Report of the Directors and Audited Financial Statements

#### **Period of accounts**

Start date: 01 April 2019

End date: 31 March 2020

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## Company Information For the year ended 31 March 2020

**Directors** Abhishek Pradeep Bansal

Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara

Samir Rambihari Rai

Registered Number 07225900

**Registered Office** 208 Uxbridge Road

Shepherds Bush

London London W12 7JD

**Auditors** Focus Somar Audit & Tax Accountants Ltd

301, Third floor, Middlesex House

130 College Road

Harrow HA1 1BQ

## ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT

#### For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### **Principal activity and Business review**

Abans Global Limited (AGL) is incorporated in London (UK) and authorized by FCA (FRN 580056) to deal in investments on matched principal basis. Its major business activity is to provide broking services to professional & institutional clients in Commodity & FX derivatives traded on international venues via clearing relationship with reputed institutions. The company is an Associate Trade member (category 5) on London Metal Exchange and a Broker member on the Dubai Gold & Commodity Exchange.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The company has risk management objectives, policies & procedures in place. Responsibility has been apportioned within the company for ensuring that risk arising from its activities are identified, monitored and controlled and mitigated in an appropriate and timely manner. This responsibility is divided among the board, the Compliance and Risk Management Function and Operation and Finance Function. The company's tolerance for risk is low.

#### **Operational Risk**

Operational risk is caused by failure in business processes or the systems or physical infrastructure that support them that have the potential to result in financial loss or reputational damage. This includes errors, omissions, and system failure, lack of resources or physical assets and deliberate acts such as fraud.

The regulated environment in which the company operates imposes extensive reporting requirement and continuing self-assessment and appraisal. The Company seeks to continually improve its operating efficiency and standards.

#### **Business Risk**

There is a risk that economic demand of brokerage services will diminish, resulting in lesser income. These risks are mitigated by Abans Global Limited having a relatively low cost based structure and large and diversified client base. There is a risk that competition will increase driving commission rates down. This risk is mitigated by Abans Global Limited having professional/institutional client base where commissions tend to be lower but volume higher. A range of clients in the client base, trading a variety of different instruments and no specific direct competitor reduces the level of this risk.

## ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT

#### For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### **Liquidity Risk**

The company ensures that liquidity is maintained by monitoring cash balances daily to ensure it retains flexibility in the management of cash flows.

#### Market risk

The company monitors market performances on a daily basis. However, the company is not adversely affected by the changes in market performances as its income is derived from commissions' receivable.

#### **Foreign Currency Risk**

Cash is held in currencies other than US Dollars. Funds at brokers are matched with client's funds to mitigate exposure to exchange rate fluctuations in any currency.

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

Management considers that key performance indicators are growth in business profitability, reduction in cost of sales ratio to revenue and increase in new memberships with regulated exchanges.

#### **Trader Error Risk**

Although AGL does not take principal positions, and merely executes clients' orders, it still runs the risk of trader dealing errors. The impact of these errors caused by poor broker execution and/or the misunderstanding of a client order could lead to a loss of revenue.

In order to mitigate this risk, trading is directly done by the clients and risk is managed by brokers. Clients are experienced and our risk officer keeps an eye on trading activities.

This report was approved by the board 26<sup>th</sup> June 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Harshan S Kollara

Director

## Directors' Report

#### For the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company throughout the year were as follows:

Abhishek Pradeep Bansal

Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara

Samir Rambihari Rai

#### **Results and Dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$1,347,624(including fair valuation gain) (2019 -\$ 137965)

The directors have not recommended a dividend.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations and in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom, governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements, may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

#### Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

Each director who held office at the date of approval of this report confirms that: so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing their report of which the company's auditor is unaware; and the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

## Directors' Report For the year ended 31 March 2020

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf

Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara

Director

Date approved: 26<sup>th</sup> June 2020

# ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Abans Global Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise Income Statement, Balance Sheet and notes to the financial position, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland Section (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

#### Uncertainty related to going concern (emphasis of matter)

We draw attention to note 1 related to going concern in the financial statements.

We have reasonably considered directors' Covid-19 related assessment of the risk and directors' plan based on the projections over the level of available financial resources and sensitivity analysis over the possible relevant factors, in the company's operation over a period for at least 12 months from the date of approval of financial statements.

