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S-CAP

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DEMONETISATION
Impact on various sectors & The Economy

Benami Act
A Step to Eradicate Black Money

New Accounting Standards

SARTHI

In The Classroom
BAIL in BONDS

PREFACE

World is shrinking and the events on one side of the globe affects other global economies. Previous month has been very eventful and exciting besides the festivity. World's largest economy, US, gets its new president after lot of speculations and leaves the world for even more uncertainties with new elected government.

In our own country, we have seen the biggest ever event and a daring act by the current government- the demonetisation of Rs 1000 & Rs 500 currency notes in one stroke. It has shaken the whole nation, be it businesses- large or small or the common man. As the intention for the step seems to be noble, people have taken the initial painswith stride. Approximately Rs 15 lakh worth currency to be abolished and to be replaced is a big task and the smooth transition is a challenge. On one side it seems to have some negative impact on immediate economy but on the other side the future of the economy looks brighter, let's hope so.

Digitalisation is the way forward even for the small and medium businesses. While sitting on the huge premium of demographical advantage, our economy has huge potential for SMEs to encash on, provided businesses are open for change to adopt new means and ways to grow. As it says 'Change is inevitable".

With new government in US and probable expectations from the new government in US, the US bond yields has gone up drastically and sent shiver in world markets. Most of the emerging capital markets fell around 7 to 9% along with the currencies depreciated against US$.

In this issue of S-Cap, besides the article "Demonetisation and its probable impact", we have covered topics like Benami Act, New accounting standards, how promoters' demat accounts can be freezed, and also an interesting case study on "Tiger Logistics Limited".

We at Sarthi, are committed to SMEs in India to support in the capital markets as a Merchant Banker and to create the best value creation for the businesses!

Regards,

Deepak Sharma
Group Managing Director

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& many more...

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DEMONETIZATION

Impacts on Various Sectors & The Economy

Demonetization is a generations' memorable experience and is going to be one of the economic events of our time. PM Modi has announced a war against black money and corruption. In an emboldened move, he declared that the 500 and 1,000 Rupee notes will no longer be legal tender from midnight, 8th November 2016. The RBI will issue new Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 notes which will be placed in circulation from 10th November 2016. Notes of 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 Rupee will remain legal tender and will remain unfazed by this decision. Its impact is felt by every Indian citizen. Demonetization affects the economy through the liquidity side. Its effect will be a telling one because nearly 86% of currency value in circulation was withdrawn without replacing bulk of it. As a result of the withdrawal of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes, there occurred huge gap in the currency composition as after Rs 100; Rs 2,000 is the only denomination.

State Bank of India has collected Rs 1,14,139 crore in deposits in seven days after the government announced demonetisation of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes. The bank saw Rs 240.90 lakh cash deposit transactions between November 10 and November 16 up to 7 pm, SBI said in a statement. It exchanged Rs 5,776 crore of old Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes since November 10. There were 151.93 lakh cash withdrawal transactions amounting to Rs 18,665 crore. People are allowed to exchange Rs 4,500 worth of old Rs 500 & Rs 1,000 notes per day.

According to RBI data, total deposits in the system are close to Rs 100 lakh crore. A Rs 4 lakh crore addition to this base is equivalent to the cash reserve ratio, the slice of deposits that banks have to park with the central bank.

Absence of intermediate denominations like Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 will reduce the utility of Rs 2000. Effectively, this will make Rs 2,000 less useful as a transaction currency though it can be a store value denomination.

Demonetization technically is a liquidity shock; a sudden stop in terms of currency availability. It creates a situation where lack of currencies jams consumption, investment, production, employment etc. In this context, the exercise may produce following short term/long term/, consumption/investment, welfare/growth impacts on Indian economy. The intensity of demonetization effects clearly depends upon the duration of the liquidity shocks. As per the Finance Ministry, during 2011-2016 periods, the circulation of all notes grew 40% but the circulation of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes went up by 76% and 109% respectively. Relatively speaking, the economy has grown only by 30% which is way below the money circulation. At an aggregate level, this move will significantly eliminate the existing stock of black money, fake currency and will benefit the economy in the medium- to long-run, but, the question as to how the creation of black money in the future will be prevented still remains unanswered.

The sudden decline in money supply and a simultaneous increase in bank deposits is going to adversely impact consumption demand in the economy in the short term. This coupled with the adverse impact on real estate/construction and informal sectors may lead to lowering of GDP growth," the rating agency said in a note.

It also said that the decision also needed to be seen in the context of "disappointing" response to the Income Declaration Scheme (IDS) 2016, a four-month window for people with undisclosed income to come clean. The scheme ended on September 30, 2016. "Income Declaration Scheme 2016 unearths Rs 65,250 crore of hitherto Undeclared Income and Assets; 64,275 declarations filed under IDS-2016 up to the midnight of 30th September 2016," the finance ministry said on its official Facebook page on Saturday evening.

The impact of this move will be felt across sectors with differing intensities and across varied time zones.

1. EFFECT ON PARALLEL ECONOMY: CASH ECONOMY TO WITNESS CONTRACTION

The currency of the aforementioned denominations constitutes around 86% of the total value of the currency in circulation. It is expected to remove black money from the economy as they will be blocked considering the holders will not be in a position to deposit the same in the banks, temporarily halt the circulation of large volumes of counterfeit currency and curb the funding for anti-social elements like smuggling, terrorism, espionage, etc.

2. EFFECT ON GDP

Downward Bias to GDP Growth: The sudden decline in money supply and simultaneous increase in bank deposits is going to adversely impact consumption demand in the economy in the short term. This coupled with the adverse impact on real estate and informal sectors may lead to lowering of GDP growth. The GDP formation could be impacted by this measure, with a reduction in the consumption demand. However, with the recent rise in festivals, demand is expected to offset this fall in an overall impact. Moreover, this expected impact on GDP may not be significant as some of this demand will only be deferred and will re-enter the stream, once the cash situation becomes normal.

Lower Money Supply has a Deflationary Effect: With the older 500 and 1,000 Rupees notes being scrapped, until the new 500 and 2,000 Rupees notes get widely circulated in the market, money supply is expected to be reduced in the short run. Reduction in money supply can also have a deflationary effect in the economy. However, whether the impact of the reduced money supply will lead to deflation or contraction in demand or a mix of both will vary from sector to sector depending on the nature of goods & services. To the extent that black money (which is not counterfeit) does not re-enter the system, reserve money, and eventually, money supply will decrease permanently. However, gradually as the new notes get circulated in the market and the mismatch gets corrected, money supply will pick up speed.

Impact on Bond Markets: Surge in deposits will create more demand for government bonds and other high rated bonds in a situation of tepid demands for credit, leading to lower bond yields especially in the shorter end of the curve. At the same time, a reduction in leakages in systemic liquidity will reduce the scope for open market operation purchases in the coming days. We believe that the RBI will continue to sterilize excess liquidity from the banking system to keep the short term rates aligned with the policy rate.

Credit Impact across Sectors: Impact of this policy measure will flow to the economy mainly through the Real Estate sector, which has strong linkages with sectors such as cement and steel and which will turn credit negative in the short-run. A significant impact in the short-run will be on the daily/weekly wage employment in the informal sector. The construction sector has one of the highest employment multipliers. The key segments of the economy where cash transactions play a vital role are real estate, gold and the informal sectors, which may face near term contraction. With more money coming into the banking ambit, deposit growth is likely to improve and positively impact the savings rate. The medium- to long-term gains are likely to outweigh the short-term pains.

3. EFFECTS ON BANKS

As directed by the Government, the 500 and 1000 Rupee notes, which now cease to be legal tender are to be deposited or exchanged in banks (subject to certain limits). This will automatically lead to more amounts being deposited in Savings and Current Accounts of commercial banks. This, in turn, will enhance the liquidity position of the banks, which will be later utilized further for lending purposes. However, to the extent that households have held on to these funds for emergency purposes, there are expected to be withdrawals at the second stage.

Liquidity Crunch (short term effect): liquidity shock means people are not able to get sufficient volume of popular denomination especially Rs 500. This currency unit is the favourable denomination in daily life. It constituted to nearly 49% of the previous currency supply in terms of value. Higher the time required to resupply Rs 500 notes, higher will be the duration of the liquidity crunch. Current reports indicate that all security printing press can print only 2000 million units of RS 500 notes by the end of this year. Nearly 16000 mn Rs 500 notes were in circulation as on end March 2016. Some portions of this were filled by the new Rs 2000 notes. Towards end of March approximately 10,000 mn units will be printed and replaced. All these indicate that currency crunch will be in our economy for the next four months

Effect on Online Transactions and Alternative Modes of Payment: With cash transactions facing a reduction, alternative forms of payment will see a surge in demand.

Digital transaction systems, E wallets and apps, online transactions using E banking, usage of Plastic money (Debit and Credit Cards), etc. will definitely see substantial increases in demand. This should eventually lead to strengthening of such systems and the infrastructures required.

Bank Deposit Rates to Soften: We can expect a large amount of cash in circulation to be brought within the purview of the formal banking system by way of deposits. This is structurally positive for banks, as part of this cash gets deposited as current account and savings account (CASA) deposits, reducing banks dependence on higher cost borrowing. Deposit deployment remains a challenge in the short to medium term due to the current tepid demand for credit, subsequently pushing deposit rates lower.

NBFC's Asset Quality Faces Pressure: We believe in the asset quality of Retail Asset Lenders, especially NBFC's which have developed expertise in the credit assessment of the informal segment and have built models around it to stay under pressure in the short term. Within NBFC's, asset quality of lenders with a large dependence on cash collection remain vulnerable in the short term. In the longer term the implications could be a risk profile shift for the NBFCs, as the stronger borrower profile could potentially migrate to banks.

Across the medium term, the demand for real estate, especially in the secondary market i.e. Resale Transaction and Tier-II cities where the cash component, as a proportion of transaction is significant, could face a slowdown. This trickle-down effect could encompass the entire real estate sector putting pressure on the demand itself. This could adversely impact NBFC's & housing financers with a large proportion of exposure Mortgage built with a self-employed customer profile. We believe that Micro Finance Institutions and Small Finance Banks (SFB's) may not be significantly impacted in the long term, considering that the cash flows of the borrower segment are usually in the smaller denomination. However, there could be near term disruptions in the collection cycles along with a spike in over dues, which could put their liquidity strengths and the disbursal cycles under pressure.

Payment Banks to Benefit: Payment banks and others entities which are part of the transaction ecosystem are likely to be long term beneficiaries, as more and more cash finds its way into the formal banking channels. We believe the cumulative measures taken to reign in black money will improve banking habits, create financial and transactional history of the informal & cash dependent segments and could, over the long term, make them 'bankable'.

Investment in Financial Products: Investors in the short term will now believe that Cash is not the safest asset and there is little point in hoarding it. This will shift them from physical asset to financial assets where returns are also higher

4. IMPACT ON CONSUMPTION SECTORS

Real Estate: The real estate sector will definitely be affected by the demonetization exercise, as it has traditionally seen a very high involvement of black money and cash transactions. However, almost all such incidences have been in the secondary sales market, where cash components have traditionally been a veritable 'must'. In other words, the resale properties segment will take a big hit. However, short-term pain is inevitable when we look for any eventual long-term cure for the disease. There has for long been a strident demand to bring transparency in the sector so that the it becomes more organized, and cash dealings must necessarily be the first symptom of the disease to be dealt with. The luxury and high-end segments of residential real estate will also see a major impact from this exercise, since it is another area which has seen a lot of payments done in cash. The legal banking/financing channels have accounted for only a small part of all transactions in this space. The demonetization move is likely to result in luxury property prices dipping by as much as 25-30% as sellers struggle to offload properties to generate liquidity. This means that luxury home buyers will suddenly have a much wider bandwidth of options to choose from.

Auto Industry: Vehicle sales in the rural markets could be affected in the coming few months by the government's decision to ban Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes, because a big chunk of the market is driven by cash. Motorcycle sales in the rural areas could also slow down since a majority of two-wheelers here are bought with cash. Besides, two-wheelers are exempt from disclosure of Permanent Account Number which is mandatory for larger vehicles. Sales of luxury cars and premium SUVs, along with the unorganized used car market could also witness a slump due to the demonetization, according to industry watchers.

The unorganized used car market could also be hit due to scrapping of the currency notes. In fact, some dealers are known to encourage cash transactions. “It will impact buying power for about 4-5 months since there many cash transactions take place. The delay in buying decisions too, will result in a lot of unsold cars being carried forward to next year which will make them cheaper.

Slowdown in Discretionary Spending to Hurt Consumer Durable Sales: Sales of White Goods like TV, Refrigerator & Washing Machine could slump as much as 70% as a good portion of the market is driven by Cash. This may continue for next Six Months till the dust settles down and there is adequate circulation of the new currencies. Prices are expected to fall only marginally, due to moderation in demand, as use of cards and cheques could compensate for some purchases.

