupee denominated bonds of an Indian Company issued outside India, transferred by a non-resident outside India to another non-resident shall not be regarded as a transfer.

Further, in terms of section 47(viab) inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20) any transfer of a capital asset, being –

- i. Bond or Global Depository Receipt referred to in sub-section (1) of section 115AC; or
- ii. Rupee denominated bond of an Indian Company; or
- iii. Derivative

made by a non-resident on a recognised stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre and where the consideration for such transaction is paid or payable in foreign currency shall not be regarded as a transfer.

- o. In terms of Section 115AD of the ITA, income of a Foreign Institutional Investor (other than dividend referred to in section 115-O) received in respect of securities (other than units referred in Section 115AB) as defined under the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 is taxed @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess). The income by way of short term capital gains (other than capital gains u/s. 111A chargeable @ 15%) is taxable at 30%(plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) and



income chargeable by way of long term capital gains) is taxable @ 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

In terms of proviso to clause (i) section 115AD (1) of the ITA, the income by way of interest of a Foreign Institutional Investor received on a rupee denominated bond of an Indian company or a Government securities (as referred in section 194LD of the ITA) is taxed @ 5% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

Further, in terms of the proviso to clause (iii) to section 115AD(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20) any income arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) if the total long-term capital gains in a year exceeds one lakh rupees as per section 112A of the ITA.

In terms of Section 112 of the ITA, long term capital gains on sale of listed securities (other than units) not exempt under Section 10(38) of the ITA or zero coupon bonds are subject to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) with indexation benefits/ after adjustment of foreign exchange rate fluctuation as the case may be or at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) without indexation benefit whichever is more beneficial to the assessee. However, long term capital gains arising from the transfer of unlisted securities or shares of a company not being a company in which the public are substantially interested (inserted by the Finance Act, 2016 applicable with effect from 01 April 2013) are subject to tax at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) without indexation benefits and the adjustment in respect to foreign exchange rate fluctuations. In case of long term capital gains arising from transfer of long term capital asset being units listed on recognized stock exchange in India (not exempt under Section 10(38) of the ITA is charged to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and 4% Health and Education cess).

However, in terms of the fourth proviso to section 10(38) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20), any income arising from the transfer of long term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust made on or after 01 April 2018 shall not be exempt.

Further, in terms of provisions of section 112A inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20) the long-term capital gains arising on transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) if the total long-term capital gains in a year exceeds one lakh rupees and the STT under Chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) has been paid as follows—

- i. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of an equity share in a company, STT has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such capital asset [The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the nature of acquisition in respect of which the said provision shall not apply]; or

- ii. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, STT has been paid on transfer of such capital asset.

Further, in terms of section 112A(3) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transactions undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not paid and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

Further, in terms of sub-section 5 and 6 of section 112A, deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate u/s. 87A of the ITA shall not be allowed in relation to such income.

The Finance Act, 2018 has inserted section 55(2)(ac) w.e.f 01 April 2018 and grandfathered the cost of acquisition in relation to a long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A, acquired before the 1st day of February, 2018 which shall be higher of—

- (i) the cost of acquisition of such asset; and
- (ii) lower of—
 - (A) the fair market value of such asset; and
 - (B) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

Further, the method of determining the fair market value for various long-term capital assets has also been provided in the explanation to section 55(2)(ac).

3) Special provisions applicable to incomes of Non-Resident Indian (NRI):

Chapter XIII of the ITA comprising of sections 115C to 115-I of the ITA contains special provisions governing computation and taxation of the total income of NRIs.

- a. In terms of Sections 10(34) & 10(35) of the ITA, dividends received by investors on shares and units of mutual funds on which DDT has been paid is exempt from income tax in the hands of the recipient.
- b. In terms of Section 10(34A) of the ITA, any income arising to an assessee being shareholder, on account of buy back of shares (not listed on recognized stock exchange) by the company as referred to in section 115QA is exempt from income-tax.
- c. In terms of Section 111A of the ITA, short term capital gains arising to the NRI from the sale of equity share or a unit of an equity oriented fund or units of business trust transacted through a recognized stock exchange in India, where such transaction is charged to securities transaction tax, is charged to tax at the rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge and 4% and education cess).

