IIFL PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT (DUBAI) LIMITED

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOGETHER WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 March 2020

IIFL PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT (DUBAI) LIMITED

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 March 2020

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PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT

IIFL PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT (DUBAI) LIMITED

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Directors of IIFL Private Wealth Management (Dubai) Limited ("the Company") have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Results of the Company

The detailed results of the Company are set out in the statement of comprehensive income and related notes.

Director's Responsibility

Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Dubai Financial Services Authority Prudential Rule Books, and for such internal control as Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free form material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We are also responsible for keeping proper financial records in line with reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Approval of the Financial Statements

We, as directors of the Company, have approved these financial statements.

Independent Auditors

The independent auditors of the Company, ***RSM Dahman***, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

IIFL Private Wealth Management (Dubai) Limited
Dubai - U.A.E.

Mr. Santosh Thyagarajan Vedakanthara
Senior Executive Officer, Licensed Director
3 June 2020

RSM

RSM Dahman Auditors
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF IIFL PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT (DUBAI) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of IIFL Private Wealth Management (Dubai) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence:
We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (the "DFSA") that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements
Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the DFSA Prudential Rule Book, and for such internal control as Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free form material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF IIFL PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT (DUBAI) LIMITED *(continued)…*

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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 override of internal control.
- 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 the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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. If such disclosures are inadequate, we are required 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF IIFL PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT (DUBAI) LIMITED. *(continued)…*

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
As required by the applicable provisions of the DFSA Rule Book, we report that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements of the DFSA.

RSM Dahman Auditors
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

RSM Dahman

Basab Deb
Partner
No. 1006056

3 June 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	31 March 2020 AED	31 March 2019 AED
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Furniture and equipment	5	411	1,191
Right-of-use asset	6	151,020	-
Total non-current assets		151,431	1,191
Current assets			
Amounts due from a related party	12	550,875	18,363
Deposits, prepayments, and other receivables	7	223,097	221,388
Cash and cash equivalents	8	8,572,098	10,128,757
Total current assets		9,346,070	10,368,508
Total assets		9,497,501	10,369,699
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	9	3,370,682	3,370,682
Retained earnings		5,726,472	6,474,702
Total equity		9,097,154	9,845,384
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	10	185,551	482,568
Lease liability	6	51,311	-
Total non-current liabilities		236,862	482,568
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	6	99,939	-
Trade and other payables	11	63,546	41,747
Total current assets		163,485	41,747
Total liabilities		400,347	524,315
Total equity and liabilities		9,497,501	10,369,699

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mr. Santosh Thyagarajan Vedakanthara
Senior Executive Officer, Licensed Director
3 June 2020

IIFL Private Wealth Management (Dubai) Limited
Dubai - U.A.E.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	***31 March 2020 AED***	*31 March 2019 AED*
Income			
Revenue from contract with customer	12	**881,400**	7,711,501
Interest income	13	**110,090**	8,103
Other income		**5,646**	211,917
		997,136	7,931,521
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	14	**(1,721,205)**	(3,021,849)
Foreign currency exchange loss		**(20,640)**	(10,779)
Finance cost on lease liability	6	**(3,521)**	
		(1,745,366)	(3,032,628)
Net (loss)/profit for the year		**(748,230)**	4,898,893
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year		**(748,230)**	4,898,893

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital AED	*Retained earnings AED*	*Total AED*
Balance as at 1 April 2018	3,370,682	1,575,809	4,946,491
Total comprehensive income for the year:			
Net profit for the year	-	4,898,893	4,898,893
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	-	4,898,893	4,898,893
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**3,370,682**	**6,474,702**	**9,845,384**
Total comprehensive income for the year:			
Net loss for the year	**-**	**(748,230)**	**(748,230)**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	**(748,230)**	**(748,230)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**3,370,682**	**5,726,472**	**9,097,154**