Demand for Gems and Jewellery to Decline: We can expect the demand for gems and jewellery to decline in the next two to three quarters. This would result in a weakening in the credit profile of industry players due to the high working capital cycles and high operating leverage. The unorganised segment will be hit particularly hard, given the large proportion of unaccounted inventory and high proportion of cash sales. Over the medium-term the organised industry players will benefit at the cost of the unorganised players. Gold imports through the unofficial channels are likely to reduce. There will be no significant impact on jewellery exporters because it is mostly an organised market and sales are against invoices

High End Retail Demand to Fall: We expect the impact on high end fashion retail and luxury goods to be more pronounced as discretionary demand in this segment will be curtailed. In case of Quick Service Restaurants, although 60%-70% of the transactions are currently in cash, the impact is likely to be moderate due to the low ticket size of purchases and high likelihood of patrons adapting to plastic money. We expect a limited impact to be caused on the food and grocery retail sub-segment, given the non-discretionary nature of purchases in this segment, since the buying cycle for the current month would have been largely influenced.

Private Educational Institutions: Since Private Educational Institutions take huge amounts of donations in Cash which is 40 % to 50%, we expect that this move will impact the Private Education Institutions receipts.

5.EFFECT ON VARIOUS ECONOMIC ENTITIES

The key segments of the economy where cash transactions play a vital role are real estate / construction, gold and the informal sectors as such. The role of cash transactions in case of real estate and gold is mostly dubious, however in case of the informal sectors it is the lifeline. For example, small and marginal farmers in the fruits and vegetables category typically require off-loading of their produce in the local Mandi in cash and could see an immediate impact. A sudden demonetization will adversely impact this segment of the economy and it will witness immediate contraction, though this impact will diminish over time.

With cash transactions lowering in the short run, until the new notes are naturalized widely into circulation, certain sections of the society could face short term disruptions in facilitation of their transactions. These

- Agriculture & related sectors
- Small traders
- SME
- Services Sectors
- Households
- Professionals like doctors, carpenters, utility service providers, etc.
- Retail outlets

The nature, frequency and amounts of the commercial transactions involved within these sections of the economy necessitate cash transactions on a more frequent basis. Thus, these segments are expected to have the most significant impact post this demonetization process and the introduction of new notes in circulation.

Conclusion : A fairly common conclusion is the move will cause "short-term pain" but growth gains in the long term. In the short-run, consumption spending is particularly likely to be hit as also vast tracts of the cash-based productive segments. Since most of the Rural Economy is based on cash, it's going to impact the Rural Economy. Sectors with a sizeable magnitude of cash transactions such as Real Estate, Construction, Jewellery, High-End Retail, White Goods and Travel & Tourism are expected to adversely affect.

In the long term, the economy will benefit from the reduction of the black money, which will lead to higher tax collection, better business environment, less corruption & transparency. It will improve the situation of Fiscal Deficit of the Country and hence reduce the fiscal deficit. This move by the Government along with the implementation of the GST will eventually make the system more accountable and efficient.

As the dust settles, and agents realign to higher levels of formal or recorded transactions, growth benefits will follow through a wider tax-base, better tax compliance, reduced transaction costs and enhanced efficiencies in various supply-chains; macroeconomic indicators are likely to improve too as inflation slows, fiscal balances improve and interest rates soften further on the ground. It will push the economy because of flow of more money into the banking system.

SEBI Being Strict on Regulatory Non-Compliances by *Listed Entities*

Recently SEBI introduced a strict move vide Circular dated October 26, 2016 which states that the Demat Accounts of Promoters and the Promoter Groups (which includes the individuals and entities related to the Promoters as per SEBI ICDR Regulations) of the Non-Compliant listed entities shall be frozen by the Recognised Stock Exchanges (RSEs) with the help of Depositories. "While freezing the holdings, the RSE shall have discretion in determining which of the securities and holdings of which promoter or promoter group entity are to be frozen to cover the liability for non-compliance which shall be calculated on quarterly basis" stated the 2016 Circular.

SEBI decided to take the move in consultation with the RSEs as it was noticed that some of the non-compliant listed entities have not paid the fines levied by the RSE in accordance with the SEBI Circular dated November 30, 2015 which prescribed a Uniform Fine Structure for all the listed entities for non-compliance in submission of certain periodic disclosures as per Listing Regulations of SEBI. It also stated a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for suspension and revocation of suspension of trading of specified securities.

In the 2015 Circular which came into effect from December 01, 2015 which is the base for 2016 Circular, SEBI has already stated that the depositories, on receipt of intimation from concerned RSEs, shall freeze or unfreeze, as the case may be, the entire shareholding of the promoter and promoter group in "such entity". But now SEBI is of the opinion that whole of the holdings in the Demat Accounts of those non-compliant shall be frozen.

The 2015 Circular also stated the responsibility of RSEs by stating that "Every RSE shall review the compliance status of the listed entities within 15 days from the due date for compliance for the respective regulation and issue notices to the non-compliant listed entities to ensure compliance and pay fine as per this circular within 15 days from the date of the notice"

Explanation for Uniform Fine Structure:

- The extent of fines to be imposed in case of non-submission/delay in submission of reports/documents to RSEs in accordance with certain provisions of the Listing Regulations. For instance, Non submission of the Corporate Governance Compliance Report within the period provided under the SEBI LODR Regulations will bring a fine of Rs. 1,000 per day of non-compliance till the date of compliance in case of 1st such non-compliance and Rs. 2000 per day in case of each such subsequent and consecutive non-compliance. The amounts of fine realized as per the above structure will be credited to the "Investor Protection Fund" of the concerned RSE.

- If a listed entity commits two or more consecutive defaults in compliance, the concerned RSE shall, in addition to imposing fine, move the scrip of the listed entities to "Z" category wherein trades shall take place on 'Trade for Trade' basis. The scrip will be moved to the normal trading category, if the entity complies with respective provisions of the Listing Regulations and completely pays the prescribed fines. The RSE will give 7 day prior "public notice" to investors before moving the share of non-compliant entity to "Z" category or vice versa.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) For Freezing Of Demat Accounts And Suspension Of Trading In Such Entity:

- SEBI has provided an SOP for Suspension of Trading in case of non- compliances for 2 consecutive quarters. Before such suspension, RSE will send a 21 days notice to the entity. Consequences of such 21-Day notice will be that even If the entity complies and pays fine before 5 days of proposed date of suspension, intimation by RSE for unfreeze will be given after 1 month from the date of compliance though Suspension will not occur. If not, the trading of shares shall be suspended and the unfreeze will be intimated 3 months after revocation of suspension.

It means that once the Demat Accounts are frozen, there can't be an immediate unfreeze even if the entity complies with every requirement.

Looking Back

SEBI initiated these actions vide circular dated September 30, 2013. At that time, in place of the current SEBI LODR Regulations, Listing Agreement clauses were in force. The Uniform Fine Structure and SOP were first time introduced in this 2013 Circular which is almost completely same as of current SOP and Uniform Fine Structure.

Despite all this, IMF (International Monetary Fund) has in its 2013 Report on "India: Financial Sector Assessment Program- Detailed Assessments Report on IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation ", inter-alia, pointed out:

- " Mechanisms to ensure compliance with listing obligations in India, which include periodic reporting, are a responsibility of the RSES. Such mechanisms have limitations….."
- " The information provided shows that the RSEs (recognized Stock exchanges) review periodic reports. However, such information (for examples, the minutes of the committee on non-compliance) leads to conclude that the RSEs have also not acted as vigorously as necessary in enforcing compliance by issuers with the listing/reporting conditions……."

This report led SEBI to enable the Recognised Stock Exchanges and the listed companies to put in place adequate infrastructure to ensure compliance, RSEs were ordered to begin with monitoring the adequacy and accuracy of disclosures made by top 500 listed companies (by market capitalization as on March 31, 2013) in compliance with certain Clauses the then Equity Listing Agreement for the quarter ending December 31, 2013 apart from introduction of Exception Reports and Monitoring outcomes.

Related Actions

Apart from the above cases of Demat Accounts freezing by SEBI when the entity does not comply with the provisions of Disclosure requirements as per SEBI Regulations, there are other Authorities who can freeze the Demat Accounts on other grounds.

For instance, pending investigation of fund diversion in P.N.L. Nidhi Ltd., a Pondichery-based Nidhi company, the Economic Offences Wing (EoW) asked the National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) this month to freeze 6 Demat Accounts. "The investigation has revealed that the accused persons have operated number of companies and misappropriated by diverting deposits collected from public," the EoW said in the letter.

On this move, the Secretary of Pondicherry Non-Banking Investors' Protection Association, said in a statement that, "we are hoping that EoW will auction the shares and depositors will receive their money with interest.".

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The new standards- Every country stipulates a method for companies to report financial data based on rules called accounting standards. India has so far followed Indian Generally Acceptable Accounting Principle (IGAAP). However, from FY17, it will follow Ind-AS whose principles are closely based on international accounting system called IFRS. This will increase comparability of Indian companies with their international counterparts.

The New Indian Accounting Standards (IAS) have replaced the existing standards since 1 April, which in turn affect the accounting processes of companies operating in the country. Outlined below is what companies need to do differently to keep up with play.

India is the world's largest democracy and a significant player on the global stage. According to the World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects report, the nation's economy is expected to grow at 7.6% in the fiscal year 2016-17, and will be the fastest growing economy in the world in the next three years. Part of this growth comes from streamlining business procedures, tax regimes and accommodative monetary policy with the new Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) being a step in the same direction. The government has laid out a road map for new Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS). In the road map, the government has put unlisted as well as listed companies in the purview of the Ind- AS.

To improve India's ranking on corporate governance and transparency in financial reporting, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is implementing changes to align Indian financial reporting with global standards, such as the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). At present, 39 standards have been identified, with further changes expected to take place through a phased process. New changes will occur on a yearly basis, from 1 April 2016 onwards.

Fundamental difference between the existing and the new standards- The new accounting standards recognise substance over form and importance of the fair value to compute financial statements. This means accurate reporting will gain importance over just complying with legal provisions and it should reflect the most current picture of financials.

Below are the three main standards every business in India should pay attention to:

1. Fixed assets (Ind-AS 10)
2. Income and taxes under (Ind-AS 12)
3. Revenue, recognition and measurement under accounting standard (Ind-AS 18)

1. Fixed assets (Ind-AS 10)

It prescribes the accounting for property, plant and equipment and the changes in these investments with the objective to enable users of financial statements to discern information about their entities' investments. This includes details on component accounting, periodic review of depreciation methodology, residual value and treatment of repair costs.

Income and taxes under (Ind-AS 12)

It requires an entity to account for the tax consequences of transactions and other events in the same way that it accounts for the transactions and other events themselves. For example, when a transaction or event is recognised as either a profit or a loss, tax replicates this.

2. Revenue, recognition and measurement under accounting standard (Ind-AS 18)

This standard outlines when to recognise revenue from the sale of goods, rendering of services, and for interest, royalties and dividends. Essentially, revenue is determined by an agreement between the seller and buyer of the asset and is recognised on satisfaction of pre-determined conditions including transfer of control of goods.

Mandatory Applicability

Phase I

Ind AS will be mandatorily applicable to the following companies for periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016, with comparatives for the period ending 31 March 2016 or thereafter:

- Companies whose equity and/or debt securities are listed or are in the process of listing on any stock exchange in India or outside India and having net worth of 500 crore INR or more.

- Companies having net worth of 500 crore INR or more other than those covered above.
- Holding, subsidiary, joint venture or associate companies of companies covered above.

Phase II

Ind AS will be mandatorily applicable to the following companies for periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017, with comparatives for the period ending 31 March 2017 or thereafter:

- Companies whose equity and/or debt securities are listed or are in the process of being listed on any stock exchange in India or outside India and having net worth of less than rupees 500 Crore.
- Unlisted companies other than those covered in Phase I and Phase II whose net worth are more than 250 crore INR but less than 500 crore INR.
- Holding, subsidiary, joint venture or associate companies of above companies.

Companies(Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 (hereinafter 'Rules'), on 30 March 2016.

The rules clarify that banking and insurance companies shall apply the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) respectively.

The following NBFCs shall comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for accounting periods beginning on or after the 1st April, 2018, with comparatives for the periods ending on 31st March, 2018, or thereafter—

(A) NBFCs having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more;

(B) holding, subsidiary, joint venture or associate coXmpanies of companies.