We assessed the risk for our audit as whether or not the risk of Covid-19 is such that it amounted to a material uncertainty that may have cast significant doubt about the ability to continue as a going concern. The financial impact of the likely outcome is currently too early to fully assess. These conditions indicate the existence of some uncertainties which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

# ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### **Other Information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategicreport.

# ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Kul la. Delle

Krishna Prasad Dahal (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Focus Somar Audit & Tax Accountants Ltd Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors 301, Third floor, Middlesex House 130 College Road Harrow

HA1 1BQ

Date: 26<sup>th</sup> June 2020

## Income Statement

## For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	<b>2019</b> \$
Turnover		1,330,686	1,486,667
Cost of sales		(954,237)	(1,206,130)
Gross profit		376,449	280,537
Administrative expenses		(283,291)	(220,816)
Other operating income	3	1,533,143	1,411
Operating Profit	4	1,626,301	61,132
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	41,539	113,429
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(4,107)	(4,234)
Profit/Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		1,663,733	170,327
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(316,109)	(32,362)
Profit/Loss for the financial year		1,347,624	137,965

# ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	<b>2019</b> \$
Fixed assets		·	·
Investments	10	6,782,707	5,262,266
		6,782,707	5,262,266
Current assets			
Debtors	11	14,408,714	6,451,662
Cash at bank and in hand		3,768,236	1,618,217
		18,176,950	8,069,879
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	12	(12,051,728)	(4,171,840)
Net current assets		6,125,222	3,898,039
Total assets less current liabilities		12,907,929	9,160,305
Net assets		12,907,929	9,160,305
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	7,013,954	6,661,048
Share premium account	14	4,427,787	2,380,693
Profit and loss account	15	1,466,188	118,564
Shareholders' funds		12,907,929	9,160,305

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Harshan Sankarakutty

Kollara Director

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Equity share capital \$	Preference share capital \$	Equity share premium \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
At 01 April 2018	1,332,868	5,000,000	1,808,873	(19,401)	8,122,340
Profit for the year				137,965	137,965
Total comprehensive				427.055	427.005
income for the year	-	-	-	137,965	137,965
Shares issued	328,180				328,180
Equity share premium - new issue			571,820 		571,820
Total investments by and distributions to owners	328,180		571,820	-	900,000
At 31 March 2019	1,661,048	5,000,000	2,380,693	118,564	9,160,305
At 01 April 2019	1,661,048	5,000,000	2,380,693	118,564	9,160,305
Profit for the year				1,347,624	1,347,624
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,347,624	1,347,624
Shares issued	352,906	5,000,000			5,352,906
Equity share premium - new issue			2,047,094		2,047,094
Shares redeemed		(5,000,000)			(5,000,000)
Total investments by and					
distributions to owners	352,906	-	2,047,094	-	2,400,000
At 31 March 2020	2,013,954	5,000,000	4,427,787	1,466,188	12,907,929

## ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED Statement of Cash flows For the year ended 31 March 2020

	2020 \$	<b>2019</b> \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1,347,624	137,965
Adjustments for:		
Interest paid	4,107	4,234
Interest received	(41,539)	(113,429)
Taxation charge	27,225	32,362
Defered tax	288,884	0
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	679,071	(740,206)
(Increase)/decrease in amounts owed by groups	(7,149,501)	624,758
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,733,063	(1,219,824)
(Decrease)/increase in amounts owed to groups	5,863,467	401,232
Corporation tax (paid)/received	(32,362)	(22,379)
Gain on revaluation	(1,520,441)	0
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,199,598	(895,287)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in loans and advances	(1,486,622)	4,624,785
Investment in gold and subsidiary	0	(5,169,306)
Interest received	41,539	113,429
Net cash from investing activities	(1,445,083)	(431,092)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of ordinary shares(including share premium)	2,400,000	900,000
Interest paid	(4,107)	(4,234)
Net cash used in financing activities	2,395,893	895,766
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,150,408	(430,613)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,464,828	1,895,441
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	3,615,236	1,464,828
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,768,236	1,618,217
Bank overdrafts	(153,000)	(153,389)
	3,615,236	1,464,828

#### **General Information**

Abans Global Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales, registration number 07225900, registration address 208 Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush , London , London, W12 7JD.

