

Abans Global Limited Audited Financials as on
31/03/2020 converted to Management certified INR
Financials

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Income Statement
For the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Notes	Amount (INR)
Turnover		9,43,17,799.12
Cost of sales		6,76,35,440.43
Gross Profit		2,66,82,358.69
Administrative expenses		2,00,79,405.38
Other Operating income	3	10,86,67,764.97
Operating profit	4	11,52,70,718.28
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	29,44,246.09
Interest payable and expenses	8	2,91,100.38
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		11,79,23,863.99
Tax on profit on ordinary services	9	2,24,05,515.02
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		9,55,18,348.97

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

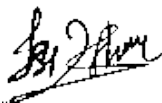
Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Notes	Amount (INR)
Fixed Assets		
Investments	10	50,85,36,048.24
		50,85,36,048.24
Current assets		
Debtors	11	1,08,62,13,872.73
Cash at bank and in hand		28,40,71,862.27
		1,37,02,85,735.00
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	12	90,85,30,361.84
Net Current Assets		46,17,55,373.17
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		97,02,91,421.41
Net Assets		97,02,91,421.41
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	13	48,56,51,302.61
Share premium account	14	30,83,54,944.79
Profit and loss account	15	10,64,78,579.59
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		6,98,06,594.42
Shareholder's Fund		97,02,91,421.41

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.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors



Harshan Sankarakutty Kollara
Director

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Equity share capital	Preference Share Capital	Share premium account	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
As at 1st April 2019	10,38,15,561.38	32,13,61,500.00	15,24,58,501.22	1,09,60,230.61	58,85,95,793.21
Profit for the period				9,55,18,348.97	9,55,18,348.97
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	9,55,18,348.97	9,55,18,348.97
Shares Issued	2,68,75,556.43	35,49,60,184.80			38,18,35,741.23
Redemption of Shares		-32,13,61,500.00			
Equity Share Premium - new issue			15,58,96,443.57		15,58,96,443.57
Total investments by and distributions to owners	2,68,75,556.43	3,35,98,684.80	15,58,96,443.57	-	21,63,70,684.80
As at 31st March 2020	13,06,91,117.81	35,49,60,184.80	30,83,54,944.79	10,64,78,579.59	90,04,84,826.99

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

Particulars	Amount (INR)
Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit for the financial year	9,55,18,348.97
Adjustments for:	
Interest paid	2,91,100.38
Interest received	-29,44,246.09
Taxation charges	20,52,381.13
Deferred Tax	2,17,77,780.34
Decrease/(Increase) in Debtors	1,11,00,895.27
(Increase)/Decrease in amounts owed by groups	-53,89,71,567.44
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	13,59,69,777.69
(Decrease)/Increase in amounts owed to groups	46,14,73,421.94
Corporation Tax (paid)/received	-22,38,521.61
Gain on revaluation	-14,48,26,176.49
Increase in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	2,50,60,090.81
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,42,63,284.89
Cash flows from investing activities	
Increase/(Decrease) in loans and advances	-11,20,73,352.87
Investment in gold and subsidiary	-
Interest received	29,44,246.09
Net cash from investing activities	-10,91,29,106.77
Cash flows from financing activities	
Issue of ordinary shares (including share premium)	18,27,72,000.00
Redemption of Preference Shares	-32,13,61,500.00
Issue of Preference Shares	35,49,60,184.80
Interest paid	-2,91,100.38
Net cash used in financing activities	21,60,79,584.42
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	17,12,13,762.54
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	10,13,24,057.04
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	27,25,37,819.58
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:	
Cash at bank and in hand	28,40,71,862.27
Bank overdrafts	-1,15,34,042.70
	27,25,37,819.57

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2020

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).

Going concern

Company's management have assessed the appropriateness of going concern assumption in the current context of COVID- 19 pandemic, possible economic downturn after Brexit, 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 & following the Brexit, considering all the relevant factors to determine the effect of different variables, regularly updated until the financial statements are authorized 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 current context. Accordingly, the company have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Hence, the company 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 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.