The following NBFCs shall comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for accounting periods beginning on or after the 1st April, 2019, with comparatives for the periods ending on 31stMarch, 2019, or thereafter—

(A) NBFCs whose equity or debt securities are listed or in the process of listing on any stock exchange in India or outside India and having net worth less than rupees five hundred crore;

(B) NBFCs, that are unlisted companies, having net worth of rupees two-hundred and fifty crore or more but less than rupees five hundred crore; and

(C) holding, subsidiary, joint venture or associate companies of companies

The key amendments to Ind AS pursuant to notification by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) are listed below:

Accounting Standard	Summery	Changes/Amendments
Ind AS 1	Presentation of financial statements	Materiality- The amendments clarify that an entity must not reduce the understandability of its financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. The amendments re-emphasise that when a standard requires a specific disclosure, the information must be assessed to determine whether it is material, and consequently whether presentation or disclosure of that information is warranted. Dis-aggregation and subtotals- The amendments clarify that it may be necessary to disaggregate some of the line items specified in Ind AS 1, paragraphs 54 (balance sheet) and 82 (profit or loss). That disaggregation is required where it is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position or performance. The amendments address additional subtotals in the balance sheet or the statement of profit and loss. They give guidance on what additional subtotals are acceptable and how they are presented. The revised guidance captures common subtotals that are not specifically required by Ind AS, such as operating profit or profit before interest and tax. Additional subtotals should: • Be made up of items recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS, • Be presented and labelled in a manner that makes the components of the subtotal understandable, • Be consistent from period to period, and • Not be displayed with more prominence than the subtotals and totals specified in Ind AS 1. The amendments require that additional subtotals in the statement of profit and loss should be reconciled to the subtotals and totals required by Ind AS 1.

Accounting Standard	Summery	Changes/Amendments
Ind AS 1	Presentation of financial statements	Notes structure- The amendments clarify that management should consider the understandability and comparability of the financial statements when it determines the order of the notes. An entity is not required to present the notes to the financial statements in a particular order. An entity might, for example, present more significant notes first, or present linked areas sequentially. Such flexibility allows management to tailor their presentation to their circumstances. Disclosure of accounting policies- The amendments have removed the current paragraph 120 of Ind AS 1 which included the examples of significant accounting policies, i.e., the income taxes accounting policy and the foreign currency accounting policy, as these were considered unhelpful in illustrating what the significant accounting policies could be. Other comprehensive income (OCI) arising from investments accounted for under the equity method- The amendments require that the share of other comprehensive income arising from investments accounted for under the equity method is grouped based on whether the items will or will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. Each group should then be presented as a single line item in the statement of other comprehensive income. Insight- The amendments will affect every entity preparing Ind AS financial statements. The amendments do not require specific changes. However, they clarify a number of presentation issues and highlight that preparers are permitted to tailor the format and presentation of the financial statements to their circumstances and the needs of users.
Ind AS 19	Employee benefits	Actuarial assumptions: Discount rate- The amendment clarifies that when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency in which the liabilities are denominated that is important and not the country where they arise. The assessment of whether there is a deep market in high-quality corporate bonds is based on corporate bonds in that currency and not corporate bonds in a particular country. Similarly, where there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds in that currency, the government bonds in the relevant currency should be used.
Ind AS 28	Investments in associates and joint ventures	The amendment states that if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to its interest in subsidiaries.

Accounting Standard	Summery	Changes/Amendments
Ind AS 34	Interim financial reporting	Ind AS 34 required entities to disclose information in the notes to the interim financial statements, 'if not disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'. However, the precise meaning of 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' was unclear. The amendment clarifies what is meant by 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'. Ind AS 34 has also been amended to require a cross reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information.
Ind AS 101	First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards	Ind AS 101 has been amended to remove the option to use fair value for investment property as the deemed cost on the date of transition.
Ind AS 105	Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	The amendment clarifies that when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution', or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution, and does not have to be accounted for as such. This means that the asset (or disposal group) does not need to be reinstated in the financial statements as if it had never been classified as 'held for sale' or 'held for distribution' simply because the manner of disposal has changed. The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification.
Ind AS 107	Financial instruments: Disclosures	Servicing contracts- If an entity transfers a financial asset to a third party under conditions which allow the transferor to de-recognise the asset, Ind AS 107 requires disclosure of all types of continuing involvement that the entity might still have in the transferred assets. Ind AS 107 provides guidance on what is meant by continuing involvement in this context. The amendment adds specific guidance to help management determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset, which has been transferred, constitute continuing involvement.
Ind AS 110	Consolidated financial statements	• Paragraph 31 of Ind AS 110 requires an investment entity to measure an investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109, 'Financial instruments'. It has been clarified that, as an exception to this, an investment entity would consolidate a subsidiary only if it is not an investment entity itself, and if it acts as an extension of the investment entity by providing services that support the investment entity's activities. All subsidiaries that are themselves investment entities are measured at fair value through profit and loss. • Ind AS 110 was amended to clarify that the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements contained in paragraph 4(a) of Ind AS 110 is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity (provided all other conditions in paragraph 4(a) are met) even when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.
Ind AS 112	Disclosure of interests in other entities	The amendment to Ind AS 112 is consequential to the amendments to Ind AS 110 and Ind AS 28. The amendment clarifies the application of the standard to investment entities. Paragraph 6(b) was amended to require an investment entity that prepares separate financial statements in which all of its subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109 to present the disclosures in respect of investment entities required by Ind AS 112.

Benami Act
A Step to Eradicate *Black Money*

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on 19th May 1988. In 1973, the Law Commission of India recommended formulating an Act to tackle the issue that prohibits benami transactions and the right to recover property held benami.

What is Benami Transaction?

Benami transactions are one of the most notorious sources of circulation and investment of black money. Benami essentially means property without a name. The person in whose name the property has been purchased is called the benamidar and the property so purchased is called the benami property. The person who finances the deal is the real owner.

Benami transactions are those transactions which are made under the name of another person, who does not pay the consideration but merely lends his or her name as the owner of the property, while the real title vests in another person who actually paid the consideration and purchased the property.

Introduction of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 2011

Due to various deficiencies in the Act, the rules required for operationalizing the Act were not framed. To address these deficiencies, several years later, in 2011, the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 2011 was introduced by the Ministry of Finance in the Lok Sabha plugging the loopholes in the Act. The Bill defines benami transaction as an arrangement where (a) property is held by a person (other than in fiduciary capacity) on behalf of another person who has paid for it; or (b) the transaction is made for a property in a fictitious name; or (c) the owner of the property is not aware of or denies knowledge of such ownership. A benamidar is a person or fictitious person in whose name the property is held or transferred.

According to the Bill, if any person enters into a benami transaction in order to defeat the provisions of any law or to avoid payment of statutory dues or to avoid payment to creditors, the beneficial owner, benamidar and any other person who abets or induces any person to enter into such benami transaction, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to a fine. A benami property shall also be liable for confiscation by the Adjudicating Authority after the person concerned has been given due opportunity of being heard. Once a property is confiscated, all rights and title of such property shall vest completely in the central government and no compensation shall be payable. The new Bill contains elaborate provisions dealing with the definition of benami transaction and benami property, prohibited benami transactions, consequences of entering into a prohibited benami transaction and the procedure for implementing the benami law.

Enactment of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016

Despite the existence of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act since the year 1988, benami transactions have been rising year after year. People with surplus black money had been keeping it safely hidden from the government by buying property in fictitious names, thus on paper they were not the owners but enjoyed all the benefits. In an attempt to curb black money, in July 2016, Government decided to amend the original act which was subsequently passed by the Parliament of India as The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016. Thereafter, the Government notified the provisions of the act to come into force from 1st November 2016.

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on May 13, 2015. In August, Parliament had passed the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, with the assurance from Finance Minister Arun Jaitley that genuine religious trusts would be kept out of the purview of this new legislation. The Bill seeks to: (i) amend the definition of benami transactions, (ii) establish adjudicating authorities and an Appellate Tribunal to deal with benami transactions, and (iii) specify the penalty for entering into benami transactions. The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 is an amendment of the older Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988. Because of its more detailed provisions, the amended act offers a wider legal net within which properties can be defined and seeks to remove lacunae in the old legislation.

The Act defines a benami transaction, as a transaction where in a property is held by or transferred to a person, but has been provided or paid by another person. The definition also includes property transactions where i) a transaction been made under a fictitious name; ii) the owner is not aware or denies knowledge of the ownership of the property; iii) the person providing the property is not traceable.

Punitive Action

Earlier, any violation of the Act would lead to imprisonment of up to three years, or a fine, or both. Now, under the amended Act, any offender would stand to be punished with imprisonment of up to seven years and be charged a fine which may extend to 25% of the fair market value of the benami property. If any false information is provided, it would lead to imprisonment for a time period of six months to five years and a fine of up to 10% of the fair market value of the benami property, will be charged. Under the new Act, both the depositor and the person whose illegal money he or she has "adjusted" in their account can be confiscated and prosecuted.

The Amended Act also states that properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the government without payment of compensation. The new law also provides for an appellate mechanism in the form of an adjudicating authority and appellate tribunal.

Will this help?

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act is certainly a very comprehensive piece of legislation and also very stringent. People with unaccounted income will sure have a tough time ahead. As for the general public, it won't be much of an issue if their transactions are legal. Benami act will help the Government in its fight against black money both within and outside the country.

Latest Judgement *by* SEBI

In the matter, of

1. M/s Operator Tips Global and its Proprietor, Mr. Mrinal Chadha and,

2. M/s Saanjh Advisory (OPC) Private Limited and its Director, Mr. Mrinal Chadha

Securities and Exchange Board of India received a complaint against Operator Tips Global (hereinafter referred as the entity) wherein it was alleged that the entity was offering the services of a research analyst.

Based on the information obtained from the website of Operator Tips Global, SEBI, sought the following details from Axis Bank Ltd., Bapuji Nagar, Bhubaneswar Branch:

1. Bank account details and statement of accounts of the Entity maintained with Axis Bank from the date of account opening till date;
2. Bank Statement of account number 91502003821666 from the date of account opening till date;
3. PAN and KYC of Operator Tips Global.

Based on the PAN, name and address of the Entity received from Axis Bank, SEBI sought copies of demat account and holding statements of the Entity from NSDL, CDSL, NSE and BSE. In their reply NSDL, CDSL, and BSE, informed that no demat or trading account was registered in the name, address and PAN of Operator Tips Global, with them.

Thereafter, SEBI (addressed to the Bhubaneshwar and Pune addresses),through a letter asked Operator Tips Global and its proprietor, viz. Mr. Mrinal Chadha to furnish certain information. However, aforesaid letters were returned undelivered after which physical verification was conducted at both the available addresses of the entity. However, both addresses were found to be wrong.

In the meanwhile, SEBI, asked Axis Bank to provide inter alia the following details/documents:

a. Bank account statement of Operator Tips Global (Account No. 915020038321666) for the period January 01, 2016 to June 3, 2016,

b. Bank account statements of all the bank accounts linked with the PAN of Operator Tips Global,

c. Details of the bank account of Mr. Mrinal Chadha

In response, Axis Bank provided the following information

a. Bank account statement of Operator Tips Global (Account No. 915020038321666),

b. Details of 5 bank accounts attached to the PAN of Mr. Mrinal Chadha in the name of:

- Mr. Mrinal Chadha (2 accounts),
- Operator Tips Global (1 account),
- M/s. Flemingo Online Solution (1account) and
- M/s. Saanjh Financial Services (1account)

A web search was carried out by SEBI in order to find out whether M/s Saanjh Advisory (OPC) Pvt. Ltd. ("Saanjh Advisory") and M/s. Flemingo Online Solution (the entities above) operated any websites. It was found that a website "www.saanjhadvisory.com" was being operated by Saanjh Advisory. On further investigation, it was found that Saanjh Advisory was incorporated as an OPC under the directorship of Mr. Mrinal Chadha. On perusal of the website of Saanjh Advisory, it was observed that the entity was providing services as an investment adviser.

SEBI, (both addressed to two different addresses of Saanjh Advisory in Pune obtained from its bank account statement of Saanjh Advisory and MCA database), asked Saanjh Advisory to furnish certain information along with supporting documents. The letter

sent to Saanjh Advisory on the address obtained from the bank account statements got returned undelivered. However, the letter sent to Saanjh Advisory on the address obtained from MCA database was delivered. However, no reply was received from the Saanjh Advisory.

On an examination of the material available on record i.e. information available on the websites of Operator Tips Global and Saanjh Advisory, information obtained from the complainant, MCA database and Axis Bank, it is observed that:

- Operator Tips Global is a proprietorship firm with Mr. Mrinal Chadha as its sole proprietor.
- Saanjh Advisory (M/s Saanjh Advisory (OPC) Private Ltd.) is a One Person Company incorporated on December 04, 2015 of which Mr. Mrinal Chadha, is the sole director of Saanjh Advisory.