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### Significant accounting policies

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investments and certain financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with the accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars which is the functional currency of the company.

#### Going concern

Company's management have assessed whether the going concern assumption is appropriate in the current context of Covid-19 pandemic, management have taken into consideration of all available and relevant information specific to company about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Management has prepared detailed forecasts in the given situation of the rapidly evolving nature of the pandemic, considering all the relevant factors, by using sensitivity analysis to determine the effect of different variables, regularly updated until the financial statements are authorised for issue with the potential scenarios and managements plans.

Management has considered the impact of Corona virus on customers, suppliers and staff to assess whether the entity is able to continue to operate if staffs were not able to physically be present, and how long could the entity survive given the availability of cash resources and the flexibility of its cost base.

The directors believe that the company is expecting continued and regular levels of sales and profitability, and that it is well placed to manage its business risks successfully assessing the pandemic context. Accordingly, they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leasedasset.

#### **Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All foreign exchange differences are included to the income statement.

#### **Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

• The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### **Dividends**

Proposed dividends are only included as liabilities in the balance sheet when their payment has been approved by the shareholders prior to the balance sheet date.

#### Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are held at fair value with fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss.

Investments in gold are held at fair value with gains and losses recognised in profit and loss.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset, liability or equity instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Changes in accounting policy

Effective 01 April 2019, the company has changed its accounting policy on investment from historical costs to fair value. The adoption of new accounting policy of investment resulted in changes to the classification and measurement of investment including impairment of investment and the presentation of gains or losses related to investments designated at fair value through profit and loss account.

The new accounting policy is adopted for providing more reliable, up to date and relevant information on investments. Financial impact of change in accounting policy on the valuation of investment is given below:

#### a) Investment in subsidiaries

Gain in the valuation in investment in subsidiaries is amounting to \$425,756, out of which gain in the valuation of investment in subsidiaries amounting to \$215,890 is related to the year ended 31 March 2020. The gain in the valuation amounting to \$209,866 was the retrospective effect, accumulated from the date of investment to the year ended 31 March 2019.

#### a) Investment in gold

Gain in the valuation in investment in gold is amounting to \$1,094,685. Out of which, gain in the valuation in gold was amounting to \$1,150,771 was related to the year ended 31 March 2020. There was loss in the valuation amounting to \$56,086, which was the retrospective effect, accumulated from the date of investment to the year ended 31 March 2019.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event which it is more probable than not will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably estimated.

#### **Preference shares**

The company's preference share is an equity instrument as the entity has no obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset. This instrument is not subject to mandatory redemption for a fixed or determinable amount at a fixed or determinable time, nor there is mandatory condition for fixed dividend, and dividends are non- cumulative however company may be able to redeem and pay fixed dividend to the shareholder, at its option.

#### **Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non- puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

• at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if

the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably.

• at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate.

The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

#### Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method

#### Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### **Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

#### **Dividends**

Proposed dividends are only included as liabilities in the balance sheet when their payment has been approved by the shareholders prior to the balance sheet date.

#### 2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. There are considered to be no key sources of estimation uncertainty or judgements which would have a significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. Other operating income		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Other Operating Income (Taxable)	12,702	1,411
Gain on fair value of investments	1,520,441	0
	1,533,143	1,411
4. Operating profit/(loss)		
n operating promy (rece)	2020	2019
	\$	\$
The operating profit is stated after charging:	•	*
Directors emoluments	25,736	25,392
Auditors remuneration	24,240	15,949
Operating leases	18,184	17,844
5. Directors' Emoluments		
	2020	2019
Advitational or Foregoese	\$	\$
Administrative Expenses	25.726	25 202
Directors Salaries	25,736	25,392
	25,736	25,392
6. Staff Costs		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	6,838	5,070
Other staff costs	757	2,992
	<u>7,595</u>	8,062
7. Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Interest Receivable and Other Income	41,539	113,429
	41,539	113,429
8. Interest payable and similar charges		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Bank & Other Loan Interest	4,107	4,234
	4,107	4,234