The Finance Act, 2016 has amended w.e.f. 01 April 2017 section 111A whereby the short term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not

chargeable and consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, will also to be taxed at a rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

- d. Income (other than dividend which is exempt under Section 10(34)) from investments and long term capital gains (other than gain exempt under Section 10(38)) from assets (other than specified assets) arising to a NRI is taxable at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess). No deduction is allowed from such income in respect of any expenditure or allowance or deductions under Chapter VI-A of the ITA. Income by way of long term capital gains on specified assets is taxable at 10% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess).

‘Specified asset’ means shares in an Indian Company, debentures issued by an Indian public Company, deposits with an Indian public Company and any security of the Central Government as defined in Public Debt Act.

However, an assessee has an option not to be governed by the provisions of Chapter XII-A (comprising of sections 115C to 115-I) in view of section 115-I of the ITA.

- e. In terms of Section 115D of the ITA, no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed in computing the investment income of a NRI.
- f. In terms of Section 115F of the ITA, long term capital gains arising to a NRI on transfer of a foreign exchange asset is exempt from tax if the net consideration from such transfer is invested in the specified assets or savings certificates referred to in section 10(4B) within six months from the date of such transfer, subject to the extent and conditions specified in that section.

“Foreign exchange asset” means any specified asset which the assessee has acquired or purchased with, or subscribed to in, convertible foreign exchange.

- g. In terms of Section 115G of the ITA, where the total income of a NRI consists only of investment income or long term capital gains or both and tax thereon has been deducted at source in accordance with the Act, the NRI is not required to file a return of income.

In such a case the assessee will be covered by the provisions of section 112(1)(c) read with the second proviso to section 48. In terms thereof:

- long term capital gains on sale of listed securities (other than units) not exempt under Section 10(38) of the ITA or zero coupon bonds are subject to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge Health and Education cess) with indexation benefits/ after adjustment of foreign exchange fluctuation rate as the case may be or at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) without indexation benefit whichever is more beneficial to the assessee.
- However, long term capital gains arising from the transfer of unlisted securities are subject to tax at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess) without indexation benefits and adjustment in respect to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.
- In case of long term capital gains arising from the transfer of a long term capital asset being units listed on recognized stock exchange in India (not exempt under

Section 10(38) of the ITA is charged to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

In terms of the provisions of section 112A inserted by the Finance Act, 2018 (applicable from financial year starting on 01 April 2018 i.e. Assessment Year 2019-20) long-term capital gains arising from transfer of long-term capital assets being equity share in a company or unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, subject to the provisions of the said section, shall be taxable at the rate of 10%, if the total long-term capital gains exceeds one lakh rupees and the STT under Chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) has been paid as follows—

- i. In a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of an equity share in a company, STT has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such capital asset [The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the nature of acquisition in respect of which the said provision shall not apply]; or
- ii. in a case where the long-term capital asset is in the nature of a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, STT has been paid on transfer of such capital asset.

Further, in terms of section 112A(3) of the ITA, the long term capital gains arising on transactions undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre, where STT is not paid and the consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, shall be taxed at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and Health and Education cess).

Further, in terms of sub-section 5 and 6 of section 112A, deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate u/s. 87A of the ITA shall not be allowed in relation to such income.

The Finance Act, 2018 has inserted section 55(2)(ac) w.e.f 01 April 2018 and grandfathered the cost of acquisition in relation to a long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A, acquired before the 1st day of February, 2018 which shall be higher of—

- (i) the cost of acquisition of such asset; and
- (ii) lower of—
 - (A) the fair market value of such asset; and
 - (B) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.

Further, the method of determining the fair market value for various long-term capital assets has also been provided in the explanation to section 55(2)(ac).