Furthermore, the website of Operator Tips Global (www.operatortips.com) stated that “India’s No. 1 Capital Markets Advisory dealing in range of commodity market products since year 2012, and the website of Saanjh Advisory (www.saanjhadvisory.com) stated that ‘’to provide research driven, unbiased investment advice with the objective of achieving sustainable superior Return on Investment for our clients.”

The bank account statements of Operator Tips Global, Saanjh Advisory and their sole Proprietor/Director, viz. Mrinal Chahda was analysed which clearly suggested that Mrinal Chahda was carrying out the "Investment Advisory Services" through his Proprietorship firm, Operator Tips Global and his company, viz. Saanjh Advisory.

In the light of the above analysis and examination, it was evident that the activities of Operator Tips Global, Saanjh Advisory and their proprietor/director, Mr. Mrinal Chadha, such as giving trading tips, stock specific recommendations etc. to investors on payment of fees prima facie fall under the definition of “investment adviser” as defined by Regulation 2(m) of the SEBI Investment Advisers Regulations, 2013.

In order to protect the interest of investors and to ensure that no investors are defrauded, it was imperative that any person carrying out investment

advisory activities has to necessarily obtain registration from SEBI and conduct its activities in accordance with the provisions of SEBI Act and relevant SEBI Regulations. Considering the facts and circumstances of the matter, the activities of Operator Tips Global, Saanjh Advisory and their proprietor/director, Mr. Mrinal Chadha, of giving trading tips, stock specific recommendations, etc. to the investors on payment of fees falls within the definition of activities of “investment

adviser” as defined under Regulation 2(m) of the Investment Advisers Regulations. Further, Mr. Mrinal Chadha, Operator Tips Global and Saanjh Advisory are not registered with SEBI in any capacity, neither as an investment advisor or research analyst or portfolio manager nor as a broker or a sub-broker affiliated to any brokers. Furthermore, the said entities were engaged in unregistered investment advisory activities contravening the provisions of Section 12 (1) of the SEBI Act and Regulation 3(1) of the Investment Advisers Regulation.

SEBI has been entrusted with the duty to protect the interests of investors and protect the integrity of the securities market. On the prima facie findings, this is a case where effective and expeditious action is required to be taken to prevent any further harm to investors caused by the unauthorized activities of Mr. Mrinal Chadha, Operator Tips Global and Saanjh Advisory. It was also noted that the entities were not cooperating with the preliminary examination conducted by SEBI. Therefore, in order to ensure that Mr. Mrinal Chadha, Operator Tips Global and Saanjh Advisory do not collect any more funds from the public and indulge in unauthorized investment advisory until full facts and materials are brought out and a final decision is taken in the matter, it became necessary for SEBI to take urgent preventive action. In light of the same, there is no other alternative but to take recourse through an ad interim exparte order against Mr. Mrinal Chadha, his proprietorship firm, viz. Operator Tips Global, and his company, viz. Saanjh Advisory, for preventing them from collecting funds and indulging in unauthorized investment advisory without obtaining registration from SEBI in accordance with the law.

The following direction by way of ex-parte ad-interim order was passed:

Operator Tips Global (PAN: AVLPC5388F) and M/s. Saanjh Advisory (OPC) Private Limited (PAN: AAWCS4633A) and their proprietor/director, Mr. Mrinal Chadha (PAN: AVLPC5388F and DIN:06362003) are directed to:

a) cease and desist from acting as an investment advisor and cease to solicit or undertake such activity or any other unregistered activities in the securities market, directly or indirectly, in any matter whatsoever;

b) Not to solicit or undertake investment advisory activities or any other unregistered activities in the securities market through any companies/ proprietorship firms/entities;

c) Not to float any new companies/proprietorship firms/entities to solicit or undertake unregistered investment advisory activities or any other unregistered activities in the securities market;

d) Not to divert any funds raised from investors, kept in bank account(s) and/or in their custody;

e) Immediately withdraw and remove all advertisements, representations. literatures, brochures, materials, publications, documents, websites, etc. in relation to their investment advisory and research analyst activity or any unregistered activity in the securities market.

f) Furnish the complete details, information, documents, etc, which were sought by SEBI earlier from Operator Tips Global and Saanjh Advisory and their proprietor/director, Mr. Mrinal Chadha.

The prima facie observations contained in this ex-parte ad-interim order are made on the basis of the material available on record i.e. information available on the websites of Operator Tips Global and Saanjh Advisory, information obtained from the complainant, MCA database and Axis Bank. In this context, they may within 21 days from the date of receipt of this Order, file their reply, if any, to this Order and may also indicate whether they desire to avail an opportunity of personal hearing on a date and time to be fixed on a specific request made in that regard.

In respect of kesharia spinners limited its directors, namely, Mr. Mukesh jain, Mr. Kamal c jain, Mr. Amratlal k pokerna and Mr. Hari rai.

SEBI vide its circular dated August 13, 2012 directed all listed companies to obtain SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES) authentication by September 14, 2012 and to take appropriate necessary steps within seven days of receipt of complaints through SCORES, so as to resolve the complaint within thirty days of its receipt.

However, Kesharia Spinners Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the company') did not obtain SCORES authentication within the prescribed time period and a public notice was issued by SEBI on January 13, 2013, advising inter alia to obtain SCORES authentication within seven days from the date of the advertisement, failing which SEBI would be constrained to initiate appropriate enforcement actions.

However, the company failed to obtain SCORES authentication and also failed to redress eleven investor grievance pending against them. SEBI issued Show Cause Notices (SCNs) dated March 28, 2013, April 26, 2013 and October 13, 2014 to the company and its directors, namely, Mr. Mukesh Jain, Mr. Kamal C Jain, Mr. Amratlal K Pokerna and Mr. Hari Rai (hereinafter referred to as "the noticees") calling upon them to show cause as to why suitable action should not be taken against them.

Also, SEBI issued notice to the effect of issuance of SCNs and granted opportunity of personal hearing on October 05, 2016 which was published in newspaper on September 11, 2016. However, the noticees did not appear for the personal hearing on the scheduled date.

The company did not resolve the investor grievance and in spite of repeated reminder of SEBI, the said investor grievances are pending till date.

Keeping in view that Failure to redress investor grievances, by a listed company adversely affects the confidence of investors in the securities market. SEBI therefore restrained and prohibited Keshariya Spinners Limited its directors, namely, Mr. Mukesh Jain, Mr. Kamal C Jain, Mr. Amratlal K Pokerna and Mr. Hari Rai from accessing the securities market and from buying, selling or dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, in whatsoever manner, till the company resolves all the investor grievances pending against it.

Conclusion : SEBI registers and regulates the working of stock brokers, sub-brokers, share transfer agents, trustees, merchant bankers and all those who are associated with stock exchange in any manner. The Primary function of Securities and Exchange Board of India under the SEBI Act, 1992 is the protection of the investors' interest and the healthy development of Indian financial markets, to promote the development of stock exchange and to regulate the activities of stock market and to regulate and develop a code of conduct for intermediaries such as brokers, underwriters, etc. SEBI, if not 100%, than for sure it has been near to 100% success as far as the protections of the investors are concerned. As we have seen that via different guidelines it had made it sure that no stone remains unturned in the path of the mission of protecting the investors.

Reliance Communications sells ethernet business for $28 mn

Reliance Communications Ltd (RCom) has sold its ethernet business to a US-based telecommunications firm GTT Americas LLC for $28 million, it said on Friday. Reliance Globalcom Services, a subsidiary of RCom, moved its ethernet business to a newly incorporated firm in the US called Onyx NewCo LLC and then sold this firm to GTT. The ethernet division had revenues of $38.97 million in the year ended 31 March 2016, roughly 1.2% of RCom's consolidated sales. RCom will get the sale consideration of $28 million in two installments, it said. This is in line with RCom's strategy to dispose of assets as it aims to pare down debt.

DEN Networks sells another 25% stake in Delhi Dynamos to ship recycling group GMS

Goldman Sachs-backed cable television distribution company, DEN Networks Ltd has sold an additional 25% stake in the Indian Super League (ISL) football club Delhi Dynamos to Wall Street Investments Ltd, it said on Wednesday. In a stock exchange filing, it said Wall Street Investments has bought the additional stake in DEN Sports & Entertainment Pvt. Ltd from DEN Networks. DEN Sports, in turn, owns DEN Soccer Pvt. Ltd that houses Delhi Dynamos. It did not give details on the value of the deal but added that DEN Sports will be renamed as Delhi

Sports & Entertainment Pvt. Ltd while DEN Soccer will be rechristened as Delhi Soccer Pvt. Ltd. Last year, Wall Street had picked 55% stake in the soccer club for Rs 43.32 crore in a deal that valued the firm at Rs 78.7

crore. That transaction involved some share sale by DEN Networks and a preferential allotment of shares to Wall Street. If the latest deal is struck at the same or higher valuation, it could be worth Rs 20 crore or more.Delhi Dynamos churned out revenues of Rs 24 crore with an operating loss of Rs 34 crore for the year ended 31 March 2016. In the previous year, it had revenues of Rs 8 crore with loss of around Rs 46 crore.

Bharat Forge to buy US-based Walker Forge for $14 mn

Auto components major Bharat Forge will buy US-based Walker Forge Tennessee LLC (WFT) for USD 14 million (around Rs 95 crore), a move aimed at expanding its product range in automotive and other industrial segments.The company's finance and risk management committee has approved the proposed acquisition of 100 per cent shareholding of WFT through its US subsidiary, Bharat Forge America, the company said in a statement.The proposed acquisition is focused on increasing the company's product offering in the passenger car and commercial vehicle segments as well into industrial sectors such as construction and mining, the company said.

"The transaction value is USD 14 million which will be funded through internal accruals and debt," it added.WFT is a leading supplier of complex, steel and high-alloy steel, engine and chassis components to a diverse group of customers across automotive and industrial sectors. The US firm is expected to record revenues of USD 28 million this year with a balanced revenue mix across the automotive and industrial sectors.

LafargeHolcim ups stake in ACC, Ambuja Cements for $320 mn

LafargeHolcim, the largest cement producer in the world and the second-largest in India behind UltraTech Cement Ltd, has raised its holding in its two flagship local companies—ACC Ltd and Ambuja Cements Ltd—for around Rs 2,149 crore ($320 million).LafargeHolcim bought a 4.2% additional stake in ACC for Rs 1,209 crore and around 2% in Ambuja Cements for Rs 940 crore. LafargeHolcim held a 61.62% stake in Ambuja Cements as on 30 September, which increases to 63.62%.

This comes four months after LafargeHolcim struck a deal to divest assets previously under Lafarge India. LafargeHolcim had agreed to sell Lafarge India Pvt Ltd to Nirma Ltd for $1.4 billion (Rs 9,400 crore) including debt, in a deal to complete the India leg of the global merger of Lafarge and Holcim.This deal was subject to approval by the Competition Commission of India (CCI). It was part of the company's 3.5 billion Swiss franc ($3.6 billion) divestment programme and was essential for completing the global merger announced last year between Lafarge and Holcim.

Future Consumer picking 50% stake in wholesale retailer Booker Group's Indian arm

Future Consumer Ltd, the fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) arm of Kishore Biyani-led Future Group, is getting into the cash and carry (wholesale) business in a joint venture (JV) with the UK-based Booker Group. The JV will help scale up Booker's network in India, with the aim to service the merchandising requirements of neighbourhood retailers across the country.The company is picking 50% stake in Booker's Indian arm by investing Rs 50 crore ($7.4 million), it said in a stock market disclosure. The deal is routed through Future Group's FMCG arm to leverage its food business.Booker Group entered India in 2009 and has invested in creating a network of six cash and carry stores that claim to be supplying food, FMCG and related merchandise to thousands of small retailers and enterprises in Maharashtra and Gujarat. The chain currently operates out of four locations in Mumbai and one each in Pune and Surat.

HDFC Life and Max Life merger hits regulatory roadblock

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI has expressed reservations on the amalgamation between Analjit Singh-promoted Max Financial Services Ltd and mortgage lender HDFC that would have created the largest private life insurer in the country, the firms separately disclosed to stock exchanges.Both the companies said they plan to clarify the matter with the regulator.MLIC and HDFC Life said the scheme of arrangement is in compliance with applicable laws and that that plan to further clarify the matter.If approved, the combined entity will create a Rs 255 billion annual premium company, with scale, differentiated portfolio and wider reach to expand in a growing life insurance sector, HDFC Ltd, parent of HDFC Life, had said when it announced the amalgamation in August.

The life insurance unit will then be demerged into HDFC Life. Separately, Max Financial Services will be merged into another listed company of the Max group – Max India. For the demerger, the shareholders of Max Financial Services post the amalgamation with Max Life will get 2.33 shares of HDFC Life for each share of Max Financial Services.

