

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

Report of the Directors and Audited Financial Statements

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 April 2021

End date: 31 March 2022

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
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ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

Company Information For the year ended 31 March 2022

Directors	Abhishek Pradeep Bansal Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara Samir Rambihari Rai Ashima Chhatwal
Registered Number	07225900
Registered Office	208 Uxbridge Road Shepherds Bush 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 2022

Principal Activity and Business Review

Abans Global Limited ('AGL') has been authorized and regulated by the Finance Conduct of Authority ('FCA') since 2nd April 2013 and commenced its business activities since then. The company is dealing in Investment as a Principal and Agent. Additionally, the company is involved in business of dealing in securities, commodities, derivatives and currencies and also acts a financial advisor. AGL is a leading financial service providing firm which provides brokerage services to several professional and institutional clients.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has risk management objectives, policies and procedures in place. Responsibility has been apportioned within the entity 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.

Financial Key performance indicators

Management considers the increase in turnover of the company as the key performance indicators.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The financial risk management objective is to maintain sufficient liquidity and capital so that the company can always meets its liabilities and regulatory requirements.

The financial risk is mitigated by monitoring on an ongoing basis the financial strength of credit institutions with whom the company holds deposits and assets. Further mitigation is the fact that the company executes transactions on delivery-versus-payment basis with counterparties and holds collateral where credit is provided to a selection of clients under margin account facilities. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

At the reporting date, the main risk to which the Group were exposed are as follows:

Foreign currency exchange risk

The company has foreign currency exposure through its management and advisory fee income, which is invoiced in US Dollars. The advances received from company's customers and those invested with the brokers are all denominated in US Dollars which reduces its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Trader error risk

Although AGL does not take principal positions, and merely executes client's 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 the brokers. Clients are experienced and our Risk Officer keeps an eye on trading activities.

Other Risks

Covid-19

Due to the outbreak of the pandemic, the group will face certain uncertainties and disruptions, usual business transactions with banks, operational difficulty as most of its staff will operate from home. The pandemic could result in significant market volatility and increase the risk of UK recession.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Strategic Report
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Following the unprecedented outbreak of the corona virus (Covid-19) pandemic, the company acted swiftly to implement its business continuity plan, the company already use off site managed IT systems which have been successfully managed throughout the lockdown, with no reported issues. The economic impact of the crisis has presented challenges however the company has maintained a robust capital and liquidity position in recent years to and is well placed to tackle with the immediate and long-term challenges faced as a result of Covid-19.

This report was approved by the board on.....23 May 2022.....and signed on its behalf



Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara
Director
Date: 23 May 2022

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors

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

Abhishek Pradeep Bansal

Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara

Samir Rambihari Rai

Ashima Chhatwal

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$780,117 (including fair valuation gain) (2021 - \$922,077). 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 judgements 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

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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



Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara
Director
Date approved: 23 May 2022

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Abans Global Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 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 2022 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

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.

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.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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 strategic report.

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.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Irregularities, including fraud are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the deliberate override of internal control;
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control;
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made;
- We assess the risk of management override of controls, including testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- We request and review the minutes of management meetings, and assess any matters identified not already provided for or disclosed that may materially impact the financial statements;
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, Pt. 16, Ch. 3. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, or the opinions we have formed.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL
LIMITED
For the year ended 31 March 2022



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: 24th May 2022

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Income Statement
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Turnover		1,056,464	1,066,262
Cost of sales		(663,040)	(601,761)
Gross profit		393,424	464,501
Administrative expenses		(284,515)	(345,083)
Other operating income	3	854,155	833,388
Operating Profit	4	963,065	952,806
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	44	14,172
Interest payable and similar charges	8	-	(829)
Profit/Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		963,109	966,149
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(182,992)	(44,072)
Profit/Loss for the financial year		780,117	922,077

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	898	-
Investments	11	7,640,390	6,788,945
		7,641,288	6,788,945
Current assets			
Debtors	12	53,162,416	34,670,392
Cash at bank and in hand		457,988	9,981,684
		53,620,404	44,652,076
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	13	(35,651,569)	(26,611,015)
Net current assets		17,968,835	18,041,061
Total assets less current liabilities		25,610,123	24,830,006
Net assets		25,610,123	24,830,006
 Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	7,863,263	7,863,263
Share premium account	15	14,578,478	14,578,478
Profit and loss account	16	3,168,382	2,388,265
Shareholders' funds		25,610,123	24,830,006

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 23 May 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara
Director
Date approved: 23 May 2022

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Equity share capital \$	Preference share capital \$	Equity share premium \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
At 01 April 2020	2,013,954	5,000,000	4,427,787	1,466,188	12,907,929
Profit for the year				922,077	922,077
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	922,077	922,077
Shares issued	849,309	-	-	-	849,309
Equity share premium - new issue			10,150,691		10,150,691
Total investments by and distributions to owners	849,309	-	10,150,691	-	11,000,000
At 31 March 2021	2,863,263	5,000,000	14,578,478	2,388,265	24,830,006
At 01 April 2021	2,863,263	5,000,000	14,578,478	2,388,265	24,830,006
Profit for the year				780,117	780,117
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	780,117	780,117
Shares issued	-	-			-
Equity share premium new issue			-		-
Shares redeemed		-			-
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-		-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	2,863,863	5,000,000	14,578,478	3,168,382	25,610,123