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	***31 March 2020*** ***AED***	*31 March 2019* *AED*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss)/profit for the year		**(748,230)**	4,898,893
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	6	**3,521**	-
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	10	**175,044**	90,650
Interest income	13	**(110,090)**	(8,103)
Depreciation	14	**162,922**	1,143
Gain on termination of lease		**(5,646)**	-
		(522,479)	4,982,583
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in current assets:			
Amounts due from a related party		**(532,512)**	(18,363)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		**15,487**	12,843
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables		**16,595**	(621,419)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		**(1,022,909)**	4,355,644
Employees' end of service benefits paid	10	**(466,857)**	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(1,489,766)**	4,355,644
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest income received	13	**110,090**	8,103
Net cash generated from investing activities		**110,090**	8,103
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liability	6	**(148,157)**	-
Loan to a related party	9	**(8,079,500)**	-
Loan to employee	7	**(30,000)**	-
Repayment of loan from the related party	9	**8,079,500**	-
Repayment of loan from employee	7	**1,174**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(176,983)**	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,556,659)**	4,363,747
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**10,128,757**	5,765,010
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**8,572,098**	10,128,757

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

IIFL Private Wealth Management (Dubai) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as a private company limited by shares in the Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC") on 28 September 2010. The Company is registered under the Companies Law, DIFC Law No. (5) of 2018, as amended with the Commercial License Number CL0973. On 31 October 2010, the Company was granted the Dubai Financial Services Authority ('DFSA") license with the DFSA Firm Reference No. F001202.

The Company has been granted a prudential "Category 4" license by the DFSA and is engaged in the business of:

- Arranging Deals in Investments
- Advising on Financial Products

The registered address of the Company is Unit GV-00-10-08-OF-11, Level 8, Gate Village Building 10, Dubai International Financial Centre, Dubai, 115064, United Arab Emirates.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued and adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee of the IASB in force at 31 March 2020 and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the DFSA Prudential Rule Book.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams, which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards, and interpretations effective for the first time and applied:

The Company applied IFRS 16 Leases for the first time in 2020. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

a) IFRS 16 Leases:

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 from 1 April 2019. The standard replaces IAS 17 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities.

In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under IFRS 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under IAS 17. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities.

For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

2 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures *(continued)*

New and amended standards, and interpretations effective for the first time and applied: *(continued)*

a) IFRS 16 Leases: (continued)

Impact of adoption:

IFRS 16 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 April 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 31 March 2020 is not restated- i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 17 and related interpretations. The impact of adoption on opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2019 was as follows:

	1 April 2019 AED
Right-of-use assets (IFRS 16)	236,918
Prepayments	(43,718)
	193,200
Lease liabilities - current (IFRS 16)	(193,200)
Effect in opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2019	-

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019. The average rate applied is 2.5%.

	1 April 2019 AED
Operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019 as disclosed under IAS 17	195,200
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019	(2,000)
	193,200

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognized lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. In accordance with the modified retrospective method of adoption, in which the Company applied IFRS 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application.

As at 1 April 2019

- ‘Right-of-use asset’ was recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position.
- ‘Lease liability’ was recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position.
- ‘Prepayments’ related to previous operating leases were derecognised.
- ‘Retained earnings’ was not affected since the ‘Lease liability’ is equal to ‘Right-of-use asset’ after the adjustment of ‘Prepayments’ relating to lease recognised in the statement of financial position.

For the year ended 31 March 2020

- Depreciation expense increased because of the depreciation of additional assets recognised (i.e., increase in right-of-use assets). This resulted in increases of AED 162,142 in the account.
- Rent expense included in ‘General and administrative expenses’, relating to previous operating leases, was derecognised.
- Cash outflows from operating activities decreased by AED 148,157 and cash outflows from financing activities increased by the same amount, relating to decrease in operating lease payments and increases in principal and interest payments of lease liabilities.

2 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures *(continued)*

New and amended standards, and interpretations effective for the first time and applied: *(continued)*

b) Other new amendments and interpretations:

Below are the other amendments and interpretations applied for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

New interpretations:

- IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

Amendments to existing standards:

- Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- Amendments to IAS 19: Employee Benefits Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
- Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures
- Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle – IFRS 3 Business combinations
- Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle – IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle – IAS 12 Income Taxes
- Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle – IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

New and amended standards, and interpretations issued but not yet effective and not early adopted:

The Company has not applied the following new or amended pronouncements that have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2019.

The management anticipates that the new standards and amendments will be adopted in the Company financial statements when they become effective. The Company has assessed, where practicable, the potential effect of all these new standards and amendments that will be effective in future periods.