NASDAQ-listed Videocon d2h to merge with Dish TV

Within two years of taking their direct-to-home (DTH) firm, Videocon d2h Ltd, public on NASDAQ, Videocon group promoters Dhoot family have decided to merge the firm with bigger domestic rival Dish TV Ltd, to create the largest Indian listed media firm by revenues.Essel Group controlled Dish TV is already the single-largest distributor of television service in India and as a combined force, the new entity – Dish TV Videocon Ltd, will reach one-in-six television households in the country.

In fact, combined with Essel Group's separate cable TV firm Siti Cable, the group would reach one-in-four of 175 million TV houses. It would be slightly more dominant in the 145 million cable & satellite TV houses in India with

27% reach, far ahead of even terrestrial and state-run Doordarshan. This would also increase its heft in striking deals with content providers and TV channels.Billionaire Subhash Chandra and family who own 64.4% of Dish TV now will hold 36% stake in the combined firm and Dhoot family shall have 28% stake. However, at the close of the proposed transaction, Essel Group shall continue as promoters of Dish TV Videocon.

Last year, Videocon d2h had listed on NASDAQ through a reverse merger with American blank cheque firm. The proposed deal will delist it from NASDAQ.

Essel Finance acquires Peerless Mutual Fund

Subhash Chandra-promoted diversified business group Essel is closing a full acquisition of the mutual fund and trust management business of Kolkata-based Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd (PGFI), it said in a statement.After the acquisition, Essel Finance would get to manage an asset base of over Rs 970 crore acquired from Peerless Fund Management Company Ltd (PFMCL) and another legal entity Peerless Trust Management Company Ltd (PTMCL), the trustee of the mutual fund. PFMCL is a subsidiary of PGFI, and the investment manager to Peerless Mutual Fund, the first mutual fund in the eastern region, headquartered in Kolkata.

At present, Essel Finance offers financial services such as SME business loans through its non-banking financial company (NBFC), housing finance, forex, private equity and investment banking. PFMCL manages equity, hybrid, debt and liquid funds. At present, it manages a liquid scheme, a hybrid scheme, four fixed income schemes and three equity schemes, including an equity-linked savings scheme.

Dabur to acquire personal care business of South African firm

Consumer products maker Dabur India Ltd will acquire the personal care, hair care and creams businesses of the South Africa-based CTL group of companies.The deal valued at $1.5 million (Rs 10 crore) will mark Dabur's entry into the South African personal care market, as per a stock market disclosure by the company.Dabur South Africa (PTY), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dabur International, has entered into an agreement to acquire the South African business of development, manufacturing, packaging and sale of personal care products of CTL Contracting Proprietary Ltd, it said in the BSE filing.

In July 2010, Dabur had made its first foreign acquisition by buying HobiKozmetik Group, a personal care products company in Turkey, for $69 million. In the same year, it clinched its biggest deal so far by acquiring Namaste Laboratories in the US for $100 million.

Advanced Enzyme buys 70% stake in JC Biotech

Advanced Enzyme Technologies, which had a blockbuster listing earlier this year, said it will acquire a 70% stake in active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) maker JC Biotech for Rs 50 crore.The proposed transaction, which is expected to be closed by the end of this year, will take the combined market share of the companies to above 80%, Advanced Enzyme said in a statement filed with the stock exchanges.JC Biotech has a production facility in Andhra Pradesh, and has the ability to expand its fermentation capacity, the statement said. It also has the technology for manufacturing algal DHA, an Omega 3 fatty acid which finds application in human nutrition.Early in July, the initial public offering (IPO) of Advanced Enzyme was heavily oversubscribed on the final day of the issue. In August, the company made a strong stock market debut with its shares listing at a 35% premium to the issue price after its IPO turned out to be the second-biggest public issue in India by subscription in eight years.

Hero MotoCorp buying up to 30% stake in Tiger Global-backed Ather Energy

Hero MotoCorp Ltd, the country's largest two-wheeler maker, is making its biggest bet in the electric-vehicle segment after deciding to invest Rs 205 crore ($30.5 million) in Ather Energy Pvt. Ltd. The investment will give Hero MotoCorp a stake of 26-30% in Bengaluru-based Ather, which had previously raised funding from Flipkart founders SachinBansal and BinnyBansal and US hedge fund titan Tiger Global.Hero MotoCorp chairman PawanMunjal said in a statement that, in addition to investing in Ather, the company aims to enhance its own electric vehicles programme.

Hero MotoCorp has released Rs 180 crore of the total and will inject the balance amount later.Ather was incubated at IIT Madras and founded by the institute's alumni Tarun Mehta and Swapnil Jain in 2013. The company is testing and finalising vendors for its first product, S340. It has 150 employees. In May last year, it raised Rs 75 crore in a Series A round from Tiger Global.

Incorporated in 2000, Tiger Logistics (India) Ltd is engaged in the field of third party logistics provider. It has registered office at New Delhi and offices at Mumbai, Pune, Mundra, Luthiana and Kolkatta. The company has multi-model transport as well as custom house agent licenses.

Tiger Logistics (India) Ltd work as International Freight Forwarders, Custom Clearance Agents, Transporters, Custom Consultants and Project Transportation Specialists. Company provides both inbound and outbound logistics solutions to various large corporates and multinational companies in India and abroad.

Tiger Logistics is one of the country's leading providers of end-to-end supply chain solutions. The key to its position at the pinnacle of the industry lies in the experience, expertise and global reach. Tiger combines intercontinental Air and Ocean Freight with comprehensive Value-Added Logistics Services and Supply Chain Services. Tiger orchestrates the best services to suit the requirements, both operational and financial. Company provide you the visibility you need for managing the dynamics of your supply chain, and the control needed to deliver consistently excellent performance, locally, regionally and globally.

The Company will benefit after establishing itself as a strong end to end supply-chain solution provider in the international markets, it has strategy to leverage its existing network and infrastructure for domestic logistics segment and be a part of Less than Container Load (LCL) segment in the country.

Spectrum of Services Offered by the Company

Air Freight: Tiger's suite of airfreight has been designed to meet the logistics challenges faced by the clients in day to day business. Tigers's global network and years of expertise quality service regardless you are shipping perishable, hazardous cargo or any commodity that to be delivered fast and on time.

Ocean Freight: As one of the country's largest ocean freight forwarders, Tiger Logistics offers outstanding, cost-effective logistics solutions designed to meet all sea transport challenges. Tiger Logistics enjoys partnerships with the majority of the world's biggest ocean carriers, these well-established relationships guarantee capacity and the ability to adapt to growing sea freight trade volumes, quickly and efficiently. Tiger also offer a vast choice of destinations from every major port in the world across both intercontinental and short sea routes to accommodate your needs. Tiger looks at a global network, service reliability, IT integration and financial stability when securing agreements with long-term partners.

Custom House Agent: Tiger has its own Custom House Agent License. Team has the competence to deal the most complex international trade rules and regulations across the world, thus making custom clearance less complicated. Custom brokerage services include automated customs clearance, classification and valuation expertise, customized management reports and custom bond underwriting.

Supply chain Management: Experience of Air Freight and Ocean Freight, combined with the global coverage supported by widely spread branch network and integrated Road and Rail Network, provides an excellent foundation to offer efficient Supply Chain Management solutions to customer.

Project Handling: offer a unique and specialized handling of various types of over dimensional cargoes. Tiger logistics began spreading its wings across the globe, striking success with major assignments in AFRICA, IRAN, CIS, ETHIOPIA AND MIDDLE EAST. Company has rich experience in handling Projects of diverse nature whether they are Cement Plants, Sugar Mill, Hospital equipment's, Boilers, generators, Textile

Mills, Transformers, Power Plant equipment's or various other projects. Cold Chain Logistics: Tiger is specialized in frozen / chilled storage, transportation, warehousing and distribution of logistics services. Tiger provide the best services by using state-of-the-art equipment and proper management systems and by employing most suitable and experienced individuals across the globe. Tigers's flexible, effective and economical service provides competitive edge to the customers in market. Tiger Logistics is a Pan – India player with planned footprints across key distribution cities providing logistics for – Fruits & Vegetables, Retails, Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals and Agricultural products.

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Offices and Location of Tiger Logistics

Financials in Rs cr

Income Statement	FY14	FY15	FY16	H1FY17
Sales	147.48	245.82	253.44	140.57
Expenditure:				
Operating Expenses	130.56	222.71	223.70	122.84
Employee Expenses	5.99	7.98	10.81	6.75
Other Expenses	4.81	4.79	6.32	2.99
Total Expenditure	141.35	235.49	240.83	132.58
EBITDA	6.13	10.34	12.61	7.99
Margin	4.2%	4.2%	5.0%	5.7%
Other Income	0.67	0.61	0.66	0.10
Depreciation	0.78	1.02	0.75	0.25
EBIT	6.02	9.92	12.52	7.83
Margin	4.1%	4.0%	4.9%	5.6%
Finance Cost	0.01	0.14	0.32	0.22
EBT	6.01	9.78	12.20	7.61
Margin	4.1%	4.0%	4.8%	5.4%
Exceptional Item	0.00	1.34	0.00	0.00
Taxes	2.11	2.66	4.91	2.65
PAT	3.90	5.78	7.29	4.96
Margin	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.5%
Diluted EPS	3.69	5.47	6.90	4.69

Balance Sheet	FY14	FY15	FY16	H1FY17
Share Capital	4.23	4.23	10.57	10.57
Reserve & Surplus	23.10	25.29	26.25	31.20
Shareholders Funds	27.33	29.52	36.82	41.77
Deferred Lax Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long Term Loan	0.00	1.31	0.23	0.19
Long Term Provisions	0.52	0.70	0.93	1.06
Current Liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	0.00	7.67	5.91	7.21
Trade Payables	14.78	22.94	29.27	33.67
Other Current Liabilities	0.35	4.90	3.96	4.27
Provisions	0.00	0.99	1.83	1.68
Source of Funds	42.98	68.04	78.95	89.85
Fixed Assets	3.14	2.95	2.82	2.87
CWIP	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.46
Investments	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
Loans & Advances	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.32
Deferred Lax Assets	0.00	0.27	0.40	0.46
Current Assets:				
Inventories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debtors	30.63	56.83	67.19	74.50
Cash & Equivalents	7.79	4.88	6.97	9.10
Loans & Advances	0.18	2.29	0.14	0.00
Other Current Assets	0.96	0.53	0.72	0.89
Application of Funds	42.98	68.04	78.95	89.85

Ratio Analysis	FY14	FY15	FY16	H1FY17
Profitability Ratio				
EBITDA Margin	4.2%	4.2%	5.0%	5.7%
EBITMargin	4.1%	4.0%	4.9%	5.6%
PAT Margin	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.5%
RoCE	22.0%	25.8%	29.2%	15.9%
RoNW	14.3%	19.6%	19.8%	11.9%
Diluted EPS	3.7	5.5	6.9	4.7
Share Price	29.0	56.4	152.1	224.0
M cap in Rs cr	30.7	59.6	160.8	236.8
Book value per share	64.6	69.8	34.8	39.5
Debt/Equity	0.00	0.30	0.17	0.18
P/E	7.9	10.3	22.1	47.7
P/BV	0.4	0.8	4.4	5.7
EV/EBITDA	0.7	2.0	12.2	28.5
EV/Sales	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6

Note: Half year ROCE & RONW in H1FY17 is not annualized.

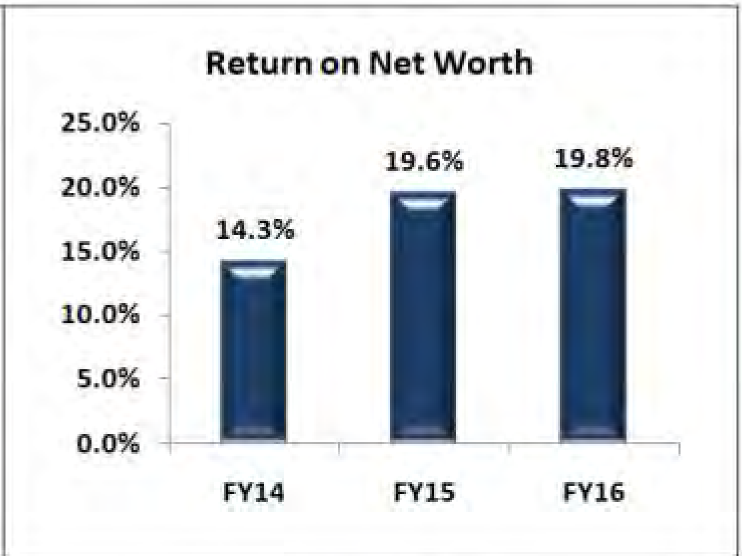
Now let us analyse how the Tiger logistics has moved over the periodof more than three years and the value created for the share holders.