- h. Any STT paid is neither allowed as a deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head “capital gains” nor allowed as a deduction from the amount of income tax payable on capital gains. Hence, STT paid on purchase / sale trade is reduced / added respectively from the settlement amount for the purposes of the ITA.



(III) Carry-forward of losses and other provisions (applicable to both Equity and Fixed income products irrespective of the residential status):

In terms of Section 70 read with Section 74 of the ITA, short term capital loss arising during a year can be set-off against short term as well as long term capital gains. Balance loss, if any, shall be carried forward and set-off against any capital gains arising during the subsequent 8 assessment years. A long term capital loss arising during a year is allowed to be set-off only against long term capital gains. Balance loss, if any, shall be carried forward and set-off against long term capital gains arising during the subsequent 8 assessment years. Long term capital loss arising on sale of shares or units of equity oriented fund subject to STT will not be allowed to be carried forward for set off.

The income-tax and other direct taxes' liability on the investments and funds managed, the yield or other returns thereon, will be borne by the client. In the event of there being any withholding tax or tax deducted at source relating to any income from investment, the credit in respect thereof shall be that of the clients for which QAPL shall send Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Certificates on receipt from the investee Companies.

In terms of Section 206AA any person who is entitled to receive an income on which tax is deductible, shall furnish his Permanent Account Number ('PAN') to the person responsible for deducting such tax. If he doesn't furnish any PAN or the PAN furnished by him is incorrect, tax shall be deducted at higher of the rate specified in the relevant provision of the ITA or at the rate in force or at the rate of twenty percent. No declaration under section 197A (1) or section 197A (1A) or section 197A (1C) for non-deduction of tax at source will be valid unless PAN is furnished in such declaration.

In terms of Rule 37BC (inserted by the IT (Seventeenth Amdt.), Rules, 2016 w.e.f 24th June 2016), a relaxation has been provided to non-residents (not being a company, or a foreign company) from deduction of tax at higher rate of 20% in the absence of PAN subject to them providing specified information and documents (like Tax Residency Certificate ("TRC"), Tax Identification Number ("TIN"), etc. as specified in sub-rule (2) of Rule 37BC of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

Since the individual nature of tax consequences may differ in each case on its merits and facts, each Client is best advised to consult its/his/her own tax adviser/Professional consultant for appropriate counsel on specific tax treatments/implications arising out of participation in any Securities / Portfolio transactions.

Note- As per India Income Tax Act, Health and Education cess is applicable from 1st April, 2018 (Previously it was only education cess).

12. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Separate Accounts for each client shall be maintained on accrual basis as per the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India "ICAI" guidelines. The important accounting policies are as follows:

(i) Income Recognition for Equity & Fixed Income Product

Dividend income shall be recognized on the ex-dividend date. Interest income on bank balances held with the bank is recognize on cash basis. Interest income on fixed income securities is recognized on accrual basis. Profit or loss on sale of investments shall be recognized on the trade dates on first- in –first – out basis.



(ii) Recognition of fees and other expenses for Equity & Fixed Income Product

Portfolio Management Fees:

PMS Clients (HNI – Resident and NRIs)

Portfolio Management Fee is accounted on half yearly basis in arrears. Portfolio valuation as of the last day of the half yearly period will be considered for purpose of calculation of management fees. The management fee is being paid by the client separately, from his own account. In the event of any deposit or withdrawal, QAPL calculates its fees by separating into separate periods the portion of the billing period occurring before the event and the portion of the billing period following it, and then calculating fees for each period pro rata based on the number of days in the given period and the market value of the account at the end of the period.

PMS Clients (Separately Managed Accounts)

The management fee is accounted as per the terms of the Investment Management Agreement. Mostly it is accounted quarterly in arrears. In case of some of the clients the management fee amount is paid by the client out of the portfolio, while in some of the cases the amount of management fee is paid out by the client separately.