New standards:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective from 1 January 2021)

Amendments to existing standards:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 titled Definition of a Business (effective from 1 January 2020)
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 titled Definition of material (effective from 1 January 2020)
- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (effective from 1 January 2020)
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 titled Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (available for optional adoption / effective date deferred indefinitely)

Topics covered by these standards/interpretations are either not relevant for the preparations of this set of IFRS financial statements or the Company does not foresee that the application of these standards/interpretations will result in a significant impact on figures and disclosures on the reporting period they will be adopted except in certain cases where it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect until a detailed review has been completed.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements, is set out below.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current or non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Furniture and equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost consists of purchase cost, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as an asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on all other fixed assets is provided on a straight-line basis and charged to statement of comprehensive income to write off the depreciable amount of each asset over its estimated useful life at the rates specified in Note 5. Depreciation on addition in furniture and equipment is charged from the date when the asset becomes available for use up to the date of its disposal.

An item of furniture and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of furniture and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of furniture and equipment and are recognised net within other income in statement of comprehensive income.

The Company reviews the useful life and residual value of furniture and equipment on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of furniture and equipment with a corresponding effect on depreciation charge and impairment.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Right-of-use assets *(continued)*

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

For short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, the Company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Financial instruments

Classification of financial assets:

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition as measured at (i) amortised cost; (ii) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI); or (iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised when (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and (ii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets:

IFRS 9 replaced the incurred loss model followed under IAS 39 with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) model. For trade receivables, the Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience basis which provision for ECL is made.

Classification of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as measured at *(i) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) at amortised cost; or (iii) as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, wherever applicable.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender with substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investment in securities and hedges, at fair value at each statement of financial position date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent possible. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, it is estimated by the Company using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised by the Company at the end of the reporting year during which the change occurred.

Bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash with banks in current accounts.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Company provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Lease liability

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in 'IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers' as follows:

Step 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and set out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer to the customer either a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Marketing and business support fees:

Revenue from a contract to provide marketing and business support services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on a fixed price.

Other income:

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Foreign currency transaction and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are included in statement of comprehensive income for the year.

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingencies and commitments at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised.

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions *(continued)*

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Below are the key accounting estimates and judgements that have a significant impact on the financial statements:

Useful lives of furniture and equipment:
The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its furniture and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Financial Instruments - *Macroeconomic factors and forward-looking information:*
IFRS 9 requires an unbiased and probability weighted estimate of credit losses by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that incorporates forecasts of future economic conditions. Macroeconomic factors and forward-looking information are required to be incorporated into the measurement of ECL as well as the determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since inception. Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period should reflect reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Revenue recognition:

- *Satisfaction of performance obligations:* The Company assesses each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time or at a single point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of revenue recognition.
- *Determination of transaction price:* The Company determines the transaction price in respect of each of its contracts with customers. In doing so, the Company assesses the impact of any variable consideration, any significant financing component and any non-cash consideration included in the contract.
- *Allocation of transaction price to performance obligation in contracts with customers:* A transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of their stand-alone selling prices. The Company estimates the standalone selling price as a price at which a promised service is sold separately to a customer in the market.
- *Transfer of control in contracts with customer:* Where the Company determines that performance obligations are satisfied at a single point in time, revenue is recognized when control over the asset is transferred to the customer. Significant judgement is required to evaluate when 'control' is transferred to the customer.

Lease term:
The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate:
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

5 Furniture and equipment

	Office equipment AED	*Furniture and fixtures AED*	*Total AED*
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 April 2018	17,203	177,389	194,592
Balance as at 31 March 2019	17,203	177,389	194,592
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**17,203**	**177,389**	**194,592**
Write-offs during the year	**(9,500)**	**(177,389)**	**(186,889)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**7,703**	**-**	**7,703**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2018	14,869	177,389	192,258
Charge for the year (Note 13)	1,143	-	1,143
Balance as at 31 March 2019	16,012	177,389	193,401
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**16,012**	**177,389**	**193,401**
Charge for the year (Note 13)	**780**	**-**	**780**
Write-offs during the year	**(9,500)**	**(177,389)**	**(186,889)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**7,292**	**-**	**7,292**
Written down value			
- 31 March 2019	1,191	-	1,191
- 31 March 2020	**411**	**-**	**411**
Rates of depreciation	**20%**	**20%**	
Useful lives	**5 years**	**5 years**	

The cost of fully depreciated furniture and equipment that is still in use amounted to AED 3,803 (31 March 2019: AED 190,692).

During the year, the Company has written-off the fully depreciated furniture and equipment amounting to AED 186,889 (31 March 2019: Nil).