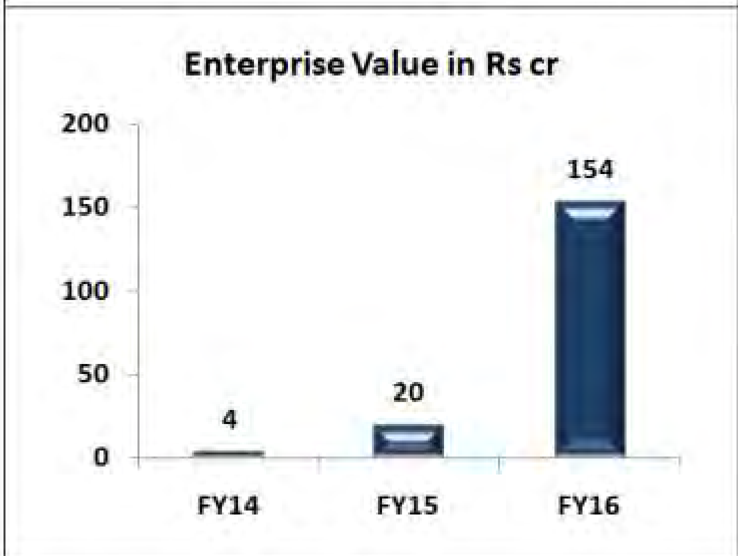
Analysis of Financial Statement:

1. During the financial year FY14, FY15 and FY16 Company has generated sales of Rs 147.5 cr, Rs 245.8 cr and 253.4 cr respectively growing at CAGR of 31%. Sales growth truly reflects the effort of the company toward the financial strength and volume of business.
2. Company has generated EBITDA of Rs 6.1 cr, 10.3 cr and 12.6 cr in FY14, FY15 and FY16 respectively grown at CAGR of 43%. During these reported year core earning of the company has grown significantly.
3. PAT reported for FY14, FY15 and FY16 are Rs 3.9 cr, 5.8 cr and Rs 7.3 cr shown a CAGR growth of 37%. It clearly shows that company has good liquidity after making payment of its financial obligation and meeting all expenses.

4. Balance sheet size in FY14, FY15 and FY16 was reported at Rs 43 cr, Rs 68 cr and 79 cr grown at CAGR of 23% during these years.
5. Company has declared bonus offer to its share holder in October 2015 of 3 equity shares for every 2 shares held in the company each of face value of Rs 10, with the effect share capital has gone up to Rs 10.57 cr from Rs 4.23 cr.
6. Reserve & surplus reported for the year FY14, FY15 and FY16 was Rs 16.3 cr, Rs 27.3 cr and Rs 29.5 cr.How the company has created value for its shareholders:

Financial Snap Shot





How the company has created value for its shareholders:

1. Tiger Logistics has raised Rs 7.52 cr by offering initial public offering of 11.40 lacs equity shares each at cash price of Rs 66 and face value of Rs 10 each in the year 2013 by listing its shares on BSE SME Exchange.
2. The company was migrated from BSE SME exchange to BSE main board on 16th February 2016.
3. Tiger has generated 22.0%, 25.8% and 29.2% Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) reported for the year FY14, FY15 and FY16 respectively which ensures that company has efficiently utilized the funds available in balance sheet, where the industry average in FY16 was 14.1% Tiger average RoCE of last three years is 25.6% that means Tiger has delivered twice the industry average RoCE. This means company is

generating higher return than industry for its share holders and lenders. These returns are also because of asset light business model that company is operating at.

4. Return on Net Worth for the period FY14, FY15 and FY16 was 14.3%, 19.6% and 19.8% respectively.
5. Enterprise value of Tiger Logistics in FY14, FY15 and FY16 was Rs 4 cr, Rs 20 cr and Rs 154 cr respectively, which has shown the tremendous growth as reflected by balance sheet and market capitalisation.
6. Similarly company has constantly evolved to increase the shareholders wealth which is very much evident from the share holder's fund, which was Rs 27 cr in FY14 surged to Rs 37 cr in FY16.
7. In the same context due to better performance in all financial as well as business parameters, the market capitalization of the company has grown many folds. On the date of listing the market cap of Tiger logistics was Rs 29 cr,Rs 31 cr in FY14 touchedRs 60 cr in FY15 and surged to Rs 161 cr in FY16. Market cap has grown at a CAGR of 128%.
8. In each of the parameter be it revenue growth, EBITDA, PAT, RoCE, RoNW Tiger has outperformed its peer and industry average.
9. Company has created value for its share holders which in fact evident from the market cap that has gone up from Rs 31 in FY14 cr to Rs 161 cr in FY16. To

conclude, let say Mr X has invested in IPO of Tiger Logistics in 2013 at Price of Rs 66 per share for 2000 shares being lot size value of Rs 132,000 (2000 x 66), after the declaration of bonus in October 2015 of 3 equity shares for every 2 shares held, Mr X who holds 2000 shares will now entitled for 3000 bonus shares and total share holding sum up to 5000 shares (3000 bonus + 2000 old). It means at price of Rs 152.1 as on 31 March 2016 the value of holding of Mr X was Rs 760,500(5000 x 152.1), so value of wealth of Mr X has surged just in 3 years by 6.09 times which is the example of wealth creation. This is an example how Tiger has created share holders wealth in just three years like biggies say Infosys, Reliance, BHEL, HCL Technologies, V Guard and many more to name.

10. Tremendous surge in market capitalization is true indicator of investors, shareholders and lenders trust on the business model, future growth and the management of the Tiger Logistics.

Conclusion

1. Tiger Logistics indeed has really performed very well in terms of business growth and financial parameters. Sales, EBITDA, PAT, and other ratios as delivered by the company reflect the true endeavor towards the business growth in terms of volume and reach.
2. Infosys, Reliance, Wipro, Allcargo, Tata and others, these biggies were also once started as small enterprises and now over the year they has evolved as the wealth creator for its shareholder through organic and inorganic growth.
3. Journey so far of Tiger Logistics since its listing on SME exchange and than migration to BSE main board is clear indication of business growth, shareholders value and wealth creation and performance of the stock and trust of stake holders on the Tiger Logistics India Ltd.

NSE EMERGE SME PLATFORM

ARE YOU AN EMERGING ENTERPRISE

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NSE EMERGE, enabling small and medium enterprises to scale up their business & compete globally by approaching equity market as a new and viable option for raising capital in an efficient manner.

A platform that offers opportunities to informed investors to invest in emerging businesses with exciting growth plans and innovative business models. Offering India's emerging business a new and viable platform for raising risk capital from a diversified set of investors efficiently.

Benefits

- Higher visibility and profile
- Higher credibility with stakeholders like your customers, vendors, employees etc.
- Unlock value of ESOPs to attract and retain talent
- Alternate valuations
- Seamless migration to main board in future

Eligibility criteria

- Post issue paid up capital (face value) upto Rs.25 crore
- Track record of atleast 3 years
- Positive cash accruals from operations for previous 2 years
- Positive networth

How do I get started:

- Understand the capital market and the process of raising funds through an IPO
- Evaluate IPO vis-à-vis other options
- Make a realistic assessment of your readiness for listing.
- Evaluate & strengthen your internal processes to meet the guidelines for publicly listed company
- Finalise your project and capital raising plans
- Engage a merchant banker to assist you in the IPO process.

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NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED

Contact:
Mr. Jayesh Taori
Mob: 9322542458
Email: jtaori@nse.co.in
for more details visit www.nseindia.com/emerge

Market Developments

- Incorporated in 2003, AVSL Industries Limited is engaged in manufacturing of PVC Products which includes PVC Compound, HDPE/LDPE Compound, PVC Filler, and HDPE/LDPE Tape etc. These products are raw material for HT/ LT Power Cables, Telecom Cables and PVC Pipes and Fittings. They also Imports/Exports of Agro based commodities such as Pulses, Food Grains, Red Kidney Beans, Black Eye Beans ,Green Moong Beans and White Kidney Beans. AVSL also supply best quality Cloves, Cloves Stem , Coriander , Raw Cashew-nut Shells. AVSL raised Rs 5.18 cr equity capital through NSE Emerge Platform by offering 14.40 lacs equity shares each at Rs 36, face value of Rs 10 per share. Issue was subscribed 1.08 times of which retail category was subscribed 0.44 times.
- Jet Knitwears Ltd (JKL) a Kanpur located company was incorporated in 1996, JKL is Incorporated in 1996, Jet Knitwears Ltd (JKL) is engaged in the business of manufactures and exports cotton hosiery products for men, women and children. Company markets its products under brand names like "Lycot Australia", "Jet", "Jet Eco", "Fresh-long", "Boski" and "Take Off". JKL has raised Equity capital of Rs 4.22cr via NSE Emerge platform by offering 10.83 lacs equity shares at issue price of Rs 39 per share at face value of Rs 10 each. Overall issue was subscribed by 3.7 times of which Retail subscription was 2.95 times.
- Agro Phos India Ltd located at Indore was incorporated in 2002, company is engaged in the manufacturing of fertilisers such as Single Super Phosphate (SSP), Nitrogen Phosphate and Potassium (NPK), Zinc Sulphate, Organic manure and Calcium Sulphate commonly known as soil conditioner or gypsum. Company has came up with IPO at NSE Emerge by offering 58.5 lacs equity shares at issue price of Rs 22 per share aggregating to Rs 12.94 cr.
- Incorporated in 2009, India Green Reality Ltd is a Ahmedabad, Gujarat based real estate company engaged in the business of development and sale of residential and commercial properties, including identification and acquisition of land, development of land, acquisition of development rights of projects, and marketing of projects/land.
- Company via BSE SME has raised equity capital of Rs 10.38 cr by offering 34.60 lacs equity shares at issue price and face value of Rs 30 and Rs 10 per share respectively. Issue was subscribed 1.07 times of which retail category was subscribed by 0.46 times.

Forth Coming IPOs

Name of the Company	Exchange	Issue Size (Rs. crore)	Issue Price (Rs. Per Share)
Libas Designs Limited	NSE	13.60	68.00
Euro India Fresh Foods Limited	NSE	23.76	33.00
SKSS Lifestyle Limited	NSE	4.06	35.00
Tanvi Foods (India) Limited	BSE	6.60	60.00
KMS Medisurgi Limited”	BSE	2.70	30.00

OTHER DEVELOPMENT

GDP Growth Slows to 7.1%; lowest in 5 quarters

India's gross domestic product (GDP) grew below expectations at a five-quarter low of 7.1% in the first three months of 2016-17, down from 7.9% in the fourth quarter of the previous financial year. The growth was pulled down by agriculture, mining and quarrying as well as the construction sector. GDP had grown 7.5% in April-June (Q1) 2015-16. However, the government was confident that the growth would be close to 8% this financial year on good monsoon, implementation of the Seventh Pay panel's recommendations and various structural reform measures taken by it against 7.6% registered in 2015-16. Experts, on the other hand, said moderation in growth would put pressure on RBI governor-designate Urjit Patel to cut the policy rate. Apart from the growth concerns, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), which connotes investment, contracted for a second straight quarter at 3.1%, showed official figures released on Wednesday. It had declined 1.9% in Q4FY16. In fact, experts pointed out that the growth was primarily consumption-led and hence highly imbalance. Seen in conjunction with the eight-month decline in the capital goods segment in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the outlook for an investment revival looks dim. India Ratings and Research had said despite several initiatives taken by the government to revive investments, "it has failed to rekindle animal spirits in the economy".

Manufacturing growth hits 22-month high in October

Indicating a sharp uptick in industrial activity, the Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index TM (PMI) rose to a 22-month peak in October of 54.4 against 52.1 in September. An index reading above 50 reflects expansion; a marking below it points to contraction. The data for October provide "positive news" for the economy as manufacturing output and new orders expanded at the fastest rates in 46 and 22 months, respectively," said Pollyana de Lima, economist at IHS Markit and author of the report. The manufacturing sector looks to be building on the foundation of the implied pick-up in growth in the previous quarter, she noted.

Services PMI sees a sharp spike in October on new orders

Led by a steep rise in new orders, the services sector activity is estimated to have grown at a sharp pace in October. The Nikkei Services Business Activity Index rose to 54.5 in October from 52 in September. New business rose in five of the six sectors it tracks, with the only exception being hotels and restaurants. A reading above 50 on the index reflects expansion while one below 50 denotes contraction. With both the manufacturing and service sectors' production gathering pace, the Nikkei India Composite PMI Output Index rose to 55.4 in October from 52.4 in September, marking its sharpest growth in four years.