## 9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2020 \$	<b>2019</b> \$
UK Corporation Tax	27,225	32,362
Current Year Deferred Tax	288,884	0
	316,109	32,362

#### 10. Investments

Cost	Investments in group undertakings	Investments In gold	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At 01 April 2019	92,960	5,169,306	5,262,266
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Revaluations	425,756	1,094,685	1,520,441
At 31 March 2020	518,716	6,263,991	6,782,707

## 11. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Amount Owed by Group Undertakings	7,149,501	0
Prepayments & Accrued Income	4,376	18,786
Other Debtors	5,768,215	6,432,876
Loans and Advances	1,486,622	0
	14,408,714	6,451,662

#### 12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2020</b> \$	<b>201</b> 9
Bank Loans & Overdrafts	153,000	153,389
Amounts Owed to Group Undertakings	8,993,304	3,129,837
Corporation Tax	27,225	32,362
Accrued Expenses	30,076	26,153
Other Creditors	2,559,239	830,099
Deferred Tax Liability	288,884	0
	12,051,728	4,171,840
13. Share capital account		
	2020	2019
Shares classified as equity	\$	\$
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,482,666 (2019 – 1,207,752) Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each	2,013,954	1,661,048
5,000,000 Preference Share shares of \$1 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
	7,013,954	6,661,048

#### Issue of new equity shares

The company has issued 274,914 new shares of £1(equivalent to \$1.2837) each at premium of £6.80(equivalent to \$7.4463) resulting into addition of new share capital equivalent to \$352,906 and share premium equivalent to \$2,047,094 during the year.

#### Issue of new preference shares

The company has also issued 5,000,000 new preference share of \$1 each at par. This redeemable preference shares do not carry any voting rights. They are redeemable any time after 5 years from the date of allotment at the option of the company, by giving one month's notice to the holder's of such shares. A dividend of 2.9% per annum will be payable at the option of the company and will be non-cumulative.

#### 14. Share premium account

	2020 \$	<b>2019</b> \$
Equity Share Premium b/fwd	2,380,693	1,808,873
Equity Share Premium - New Issue	2,047,094	571,820
	4,427,787	2,380,693

#### 15. Profit and loss account

	2019
	\$
Balance at 01 April 2019	118,564
Profit for the year	1,347,624
Balance at 31 March 2020	1,466,188

#### **16. Related Party transactions**

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Sales to group entities	258,803	604,390
Amount due to group entities	8,993,304	3,129,837
Purchases from other group entities	18,000	18,000
Purchases from other related parties	41,850	36,306
Amounts due from group entities	7,149,501	0
Amount due to other related parties	18,802	9,418
Services provided by entities controlled by key management	41,850	36,306
Amounts due to entities controlled by key management	18,802	9,418

Directorship fees &

Group Entities Nature of Transactions

Abans Middle East DMCC

Abans International Limited

Abans Broking Services Private Limited

Caspian Trading HK Ltd

Client - Trading

Accounting charges

Client - Trading

**Other Related Parties** 

Harshan Kollara - Value Finance
Samir Rai - GSR Associates Ltd

Directorship fees

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including directors. Total amounts paid to key management personnel during the year was \$41,850 (2019- \$36,306).

#### 17. Events after Balance sheet date The

#### impact of Corona virus

Following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, the company is monitoring the developments of the pandemic and evaluating its impact to the financial position and operating results of the company. As at the date on which this set of financial statements were authorized for issue, because the situation is ongoing and the eventual outcome is unknown, the company cannot quantify the impact on the financial position, operations or capital position as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The company does not currently anticipate a significant reduction of its activities and liquidity positions over the comingyear.

#### 18. Reserves

Share premium includes any premium received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses, less dividends paid.

#### 19. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under the non-cancellable operating leases as at the balance sheet date.

#### 20. Parent undertaking

The group's immediate parent undertakings are ABans Securities Private Limited and Abans Broking Services Pvt Ltd, companies incorporated in India. The ultimate parent undertaking is ABans Holdings Private Limited, a company incorporated in India.

#### 21. Controlling party

The group is controlled by Abhishek Pradeep Bansal by virtue of his controlling shareholding in the ultimate parent undertaking, ABans Holdings Private Limited.