PMS Clients - (Funds)

Where the Portfolio Management Services is offered to a Fund, the management fee would be calculated based on the Fund's prospectus.

Brokerage:

Brokerage is treated as a part of the investment cost and hence it is included in the investment cost.

(iii) Valuation of Investments:

(A) Equity Product

Traded Securities

Following are the criteria for valuation of listed stocks

- Closing prices of National Stock Exchange (NSE) of India shall be used for valuing the listed equity portfolio.
- For stocks that are not traded on the NSE, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) closing prices will be used. However, if required by the FII Clients under the specific Investment Management Agreement (IMA), valuation may be done based on BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) closing prices or the last traded prices of NSE or BSE.
- When on a particular valuation day, a security has not been traded on the selected stock exchange the value at which it is traded on another stock exchange is used.
- When a security is not traded on any of the stock exchanges on a particular valuation day, it should be valued based on the last available closing price on the selected stock exchange or any other stock exchange provided such date is not more than 30 days prior to the valuation day.

Valuation Criteria for Thinly and Non Traded Securities

If the equity and equity related securities are not traded on NSE or BSE stock exchange for a period of thirty days prior to the valuation date or it is thinly traded security as per SEBI guideline norms of trading less than 50,000 shares in a month or where the trading value is less than Rs. 5 lakhs in a month, then it should be valued as per the norms given below:

- Both the thinly traded and non traded securities will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the firm.
- For the purpose of valuation of non-traded and thinly traded securities, the following principles will be adopted;
- The value as per the net worth value per share and the capital earning value calculated as per the below methods shall be averaged and further discounted by 10% for illiquidity so as to arrive at the fair value per share.

Method: 1

- Net Worth per share = [Share capital + reserves (excluding revaluation reserves) - Miscellaneous expenditure and Debit Balance in P&L A/c] Divided by No. of Paid up shares
- The net worth shall be calculated based on the latest available Balance sheet.

Method: 2

- Average capitalization rate (P/E ratio) for the industry based upon either NSE or BSE data (which should be followed consistently and changes, if any noted with proper justification thereof) shall be taken and discounted by 75% i.e. only 25% of the industry average P/E shall be taken as capitalization rate (P/E ratio). Earnings per share of the latest audited annual accounts will be considered for this purpose.
- In case the EPS is negative, EPS value for that year shall be taken as zero for arriving at capitalized earning.
- In case where the latest balance sheet of the company is not available within nine months from the close of the year, unless the accounting year is changed, the share of such companies shall be valued at zero.

Suspended Securities

- a) If the equity is suspended up to 30 days, then the last reported closing price would be taken for valuation of that security.
- b) If the equity is suspended for more than 30 days, then the fair valuation of Non-Traded /Thinly traded security would be applied.

Unlisted Securities

Unlisted securities will be valued at fair market value based price at which a most recent transaction has taken place in such securities / valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the firm. These guidelines are similar to the guidelines for non traded / thinly traded securities.



Mutual Fund Unit

Mutual fund units will be valued at the same day NAV as available on the Fund's website. If the same day NAV is not available it will be valued at latest available NAV

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)

ETFs shall be valued at closing prices available on the stock exchange. If the said prices are not available the latest NAV of the Fund will be considered.

Warrants

In case the warrants are traded separately, they would be valued as per the valuation guidelines applicable to equity shares.

In case the warrants are not traded, the warrants can be valued at the Price of the underlying equity shares reduced by the amount which would be payable on exercise of the warrant. Appropriate illiquidity discount shall be provided with approval of the Valuation Committee. If the amount payable on exercise of the warrants is higher than the value of the share, the value of the warrants should be taken as zero.

Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD)

Traded CCDs would be valued based on the closing market price reported in the exchange.