Industry pushes for demand revival measures as IIP grows 0.7%

As industrial production grew by just 0.7 per cent in September, the industry today urged the government to initiate measures aimed at revival of domestic demand and create a conducive environment for investments. Senior Economist at ICRA, Aditi Nayar, said that cash purchases are likely to be temporarily disrupted from mid-November 2016 onwards following the withdrawal of legal tender status of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes, which would curb consumption in the immediate term, and therefore have a knock-on impact on production of consumer goods. Industrial production grew 0.7 per cent in September hit by poor performance of manufacturing and mining sectors coupled with a decline in the capital goods output.

BAIL *in* BONDS

What Is a Bail-In and How Does It Work

Most people are familiar with bailouts following global economic crisis when many governments were forced to rescue private institutions. But, there's another term that's becoming increasingly common in the financial media - a "bail-in". This term reflects a new approach that's being used as an alternative to bail-outs that have become unpopular among citizens worldwide.

In this article, we'll take a look at what a bail-in is and what it means for countries, companies and investors, as well as how it differs from a bailout.

A bail-in is rescuing a financial institution on the brink of failure by making its creditors and depositors take a loss on their holdings. A bail-in is the opposite of a bail-out, which involves the rescue of a financial institution by external parties, typically governments using tax payer's money. Typically, bail-outs have been far more common than bail-ins, but in recent years after massive bail-outs some Governments now require the investors and depositors in the bank to take a loss before tax payers.

Too Big to Fail

"Too big to fail" describes the idea a business has become so large that a government will provide assistance to prevent its failure, as failure will have a disastrous ripple effect throughout the economy. If a large company fails, companies that rely on it for portions of their income might also be brought down, and number jobs eliminated. Therefore, if the cost of a bailout is less than the cost of the failure to the economy, a government may decide a bailout is the most cost-effective solution.

Bail-ins and bail-outs arise out of necessity rather than choice. Investors and deposit-holders in a troubled financial institution would surely prefer to keep it solvent, rather than the alternative which would be for them to lose the full value of their investments or deposits if the bank goes under. Governments also prefers not to let a financial institution go under, namely because a bankruptcy on this scale will likely the increase of systemic risk in the market.

Typically bail-ins was resorted to in cases where a government bail-out is unlikely due to either (a) the financial institution's collapse is not likely to pose a systemic risk because it does not fall into the "Too Big To Fail" category; or (b) the government does not possess the financial resources necessary for a bail-out because it is itself heavily indebted.

Bail-Ins versus Bail-Outs

Bail-outs occur when outside investors, such as a government, rescue a borrower by injecting money to help make debt payments. For example, U.S. taxpayers provided capital to many major U.S. banks during the economic downturn in order to help them meet their debt payments and remain in business, as opposed to being liquidated to creditors. This helped save the companies from bankruptcy, with taxpayers assuming the risks associated with their inability to repay the loans.

According to The Economist, the magazine that coined the term "bail-in", a bail-in occurs when the borrower's creditors are forced to bear some of the burden by having a portion of their debt written off. For example, bondholders in Cyprus banks and depositors with more than 100,000 euros in their accounts were forced to write-off a portion of their holdings. This approach eliminates some of the risk for taxpayers by forcing other creditors to share in the pain and suffering.

While both bail-ins and bail-outs are designed to keep the borrowing institution afloat, the two different methods of accomplishing the goal vary greatly. Bail-outs are designed to keep creditors happy and interest rates low, while bail-ins are ideal in situations where bail-outs are politically difficult or impossible, and creditors aren't keen on the idea of a liquidation event. The new approach became especially popular during the European Sovereign Debt crisis.

Using Bail-ins to Save Institutions

Most regulators had thought that there were only two options for troubled institutions in 2008, taxpayer bailouts or a systemic collapse of the banking system. But, bail-ins soon became an attractive third option to recapitalize troubled institutions from with in; by having creditors agree to rollover their short-term claims or engage in a restructuring.

Similar strategies have been used in the airline industry to keep them running throughout bankruptcy proceedings and other turmoil. In these scenarios, the companies were able to reduce the payments to creditors in exchange for equity in the reorganized company, effectively enabling the lenders to save some of their investment and the companies to stay afloat.

Interestingly, bail-ins can complement bail-outs in some cases. Successfully bailing-in some creditors gets rid of some financial strain, while securing additional financing from others helps the situation by reassuring the market that the entity will remain solvent.

But, the risk is always that the bail-in of some creditors will discourage others from getting involved, since they'd need to take on the same reforms.

The Future of Bail-ins

The use of bail-ins in Cyprus' banking crisis has led to concerns that the strategy would be used more often by countries when dealing with financial crises. After all, politicians can avoid the thorny political issues associated with taxpayer bailouts, while containing the risks associated with letting a bank failure lead to systemic financial destabilization.

The risk, of course, is that the bond markets will react negatively. Bail-ins becoming more popular could increase risks for bondholders and therefore increase the yield that they demand to lend money to these institutions. These higher interest rates could hurt equities and end up costing more over the long-term than a one-time recapitalization by making future capital much more expensive.

In the end, many economists agree that the world is likely to see a combination of these strategies in the future. With Cyprus having set a precedent, other countries now have a template for the actions and an idea of what will occur afterwards. The financial markets, on the other hand, remain anxious as share prices in Cyprus banks have reflected.

The Cyprus Experiment – Bail in

While the general public became quite familiar with the subject of bail-outs in the aftermath of the Great Recession of 2008, bail-ins attracted attention in 2013 after government officials resorted to it in Cyprus. The so-called 'bail-in' forces savers to foot the bill for the recapitalization of Cyprus' biggest bank, after it was hit by massive losses from its exposure to debt-crippled Greece. Bank of Cyprus said it had converted 37.5 per cent of deposits exceeding €100,000 into "class A" shares, with an additional 22.5% held as a buffer for possible conversion in the future. Another 30 per cent would be temporarily frozen and held as deposits, the bank said.

The bail-in is part of attempts by Cyprus to find € 13 bn - figures nearly double the island's original bill - to shore up its economy. In return depositors received stock in the bank, however, the value of these stocks were no where near most depositor's losses. Uninsured depositors in Laiki, the nation's second-largest bank, lost everything as the bank failed. The Cyprian economy grew a modest 0.90% in the first quarter of 2016; the unemployment is still high at around 12%, but declining.

Key Takeaway Points

- Bail-ins are situations where creditors agree to forgo their short-term claims and / or agree to a restructuring that reduces their holdings.
- Bail-ins began as a public policy tool with Cyprus, which forced creditors and some depositors to forfeit some of their holdings to keep the banks alive.
- Bail-ins are less politically taxing than bailouts, but could have a number of negative side-effects in the financial markets, including higher interest rates.
- Bail in refers to secure the solvency of bank in which the whole or part of the burden is borne by the depositors and creditors of the bank. In return the equity or other instruments are issued to the client in lieu of the amount borne by the investor.

World Bank grants $5.19 mn for energy financing to MSMEs

World Bank will provide an additional USD 5.19 million grant to MSME industries in the country to help them adopt efficient energy means. Grant will be provided through World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) arm. An agreement for Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant of USD 5.19 million for 'Additional Financing for Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs Project-Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency' was signed here today, said an official release. IBRD, acting as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility, provides loans and other assistance primarily to middle income countries. The parent project 'India: Financing Energy Efficiency at MSME Project (FEEMP)' became effective on September 29, 2010 with an original grant aid of USD 11.3 million. "The Development Objective of the project was to increase demand for energy efficiency investments in select micro, small and medium enterprise clusters and to build their capacity to access commercial finance," said the release. The proposed Additional Financing (AF) would be used to help further scale up the initiatives taken up under the parent project, Finance Ministry said.

Power2SME Spirit of Manufacturing award to shine the light on India's manufacturing startups

In the midst of hundreds of entrepreneurs and startups who will gather from across the world for the first ever Global Summit to be held by TiE in New Delhi on December 16-17, Power2SME and TiE will shine the limelight on India's manufacturing sector. Launched in 2014, the award recognises innovation and entrepreneurship in the manufacturing domain. In the last two years, the award has garnered immense respect in the industry and sees participation from manufacturing companies across the country. The third season of Spirit of Manufacturing Awards will be held on Friday. "As first time entrepreneur in the family, the award was a validation that my startup had some value and that I was on the right track," says the last year's winner Pragati Sawhney, founder of Chockriti Chocolates, talking about the validation the award provides to the companies. Chockriti makes custom luxury chocolates and delivers to customers door step anywhere in the world.

Quotes

Kalraj Mishra
Union MSME Minister

"I am telling young people that there is more to life than just a nine-to-five job working for somebody else. Work for yourself: Nurture and believe in yourself, develop self-confidence and self-respect. ***Udyami manasikata ko vikasit karen*** *(encourage an entrepreneurial mindset)"*

Arun Jaitley
Ministry of Finance

"It is a landmark initiative in the service of country and state. It is these entrepreneurs in SMEs, many of them in unorganized sector, who today form the backbone of Indian economy"