6 Leases as lessee (IFRS 16)

The Company leases office premises. The property lease started on 21 June 2017. Previously, this lease was classified as an operating lease under IAS 17. The lease term is for a period of two (2) years from the lease commencement date however, during the year, this lease was terminated before its expiry date.

The Company entered into another lease effective 15 October 2019. The lease term is for a period of two (2) years from the lease commencement date, with an option to renew the lease subject to the terms and conditions as agreed with the lessor. Lease payments would be renegotiated before signing the renewal agreement to reflect market rentals.

Information about the leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

i. Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets related to leased property are presented on the face of the statement of financial position.

	31 March 2020 AED
Opening balance, recognised upon adoption of IFRS 16	**193,200**
Adjustment of prepayments	**43,718**
	236,918
Lease contract entered during the year	**200,088**
Depreciation charge during the year	**(162,142)**
Adjustment due to termination of lease contract	**(123,844)**
	151,020

ii. Lease liability

Opening balance, recognised upon adoption of IFRS 16	**193,200**
Lease contract entered during the year	**200,088**
Interest expense	**3,521**
Payment of lease liability (both principal and interest)	**(148,157)**
Adjustment due to termination of lease contract	**(97,402)**
	151,250
Current portion	**99,939**
Non-current portion	**51,311**
	151,250

iii. Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 December 2019 AED
2019 – Leases under IFRS 16	
Depreciation expense of right-of-use asset	**162,142**
Interest expense on lease liability	**3,521**
2018 – Operating leases under IAS 17	
Lease rentals (note 14)	**194,919**

iv. Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Total cash outflows for leases (both principal and interest)	**(148,157)**

7 Deposits, prepayments and other receivables

	31 March 2020 AED	*31 March 2019 AED*
Refundable deposits	**52,344**	31,784
Employee loan	**28,826**	-
Prepayments	**114,407**	177,896
Value added tax (VAT) receivable	**27,520**	11,708
	223,097	221,388

Refundable deposits represent deposits in respect of leased premises and employees' visa deposits. These deposits carry no interest rate as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

Employee loan represents the loan provided to an employee of the Company. This loan carries interest at the rate of 6.5% per annum. The loan is repayable at an equal monthly instalment over the tenure of two (2) years.

Prepayments include advance payments for staff insurance and prepaid license fees.

8 Bank balances

	31 March 2020 AED	*31 March 2019 AED*
Cash at banks		
Local currency	**8,570,560**	7,082,320
Foreign currency	**1,538**	2,139,295
	8,572,098	9,221,615
Short-term deposits	**-**	907,142
	8,572,098	10,128,757

Bank balances are held with the financial institutions located in UAE. These balances are maintained in local and foreign currencies under current accounts and do not carry any interest at the reporting date. Management views these banks as having a sound performance history and satisfactory credit ratings.

Short-term deposits as at 31 March 2019 had varying maturity periods ranging from 30 to 35 days and earn effective interest income ranging from 1% to 1.5%. These deposits have been fully redeemed as at 31 March 2020. During the year, the Company earns interest income from fixed deposits amounting to AED 6,109 (31 March 2019: AED 7,688) (note 13).

9 Share Capital

Authorised share capital

This represents 1,000,000 (31 March 2019: 1,000,000) ordinary shares of USD 1 (AED 3.67) each amounted to AED 3,670,000 (31 March 2019: AED 3,670,000) with which the company is registered with the Dubai International Financial Centre.

Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

	31 March 2020 Numbers	*31 March 2019 Numbers*	***31 March 2020 AED***	*31 March 2019 AED*
Ordinary shares of USD 1 (AED 3.67) each issued for consideration in cash	**918,442**	918,442	**3,370,682**	3,370,682

The Company is wholly owned by IIFL Wealth Management Limited, an entity incorporated in the Republic of India.