If traded price is not available for the security to be valued, then it would be valued as per the following methods;

i) Ascertain

- The number of shares to be received after conversion.
- Whether the shares would be entitled for dividend on a pari passu basis for dividend on conversion.
- The rate of last declared dividend.
- Whether the shares are presently traded or non traded/thinly traded.
- Market rate of shares on the date of valuation

ii) In case the shares to be received , on the date of valuation, are thinly traded / non traded, then, these shares to be received on conversion are to be valued as thinly traded / non traded shares as stated above.

iii) In case the shares to be received on conversion are not non-traded or thinly traded on the date of valuation and would be traded pari passu for dividend on conversion:

a) Number of shares to be received on conversion, per convertible debenture, multiplied by the present market rate

b) Determine the discount for non-tradability of the shares on the date of valuation. (This discount should be determined in advance and to be used uniformly for all the convertible securities. Rate of discount should be documented and approved by the Valuation Committee.) Value = (a)*market rate [1-(b)]



iv) In case the shares to be received on conversion are not non-traded or thinly traded on the date of valuation but would not be traded pari passu for dividend on conversion:

- a) Number of shares to be received on conversion, per convertible debenture, multiplied by the present market rate
- b) Arrive at the market value of the shares on the date of valuation by reducing the amount of last paid dividend.
- c) Determine the discount for non-tradability of the shares on the date of valuation.

(This discount should be determined in advance and to be used uniformly for all the convertible securities. Rate of discount should be documented and approved by the Valuation Committee) $Value = (a) * \{b - [1 - (c)]\}$

v) In case of optionally convertible debentures, values must be determined assuming that the option will be exercised and also assuming that the option will not be exercised.

- If the option rests with the issuer, the lower of the two values shall be taken as the valuation of the optionally convertible portion, and;
- If the option rests with the investor, the higher of the two values shall be taken.

Valuation of Non - Convertible Debentures (NCD)

Traded NCDs would be valued based on the closing market price reported in the exchange. If traded prices are not available and/or does not represent fair valuation then the security would be valued based on the price provided by IMACS

Valuation of Shares on De-merger and Other Corporate Action Events:

Demerger

A) Both the shares are traded immediately on de-merger:

- In this case both the shares are valued at respective traded prices.
- Shares of only one company continued to be traded on de-merger
- The cost of demerged entity will be bifurcated between 2 companies based on demerger ratio. The price of shares which is listed and traded after demerger will be valued at that price. The price of shares which is not listed will be valued at price arrived at by computing the difference in price between last traded price before demerger less the traded price of shares which is traded post demerger. It will also be ensured that total market value of both securities added together post de merger is equivalent to the pre demerger market value. This will be followed till 30 days. Post that if the prices are not available, then it will be valued based on fair price with necessary approval of the Valuation Committee.

B) Both the shares are not traded on de-merger:

- Shares of de-merged companies are to be valued at the pre de-merger value up to a period of 30 days from the date of de-merger. The total cost value of shares post demerger should be bifurcated in the demerger ratio and should be equivalent to the pre demerger cost. The market price also will be bifurcated in same manner till both the companies are listed and



traded post demerger. If post 30 days the prices are not available then it will be valued based on fair price with necessary approval of the Valuation Committee.

In case of any other type of capital corporate action event, the same shall be valued at fair price on case to case basis with necessary approval of the Valuation Committee.

Non Traded/Thinly Traded Rights Entitlements

- Where right entitlements are not traded and it is decided not to subscribe the rights, the right entitlements have to be valued at zero.
- Where right entitlements are not subscribed to but are to be renounced, and where
- enouncements are being traded, the right entitlements have to be valued at traded
- Renunciation value.

Valuations of non-traded/thinly traded/Unlisted rights entitlement, SEBI Regulations have explained this with the help of following formula and the security will be valued accordingly:

$V_r = (P_{ex} - P_{of})$ Where

V_r = Value of Rights

P_{ex} = Ex-right price

P_{of} = Rights offer price

Where the rights are not treated pari passu with the existing shares (or resultant share is not an equity share), suitable adjustment should be made to the value of rights.

In case the Rights Offer Price is greater than the ex-rights price, the value of the rights share is to be taken as zero.