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.

b) 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.

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.

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.

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2020

Sch No.	Particulars	Amount (INR)		
3	Other operating income			
	Gain on fair value of investment			10,77,67,458.90
	Gain on sell of investment			-
	Other Operating Income			9,00,306.07
				10,86,67,764.97
4	Operating Profit/(Loss)			
	The operating profit is stated after charging:			
	Director's emoluments			18,24,144.00
	Auditors' remuneration			17,18,108.89
	Operating leases			12,88,865.19
5	Director's Emoluments			
	Administrative Expenses			
	Directors Salaries			18,24,144.00
				18,24,144.00
6	Staff Cost			
	Wages and salaries			4,84,671.15
	Other Staff Cost			53,655.46
				5,38,326.61
7	Other Interest receivable and similar income			
	Interest receivable and other income			29,44,246.09
				29,44,246.09
8	Interest payable and similar charges			
	Bank & other loan interest			2,91,100.38
				2,91,100.38
9	Tax on profit on ordinary services			
	UK Corporation Tax			19,29,682.95
	Current year Deferred Tax			2,04,75,832.08
				2,24,05,515.02
10	Investments			
	Cost	in group		Total
	At 01 April 2019	undertakings	in gold	
	Additions	61,42,255.63	35,75,67,616.12	36,37,09,871.75
	Disposals			-
	Revaluations	3,01,77,193.48	11,46,48,983.01	14,48,26,176.49
	At 31 March 2020	3,63,19,449.11	47,22,16,599.13	50,85,36,048.24

11 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	
Amount owed by group entity	53,89,68,552.00
Prepayments & Accrued Income	3,29,888.70
Other Debtors	43,48,42,079.17
Loan and advances	11,20,73,352.87
	1,08,62,13,872.73
12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
Bank Loans & Overdrafts	1,15,34,042.70
Amount owed to group undertakings	67,79,68,316.01
Corporation Tax	20,52,381.13
Accrued Expenses	22,67,306.33
Other Creditors	19,29,30,535.33
Deffered tax liability	2,17,77,780.34
	90,85,30,361.84
13 Share Capital Account	
Shares classified as equity	
Allotted, called up and fully paid	
1,482,666 (2019 – 1,207,752) Ordinary Shares	13,06,91,117.81
5,000,000 Preference Share shares	35,49,60,184.80
	48,56,51,302.61
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 noncumulative.	
14 Share Premium account	
Equity share premium b/f	15,24,58,501.22
Equity share premium - new issue	15,58,96,443.57
	30,83,54,944.79
15 Profit & Loss Account	
Balance at 01 April 2019	1,09,60,230.61
Profit for the year	9,55,18,348.97
Balance at 31 March 2020	10,64,78,579.59

16 Related Party transactions

Related Party Transactions	Amount (INR)
Sales to group entities	1,83,43,718.48
Amount due to group entities	67,79,68,316.01
Purchases from other group entities	12,75,823.44
Purchases from other related parties	29,66,289.49
Amounts due from group entities	53,89,71,567.44
Amount due to other related parties	14,17,405.69
Services provided by entities controlled by key management	29,66,289.49
Amounts due to entities controlled by key management	14,17,405.69

Group Entities	Nature of Transactions
Abans Middle East DMCC	Client - Trading
Abans International Limited	Client - Trading
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	Accounting charges
Caspian Trading HK Ltd	Client – Trading
Other Related Parties	
Harshan Kollara - Value Finance	Directorship fees & Office Rent
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 Rs.29,66,290/-

17 Events after Balance sheet date: the impact of Corona virus

Following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the company is monitoring the developments of the pandemic including second wave and possible third wave 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, the management evaluated the performance in 2020-21 and concluded that company's operation is not materially affected by the pandemic and is in regular operation. The company does not currently anticipate any significant reduction of its activities and liquidity positions over the coming year.

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.