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Statement of Cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	780,117	922,077
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	4	-
Interest paid	-	829
Interest received	(44)	(14,172)
Dividend received	-	(81,695)
Taxation charge	21,217	27,814
Deferred tax	161,775	16,258
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(20,626,790)	(25,709,250)
(Increase)/decrease in amounts owed by groups	2,134,765	3,960,950
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(2,702,830)	358,440
(Decrease)/increase in amounts owed to groups	11,585,618	14,339,589
Corporation tax (paid)/received	(25,225)	(29,814)
Gain on revaluation	(851,445)	(751,693)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(9,522,838)	(6,960,667)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in loans and advances	-	1,486,622
(Addition)/Disposal Investment in subsidiary	-	745,755
(Addition)/Disposal of Fixed Assets	(902)	-
Dividend received	-	81,695
Interest received	44	14,172
Net cash from investing activities	(858)	2,327,944
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of ordinary shares (including share premium)	-	11,000,000
Interest paid	-	(829)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	10,999,171
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,523,696)	6,366,448
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,981,684	3,615,236
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	457,998	9,981,684
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	457,988	9,981,684
	457,988	9,981,684

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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, 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 the appropriateness of going concern assumption in the current context of post Covid recovery, 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 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.

Management has prepared detailed forecasts in the given situation of the rapidly evolving nature of the pandemic, considering all the relevant factors, regularly updated until the financial statements are authorized for issue with the potential scenarios and managements plans.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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 current context. Accordingly, the company has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Hence, the company continues 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 recognized 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 leased asset.

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.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer equipment – Straight line over 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

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.

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.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investment is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive the payment is established.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other Operating Income (Taxable)	2,710	81,695
Gain on sale of investment	-	240,367
Gain on fair value of investments	851,445	511,326
	<u>854,155</u>	<u>833,388</u>

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
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4. Operating profit/(loss)

2022 **2021**
\$ \$

The operating profit is stated after charging:

Directors' emoluments	27,801	26,793
Auditors' remuneration	19,555	22,896
Operating leases	18,702	17,856

5. Directors' Emoluments

2022 **2021**
\$ \$

Administrative Expenses

Directors Salaries	27,801	26,793
	27,801	26,793

6. Staff Costs

2022 **2021**
\$ \$

Wages and salaries	8,404	8,219
	8,404	8,219

7. Other interest receivable and similar income

2022 **2021**
\$ \$

Interest Receivable and Other Income	44	14,172
	44	14,172

8. Interest payable and similar charges

2022 **2021**
\$ \$

Bank & Other Loan Interest	-	829
	-	829

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

2022 **2021**
\$ \$

UK Corporation Tax	21,217	27,814
Current Year Deferred Tax	161,775	16,258
	182,992	44,072

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Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is same as (2021 - same) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	963,109	966,149
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	182,991	183,568
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortization and impairment	-	-
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	-	-
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	-	-
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments	(161,783)	(155,754)
Total tax charge for the year	21,208	27,814

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are no any factors that affect the future tax charges.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability amounting to approx. \$466,917 is worked out from unrealized gain on revaluation of investments.

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer Equipment's	Total
	\$	\$
Cost		
At April 1,2021	-	-
Addition during the year	902	902
At March 31 ,2022	902	902
Accumulated Depreciation		
At April 1,2021	-	-
Depreciation for the year	4	4
At March 31, 2022	4	4
Net book Value		
At March 31, 2022	898	898

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11. Investments

Cost	Investments in group undertakings	Investments in gold	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At 01 April 2021	13,628	6,775,317	6,788,945
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	851,445	851,445
At 31 March 2022	<u>13,628</u>	<u>7,626,762</u>	<u>7,640,390</u>

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Amount Owed by Group Undertakings	1,053,786	3,188,554
Prepayments & Accrued Income	19,687	14,406
Other Debtors	52,088,944	31,467,432
	<u>53,162,416</u>	<u>34,670,392</u>

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Amounts Owed to Group Undertakings	34,918,511	23,332,893
Corporation Tax	21,217	25,225
Accrued Expenses	43,644	33,281
Other Creditors	201,280	2,914,474
Deferred Tax Liability	466,917	305,142
	<u>35,651,569</u>	<u>26,611,015</u>

14. Share capital account

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,117,988 (2021 – 2,117,988) Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each	2,863,263	2,863,263
5,000,000 Preference Share shares of \$1 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<u>7,863,263</u>	<u>7,863,263</u>

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15. Share premium account

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Equity Share Premium b/f	14,578,478	4,427,787
Equity Share Premium - New Issue	-	10,150,691
	14,578,478	14,578,478

16. Profit and loss account

		\$
Balance at 01 April 2021		2,388,265
Profit for the year		780,117
Balance at 31 March 2022		3,168,382

17. Related Party transactions

During the period, the group entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related parties. Transaction entered into, and balances outstanding at 31 March 2022, are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Sales to group entities	522,264	349,741
Amount due to group entities	34,950,933	23,332,894
Purchases from other group entities	18,000	18,000
Purchases from other related parties	44,154	42,563
Amounts due from group entities	1,085,786	3,188,555
Amount due to other related parties	17,930	11,175
Services provided by entities controlled by key management	44,154	42,563
Amounts due to entities controlled by key management	17,930	11,175

Group Entities

Abans Middle East DMCC
 Abans International Limited
 Caspian Trading HK Ltd
 Abans Global Broking (IFSC)
 Abans Broking Services Private Limited
 Abans Global Trading DMCC
 Abans Investment Manager Mauritius
 Corporate Avenue Services Limited

Nature of Transactions

Client - Trading
 Client - Trading
 Client – Trading
 Client – Trading
 Accounting charges
 Other Receivables
 Other Receivables
 Other Receivables

Other Related Parties

Harshan Kollara - Value Finance
 Samir Rai - GSR Associates Ltd

Directorship fees & Office Rent
 Directorship fees

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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 \$44,154 (2021- \$42,563).

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.