In case original shares on which the right entitlement accrues are not traded on the Stock Exchange, right entitlement should be valued at zero

Valuation for special trading session

In India the stock markets are open for trading even on certain public holidays but only for some hours of that day (1 hour), and not for the full working hours(from IST 9:15 am to 3:30 pm-6 hrs 15 minutes) of a normal trading day . On the Diwali holiday (a popular festival in India) the Indian stock markets are open for-what is called as-Muhurat (auspicious) trading for 1 hour (as compared to a normal working day of 6 hours 15 minutes).

During the special trading sessions (such as the Muhurat Trading), trading volumes at the stock exchanges are generally, just a fraction of the Average Daily Trading Volumes, usually witnessed on a normal trading day. Due to lack of adequate volume, closing prices of securities traded on special trading session are not the true representative of the stock prices.

Therefore, for valuation of client's portfolio, the following method will be adopted:

Equity Securities: Securities will be valued as per closing prices of the full day trading session immediately prior to the special trading session. For the purpose of arriving at the securities holdings, trades executed on the special trading session would be considered into the next valuation day.

Cash: For client accounts which have cash balances in multiple currencies are retranslated into the account's base currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the special trading day.



Valuation of Partly Paid-up Equity Shares

If the partly paid-up equity shares are traded in market separately then the same shall be valued at traded price (like any other equity instrument). If the same is not traded separately then partly paid equity shares shall be valued at Underlying Equity shares price as reduced by the balance call money payable with illiquidity discount as suggested by valuation committee.

If the said partly paid equity shares are not traded for more than 30 days, the same shall be valued as per valuation norms given for non-traded shares with necessary illiquidity discount as decided by valuation committee.

Fixed Income Product

- Investments will generally be valued based upon the value assigned by an exchange or platform on which such investment is traded or reported. In case, the investments are not traded /reported on the exchange/platform on the day of valuation, the Firm may use the valuation as provided by an acceptable independent third party provider.
- The Firm receives the daily mark – to – market valuation and the daily accrued income for the securities held in one of its underlying client portfolios from an external independent Credit Rating Agency who is a SEBI registered credit rating agency, and currently provides valuation services for fixed income securities for the Indian domestic mutual fund industry. They provide a daily bond matrix giving yields for a corresponding modified duration and credit rating.

Investment in new type of securities / assets other than mentioned in this policy shall be made only after establishment of the valuation methodologies for such securities / assets by the Valuation Committee.

13. AUDIT

QAPL shall maintain separate client-wise portfolio accounts. QAPL shall get client's Portfolio Transaction Account, duly audited annually by an independent Chartered Accountant appointed by QAPL and thereon a copy of the Audit Report shall be provided to the clients. It is clarified that the aforesaid is not applicable to clients who have availed only Advisory Portfolio Management Services.

If any client intends to get these transactions audited at their end such appointment of an independent Chartered Accountant will be at the cost of the client and QAPL shall be entitled to a copy of the Audit Report. It is clarified that the aforesaid is not applicable to clients who have availed only Advisory Portfolio Management Services.

14. PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA Act) came into force with effect from July 1, 2005, forming the core of the legal framework to combat money laundering. As per the provisions of the PMLA Act, Intermediaries, including portfolio managers, have certain obligations regarding verification of the identity of their clients, maintaining records and furnishing information to the Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU - IND). SEBI vide its various circulars issued has directed all Intermediaries, including portfolio managers to formulate and implement policies and procedures for dealing with money laundering and adoption of 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) Policy. The client should ensure that the amount invested in the Portfolio Management Service is through legitimate sources only and does not involve and is not designed for the purpose of any contravention or evasion of any Act, Rules, Regulations, Notifications or



Directions of the provisions of The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, The Prevention of Money Laundering Rules, 2005, Income Tax Act, Anti Money Laundering Guidelines, Anti-Corruption Act, SEBI Act and or any other applicable laws enacted by the Government of India from time to time.