SME MARKET STATISTICS

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Issue Price (In Rupees)	Turnover (Rs. In cr)	PAT (Rs. In cr)	Net Worth (Rs. In cr)	RoNW	P/E as per FY16 PAT	Last Traded Price	Simple Annualized growth rate
1	AanchalIspat Ltd.	20	225.41	1	40.21	2%	8.13	3.9	-42%
2	ADCC Infocad Ltd.	40	132.79	4.52	40.71	11%	22.35	111	87%
3	Aditya Consumer Marketing	15	62.81	1.81	10.81	17%	14.55	18	487%
4	AGI Infra Limited.	54	60.59	3.9	32.25	12%	23.84	91	43%
5	Ahimsa Industries Ltd	25	60.62	1.83	11.26	16%	7.67	25.65	2%
6	Akme Star Housing Finance Ltd.	30	2.72	1.15	16.53	7%	22.45	43.5	28%
7	Alacrity Securities Ltd.	10	44.23	-1.52	25.32	-6%	-4.86	3.5	-20%
8	Ambition Mica Ltd.	10	49.17	1.71	12.56	14%	28.3	60.9	390%
9	Amrapali Capital and Finance Ltd.	16	-149	0.65	81.17	1%	48.91	32.5	34%
10	AmrapaliFincap Ltd.	16	-5.41	0.35	142.75	0%	294.21	77.45	309%
11	Amsons Apparels Ltd.	16	6.59	0.13	16.52	1%	177.69	10.37	-19%
12	Anisha Impex Ltd.	14	41.81	0.1	16.83	1%	147.1	8.95	-14%
13	Anubhav Infrastructure Ltd.	40	26.87	0.13	69.66	0%	182	11.05	-36%
14	Arambhan Hospitality Services	14	70.97	1.15	12.93	9%	7.83	18	28%
15	Art Nirman Ltd	25	25.64	0.47	4.5	10%	43.57	27	225%
16	Aryaman Capital Markets Ltd.	16	9.93	0.12	13.3	1%	204.58	20.5	14%
17	Atishay Infotech Ltd.	16	18.61	3	23.04	13%	18.3	50	104%
18	Aurangabad Distillery Ltd	35	46.3	5.7	15.3	38%	9	63	1947%
19	AVSL Industries	36	68.6	0.19	2.526	8%	74.89	26.7	-363%
20	B.C. Power Controls Ltd.	18	249.03	0.72	22.09	3%	95.56	58.5	85%
21	Bajaj Health care	170	222.84	8.2	88.63	9%	19.98	237.5	83%
22	Bansal Roofing Products Ltd.	15	22.41	0.64	5.41	12%	12.78	37.25	64%
23	Bella Casa Fashin	30	85.26	1.39	11.94	12%	23.53	35.5	17%
24	BhanderiInfracon Ltd.	16	2.54	0.05	12.82	0%	514.57	127	310%
25	Bindal Exports Limited	16	37.38	0.08	6.11	1%	88.07	16.05	8%
26	Blueblood Ventures Ltd	50	0.58	0.12	15.1	1%	110	44	-16%
27	Bothra Metals & Alloys Ltd.	25	172.97	-14.35	23.88	-60%	-2.45	19	-7%
28	Captain Pipes Ltd.	10	53.74	0.53	9.33	6%	49.83	63.5	283%
29	Channel Nine Entertainment Ltd.	16	3.42	0.12	30.89	0%	6307.58	32.5	28%
30	CHD Chemicals	11	40.36	0.27	6.05	4%	15.93	8.26	-42%
31	Chemtech Industrial Valves Ltd.	15	39.06	-2.82	7.06	-40%	-4.95	12.15	-7%
32	Crown Lifters Ltd	121	21.76	2.49	19.32	13%	7.86	94	-233%
33	DhabriyaPolywood Ltd.	30	69.39	3.61	23.52	15%	29.6	101	116%
34	Dhanuka Commercial Ltd.	10	1.1	0.21	19.14	1%	71.08	8.75	-5%
35	Dhanuka Realty	40	17.3097	0.5663	1.4264	40%	24.99	40.2	13%
36	DRA Consultants Ltd	10	16.51	2.1	9.67	7%	17.51	172.95	31304%
37	Eco-Friendly Food Processing Park Ltd.	16	3.81	0.84	35.29	2%	790.12	26.8	18%
38	Emkay Taps and Cutting Tools Ltd.	330	41.99	14.05	72.36	19%	4.43	350	5%
39	Esteem Bio Organic Food Processing Ltd.	16	3.91	1.21	39.7	3%	813.71	39.6	39%
40	Filtra Consultants and Engineers Ltd.	15	37.74	1.35	8.06	17%	11.87	23.39	36%
41	Fourth Dimension Solutions Ltd	30	1404.25	20.08	46.19	43%	6.02	111	347%
42	Funny Software Ltd.	16	2.42	0.02	13.82	0%	856.42	9.3	-30%
43	Gala Print City Ltd.	16	21.67	0.13	6.79	2%	316.69	86.55	340%
44	Ganga Pharma	15	2.84	0.05	4.8	1%	63.02	7.51	-72%
45	GCM Capital Advisors Ltd.	16	4.14	0.05	34.3	0%	327.66	10.35	-14%
46	GCM Commodiy and Derivatives Ltd.	16	0.62	0.09	16.62	1%	16.81	2.12	-27%
47	GCM Securities Ltd.	16	2.8	0.09	40.39	0%	3599.78	17.15	2%
48	Globe International Carriers Limited	24	51.68283	0.497795	12.994	4%	36.5	22.6	-164%
49	Gretex Industries Limited	20	3.7572	0.3122	3.7686	8%	25.37	18.8	-122%
50	H K Trade International	16	5.06	0.1	3.85	3%	46.79	18	11%
51	HEC Infra Projects Ltd	100	115.95	2.55	21.43	12%	7.08	89	-19%
52	Hi-Tech Pipes Ltd	50	503.94	6.49	66.31	10%	17.46	110	175%
53	HPC Biosciences Ltd.	16	2.01	0.46	30.09	2%	1717.43	49.5	58%
54	Husys Consulting Limited	69	12.45	0.38	2.45	16%	25.56	43	-393%
55	India Green Reality Limited	30	41.37	2.28	5.64	40%	15.11	27.1	-252%
56	Jet Infraventure Ltd.	16	7	0.31	5.98	5%	46.65	138	394%
57	Jet Knitwears	39	38.57	0.37	4.07	9%	86.08	78	1460%
58	Jiya Eco-Products Ltd.	15	33.88	2.76	18.05	15%	17.38	44.75	153%
59	JLA Infraville Shoppers Ltd.	10	3.63	0.01	6.32	0%	615	9.47	-3%
60	Jointeca Education Solutions Ltd.	16	1.67	-0.55	14.4	-4%	-28.24	15.5	-1%
61	K P Energy Ltd	70	41.45	5.2	13.17	39%	16.23	246.75	369%
62	Karnavati Finance Ltd.	16	0.62	0.37	7.68	5%	26.65	11.8	-15%
63	Karnimata Cold Storage Ltd.	20	4.26	0.08	6.66	1%	63.89	10.4	-18%
64	Khemani Distributers	100	74.8	0.07	27.12	0%	820.57	100	0%
65	Lancer Container Lines	12	43.13	0.55	6.42	9%	24.76	23.85	178%
66	Loyal Equipments Ltd.	16	11.13	0.53	9.53	6%	23.74	18.5	12%
67	Madhya Bharat Agro Products Ltd	24	64.78	4.31	90.91	5%	19.87	39.1	459%
68	M.D Inducto Cast Ltd.	27	280.74	5.92	48.24	12%	16.64	40.9	40%
69	MahabirMetallex Ltd.	10	1.4	0.03	12.24	0%	867.33	24.95	93%
70	Majestic Research Services and Solutions Ltd.	16	11.17	1.88	6.67	28%	32.45	148	635%
71	Mangalam Seeds Ltd.	16	24.17	2.16	12.64	17%	28.94	113.85	499%
72	Mishka Exim Ltd. From RHP	16	14.69	-0.36	14.11	-3%	-120.42	30	67%
73	MITCON Consultancy & Engineering Services	61	44.97	4.61	89.32	5%	15.75	60	-1%
74	MitsuChemPlast Limited	95	89.24	1.91	11.81	16%	21.31	115.4	148%
75	Momai Apparels Limited.	78	137.82	3.12	50.01	6%	56.65	122.5	28%
76	Money Masters Leasing and Finance Ltd.	16	2.46	0.31	10	3%	9.48	6.29	-19%
77	Nandani Creation Limited	28	14.2	0.4537	0.59	77%	21.45	33	296%
78	Narayani Steels Limited	32	504.0693	1.2415	25.823	5%	23.9	27.2	-114%
79	Navigant Corporate Advisors	16	0.75	0.12	5.15	2%	12.6	4.95	-79%
80	Naysaa Securities Ltd.	16	4.63	0.02	5.07	0%	415.76	22	18%
81	Newever Trade Wings Ltd.	30	59.88	0.05	24.04	0%	98.85	2.15	-30%
82	NINtec System	10	1.19	0.13	5.13	3%	142.92	27	315%
83	O.P Chains Ltd.	11	69.22	0.14	30.47	0%	102.79	21	59%
84	OceanaaBiotek Industries Ltd.	14	32.14	2.18	11.97	18%	12.63	27	36%
85	OFS Technologies	25	9.17	1.11	11.47	10%	9.71	16.8	-41%
86	OnesourceTechmedia Ltd.	16	1.05	-0.51	8.7	-6%	-5.88	4.62	-21%
87	Opal Luxury Time Products Ltd.	130	27.09	-0.09	28.56	0%	-326.55	86	-10%
88	P.B Films Ltd.	16	3.18	0.05	14.74	0%	203.6	7.06	-50%
89	Pansari Developers Limited	22	5.7	1.94	41.95	5%	19.78	22	0%
90	Patdiam Jewellery	14	45.9	0.94	31.41	3%	49.32	107.4	637%
91	Pecos Hotels and Pubs Ltd.	50	4.74	0.29	3.43	8%	31.59	69.9	32%
92	Pyxis Finvest (Old name BCB Finance)	25	2.9	1.48	22.41	7%	20.2	26	1%
93	R J Bio-Tech Ltd.	20	35.95	2.26	25.96	9%	11.06	26.4	10%
94	R & B Denims Lts.	10	159	1.39	30.49	5%	15.15	15.05	20%
95	Radhika Jweltech	75	137.1596	2.98	100.46	3%	24.52	30.95	-613%
96	Raghav Ramming Mass	39	46.33	1.32	8.49	16%	43.38	79.75	189%
97	RaghuvanshAgrofarms Ltd.	16	6.48	1.31	22.33	6%	48.21	53	131%
98	RCI Industries and Technologies Ltd.	40	1270	14.93	62.57	24%	11.74	149.85	99%
99	Relicab Cable	20	15.5	0.18	6.04	3%	59.56	23.4	28%
100	Riddi Steel and Tubes Limited	38	236.78	2.66	22.52	12%	10.94	35.1	-58%
101	Ruby Cables	50	105.94	-2.45	16.41	-15%	-7.09	27.8	-80%
102	S R G Securities Finance Ltd.	20	1.97	0.26	7.27	4%	38.35	25.7	9%
103	Sakar Healtcare	40	19.3719	1.7456	16.5745	11%	31.52	50.2	517%
104	Samruddhi Realty Ltd.	14	47.61	1.8	16.31	11%	9.82	17.5	7%
105	Sanco Industries Ltd.	18	342.91	2.51	31.32	8%	45.89	112	265%
106	Shaival Reality Ltd	100	29	0.83	14.23	6%	24.18	103	3%
107	ShashijitInfraprojects Limited	15	24.31	0.97	7.04	14%	13.34	15	0%
108	Shiva Granito Exports Ltd	12	5.11	-0.4	8.13	-5%	-35.96	10.8	0%
109	Shri Krishna Prasadam Ltd.	16	3.6	0	4.91	0%	-1132.5	9.3	-16%
110	Si.Vi Shipping Corporation Ltd.	16	2.78	0.3	10.85	3%	80.7	42.1	61%
111	Spicy Entertainment and Media Limited	10	2.4683	0.2186	11.9595	2%	66.47	8.8	-93%
112	SpraykingAgro Equipment Limited	21	15.3615	0.0529	5.9207	1%	126.84	21.15	5%
113	SPS Finquest Ltd.	16	2.75	1.92	29.84	6%	26.99	115	256%
114	Sri Krishna Construction	45	18.18	1.73	11.88	15%	17.55	31.9	-27%
115	SSPN Finance Ltd.	16	0.41	0.09	3.88	2%	36.65	18	8%
116	Starlit Power System	18	23.76	-4.45	7.22	-62%	-2.74	12.1	-16%
117	Stellar Capital Services Ltd.	20	3.87	0.07	45.2	0%	290.44	8.4	-19%
118	SubhTex(India) Limited. (Data not complete)	15	1.77	-0.14	99.64	0%	-129.64	16.5	3%
119	Suncare Traders Ltd	64	9.18	0.14	38.92	0%	168.5	42.05	-41%
120	Supreme(India) Impex Limited.	60	409.65	6.73	66.72	10%	4.89	67.4	8%
121	Suyog Telematics Ltd.	25	43.75	12.06	35.05	34%	39.91	474	646%
122	Sylph Education	12	0.49	0.002	15.66	0%	8580	8.58	-41%
123	Sysco Industries	10	110.42	3.39	27.04	13%	5.64	24.05	254%
124	Tarini International Ltd.	16	1.12	0.02	29.29	0%	859.57	13.99	-5%
125	Tejnaksh Healthcare	80	4.75	1.32	6.24	21%	27.64	330.5	308%
126	Tentiwal Metal Products Ltd.	10	43.25	0.16	8.83	2%	21.31	6.3	-13%
127	Thejo Engineering Ltd.	402	175.36	0.21	49.73	0%	316.41	195	-12%
128	Carewell Industries Ltd.	15	0.005	0.03	9.73	0%	146.36	5.37	-29%
129	Ultracab India Limited.	10	41.25	0.61	17.97	3%	250.3	120	533%
130	Umiya Tubes Ltd	10	14.57	0.45	7.61	6%	134.76	81.95	1227%
131	Unishire Urban Infra Ltd.	16	0.85	0.03	24.77	0%	681.27	7.02	-21%
132	Universal Autofoundry Limited.	14	74.41	1.88	10.98	17%	14.66	34	123%
133	Vaksons Automobile	16	19.78	0.11	12.93	1%	170.36	28.5	38%
134	Valiant Organics Ltd	220	53.48	10.31	22.75	45%	13.24	375	1429%
135	VCU Data Management Ltd.	16	1.07	0.23	27.31	1%	132.35	19.64	8%
136	Vibrant Global Capital Limited.	19	300.89	0.1	46.82	0%	501.15	21	5%
137	Vidli Restaurants Ltd	10	3.86	0.44	4.48	10%	153.52	156	2050%
138	Vishal Bearing	15	23.15	0.34	8.13	4%	41.26	29.25	91%
139	Vishal Fabrics Ltd.	45	273.58	14.26	83.38	17%	20.97	227	264%
140	VMV Holidays Ltd.	16	6.52	-0.59	5.47	-11%	-12.66	15	-5%
141	Wealth First Portfolio Managers Ltd	50	149.48	2.6	15.55	17%	11.88	48.3	-6%
142	Women's Next Loungeries Ltd.	14	32.81	0.53	9.94	5%	23.58	50	101%
143	Yash Chemex Ltd jan 2016	13	48.63	0.17	9.98	2%	61.68	25.45	261%
144	Yogya Enterprises Ltd.	15	81.85	0.06	4.18	1%	34.5	5.9	-39%
145	Zeal Aqua Ltd Dec 2015	130	91.58	1.35	20.32	7%	65.39	210.05	192%

Note: Companies with in sufficient data are not included in the table
Close Price and Market Cap as on 02 Dec 2016

Jet Knitwears Ltd got listed on NSE Emerge on October 7, 2016. The listing ceremony took place at Kanpur with Hon Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, Member of Parliament as the Chief Guest.

The listing ceremony of Jet Freight Logistics Ltd was held in Mumbai on December 6, 2016. Seen on the dais above is (L-R) Mr. Deepak Sharma, MD, Sarthi Capital, Ms. RachnaBhusari, SME Head, NSE, Mr. Richard Theknath, MD& Mr. Dax Theknath, Director, Jet Freight Logistics Ltd

S A R T H I

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