QAPL reserves all the rights to take all steps and actions, including recording clients' telephonic calls, and /or obtain and retain documentation for establishing the identity of the client, proof of residence, source of funds, etc. in accordance with the applicable laws, from the client/ custodian, as may be required to ensure appropriate identification / verification/ re-verification of the client, the sources of fund etc. under the KYC policy. If at any time QAPL believes that the transaction is suspicious in nature within applicable laws, QAPL shall have the absolute discretion to report the suspicious transaction to FIU – IND and/or any other statutory body. QAPL is bound to do so from time to time. QAPL can also reject any application, freeze the account, compulsorily close the account of the client and the termination proceeds shall be paid to the client at NAV subject to payment of fees and expenses, if any, of QAPL. QAPL shall have no obligation to inform / advise the client or its agents / power of attorney holder of such reporting.

QAPL and its directors, employees, agents and persons acting on its behalf shall not be responsible/liable for any loss to the client in any manner whatsoever due to reporting to the FIU-IND, the rejection of any application or freezing of the accounts or compulsory closure of a the account or termination of the agreement entered into between the client and QAPL, due to non-compliance by the client with the provisions of the laws, rules, regulations, KYC policy etc. and / or where QAPL makes reporting to FIU – IND of suspicious transaction.

15. INVESTOR SERVICES

(i) Details of the Investor Relation Officer/s of Quantum Advisors Private Limited:

Clients may contact the following executive for their queries:

Name	Designation	E-mail
Mr. I.V. Subramaniam	Managing Director, CEO and CIO	Subbu@QASL.com

Mailing Address: 6th Floor, Hoechst House, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021
Tel. No. 91-22-6144 7902; Fax No. 91 22 2285 4318/2287 5111

(ii) Portfolio clients' Grievance redressal and dispute settlement mechanism:

All clients are advised to send their complaints at the designated email id for receiving client complaints i.e. Complaint@QASL.com. The Firm's senior management staff i.e. MD, COO and CCO has access to the said e-mail id.

For any queries/clarifications and for timely and prompt redressal of grievances, the Clients may contact the above mentioned executive of the Portfolio Manager.

As a part of the firm's clients' grievance redressal and dispute settlement mechanism, all the disputes arising in connection with the client Services Agreement shall, to the extent possible be settled amicably by prompt negotiations between the representatives of the parties at the earliest.

In the event of failure to settle the disputes by mutual negotiations, it may be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the



Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force or any other arbitration law or rules of arbitration as mentioned in the Portfolio Management Agreement.

The place of arbitration shall be Mumbai, India unless specified otherwise in the Portfolio Management Agreement and be conducted in English language. The costs of arbitration shall be borne, as the arbitrators shall decide on a majority of votes. The Parties agree that any award of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on them from the date it is made.

(iii) SEBI Complaints Redressal System (SCORES):

SEBI has set up a centralized web based complaints redress system (SCORES) for easy retrieval and tracking of complaints of the investors.

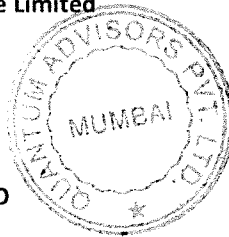
Clients may also lodge and follow up their complaints and track the status of such complaint from anywhere through SCORES by visiting www.scores.gov.in. QAPL will receive and redress the complaints lodged against it by any of its client in accordance with the procedure prescribed by SEBI in this regard.

It would, however, be advisable that Clients may initially take up their grievances for redressal with QAPL's investor relation officer which has notified above for handling issues relating to compliance and redressal of investor grievances.

For Quantum Advisors Private Limited

I. V. Subramaniam
Managing Director, CEO & CIO
DIN (00253917)

Date: 24th May, 2018



Nabankar Gupta
Director
DIN (00020125)

Date: 24th May, 2018

For JHS & Associates, LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 133288W/W100099

Huzeifa Unwala
Senior Partner
M. No.: 105711
Place: Mumbai

Date: 24th May, 2018

FORM C

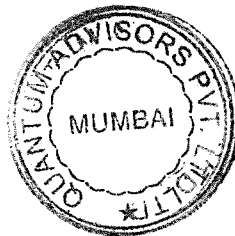
Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993
[Regulation 14]

Portfolio Manager	Quantum Advisors Private limited
Address.	6 th Floor, Hoechst House Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021
Tel Nos.	91 22- 6144 7900/2383 0322
Fax no	91 22 -2285 4318/2287 5111
Email	info@qasl.com
Website	www.QASL.com

We confirm that:

- (i) the Disclosure Document forwarded to the Board is in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 and the guidelines and directives issued by the Board from time to time;
- (ii) the disclosures made in the document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding entrusting the management of the portfolio to us / investment in the Portfolio Management;
- (iii) the Disclosure Document updated upto March 31st, 2018 has been duly certified by an Independent Chartered Accountant, by JHS & Associates LLP (former, NMAH & Associates LLP), Chartered Accountants, A-78, First Floor, Virwani Industrial Estate, Opposite Westin, Off Western Express Highway, Goregoan East, Mumbai-400063. Firm's Registration No: 133288W

Date – May 24, 2018



I.V. Subramaniam
(Principal Officer)
605/6, Athena Building, Raheja
Acropolis-I, Deonar Pada Road
Chembur, Mumbai – 400088

To,
The Managing Director, CEO & CIO
Quantum Advisors Pvt. Ltd.,
6th Floor, Hoechst House,
Nariman Point,
Mumbai - 400 021.

Subject: Disclosure Document of Quantum Advisors Pvt. Ltd. (As updated upto March 31, 2018)

As per Clause 2(c) of Regulation 14 of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 and amendments thereto, and as requested by Quantum Advisors Pvt. Ltd. ("the Company"), we have reviewed the records relating to the information given in the Disclosure Document ("the Document") dated 24th May, 2018, which inter-alia includes declaration by the Directors as on March 31st 2018, Audited Financials for the year ended March 31st 2017, Compliance Manual and other relevant records of the Company.

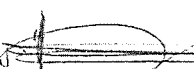
The preparation of the Disclosure Document is responsibility of the Management of the Company and our responsibility is to certify correctness of the information based on the records, details and information furnished by the Company as requisitioned by us from time to time. This includes placing reliance upon the list of persons classified as Associates/Group Companies/Related Parties and the qualifications, experience and ownership details of the Promoters/Directors.

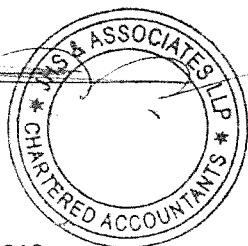
We have examined the above mentioned records and have obtained necessary information and explanations from the Company, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our review. We believe that our review provides a reasonable basis for our certificate.

Based on the above, we hereby certify that disclosures made in the Disclosure Document are in terms of Regulation 14 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 and are true and correct.

This certificate is issued as per the request made by the company for the purpose of submitting the same to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and shall not be used for any other purpose without our prior consent in writing.

For JHS & Associates, LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 133288W/W100099


Huzeifa Unwala
Senior Partner
M. No.: 105711
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May, 2018



Registered Office

C-701, Mary Ellen,
Ceasars Cross Road,
Amboli, Andheri (W),
Mumbai - 400 058.
Tel : + 91 98 2005 1936

Mumbai Office

A-78, 1st Floor, Virwani Industrial
Estate, Opp. Westin, Off. Western
Express Highway, Goregaon (E),
Mumbai - 400 063.
Tel : +91 22 2927 2030

Vadodara Office

3rd Floor, TNW Business Centre,
Above Mcdonald's, Near Manisha
Cross Road, Old Padra Road,
Vadodara - 390 007.
Tel : + 91 26 5233 3698 / 230 4800

Kolkata Office

Suite No. 402, 4th Floor,
Vardhan Complex,
25A Camac Street,
Kolkata - 700 016.
Tel : + 91 98 3115 0209