9 Share Capital *(continued)*

Capital risk management
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company has the ability not only to continue as a going concern, but also to meet its requirements for expansion and enhancement of its business, maximize return on investments and optimize benefits for the shareholder to maintain an optimal capital structure and to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital resources
Capital resources as defined by the DFSA Prudential Rulebook are as follows:

	31 March 2020	*31 March 2019*
	AED	*AED*
Elements of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	**9,845,384**	9,845,384
Add: adjustments/(deductions) from CET1 Capital	**(748,230)**	-
CET1 Capital	**9,097,154**	9,845,384
Elements of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital	**-**	-
Less: Deductions from (AT1) Capital	**-**	-
Tier 1 Capital (CET1 + AT1 Capital)	**9,097,154**	9,845,384
Elements of Additional Tier 2 (T2) Capital	**-**	-
Less: Deductions from (T2) Capital	**-**	-
Tier 2 Capital	**-**	-
Capital resources (Tier 1 + Tier 2 Capital)	**9,097,154**	9,845,384

Capital requirements
Capital requirements applicable to the Company in accordance with PIB Rule 3.5 of the DFSA Prudential Rule book is the higher of Base Capital Requirement or Expenditure Based Capital Minimum as notified to the firm. At the reporting date, Base Capital Requirement and Expenditure Based Capital Minimum are as follows:

	31 March 2020	*31 March 2019*
	AED	*AED*
Base capital requirement (BCR)	**36,500**	36,500
Expenditure based capital minimum (EBCM) - as notified to the firm	**365,000**	365,000
Expenditure based capital minimum (EBCM) - based on actual expenses	**180,208**	348,543

The Company is in compliance with minimum capital adequacy requirement as at 31 March 2020.

10 Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits

	31 March 2020 AED	***31 March 2019 AED***
Opening balance	**482,568**	**391,918**
Provided during the year **	**169,840**	**90,650**
Benefits paid during the year	**(466,857)**	**-**
	185,551	**482,568**

*** The provision for employees' end-of-service benefits provided during the year is calculated up to 31 January 2020.*

The DIFC Employment Amendment Law, which came into force on 14 January 2020, amends DIFC Law No. 2 of 2019 (the DIFC Employment Law) with the principal purpose of replacing the existing end-of-service benefits regime with the DIFC Employment Workplace Saving (DEWS) plan or a qualified alternative scheme (QAS).

On the above, the Company is required to make mandatory monthly contribution to DIFC's default Qualifying Scheme or an alternative regulated scheme, as opposed to settling a lump sum "gratuity payment" to an employee at the end of their employment. Effective from 1 February 2020, the law requires the Company to make the first contribution to the new scheme. It is understood that under the new requirements, the company will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay employee benefits.

Moreover, under the new scheme, the employer has the option to transfer an employee's gratuity entitlement accrued up to 31 January 2020 linked to past service, into the DEWS plan. However, the Company opted to retain this as their liability until they leave their services. Below table illustrates the amounts recognised in respect to the provision for employees' end-of-service benefits and DEWS plan as at 31 March 2020:

	31 March 2020 AED
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits – up to 31 January 2020 (shown above)	**185,551**
Contribution payable to DEWS plan (shown under trade and other payables - note 11)	**5,204**

11 Trade and other payables

	31 March 2020 AED	*31 March 2019 AED*
Trade payables	**25,926**	704
Contribution payable to DEWS plan (note 10)	**5,204**	-
Professional fees payable	**17,440**	17,440
Accrued expenses	**14,976**	23,603
	63,546	41,747

12 Related party transactions

Related parties represent shareholder, affiliated companies, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management.

Transactions with related parties included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	31 March 2020 AED	*31 March 2019 AED*
Revenue from contract with customer - marketing support fees (a)	**-**	7,711,501
Revenue from contract with customer - business support fees (a)	**881,400**	-
Interest income from intercompany loan (b)	**103,818**	-

The nature of the transactions entered with related parties as follows:

a) Revenues generated from the services provided
The Company provides services to its affiliates to which the Company earns income from marketing and business support. Revenues generated from the services provided are recognised over time. The marketing support contract previously entered with the related party has been cancelled during the year.

b) Interest income from intercompany loan
On 11 July 2019, the Company entered into a loan agreement with IIFL Asset Mgt (Mauritius) Ltd. wherein the Company has agreed to grant a loan not exceeding a sum of USD 2,200,000. The loan carries yearly interest at 3.5%. The loan is repayable anytime by the borrower but not later than the expiry of 12 months along with the interest due at the time of repayment.

Balances with related parties included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	31-Mar-20 Receivables AED	***31-Mar-20 Payables AED***	***31-Mar-19 Receivables AED***	***31-Mar-19 Payables AED***
IIFL Capital Pte Ltd.	**550,875**	**-**	**18,363**	**-**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Outstanding balances at the year-end arose in the normal course of business and are unsecured, interest free and repayable upon demand from lender. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. During the current and previous year, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to the amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Compensation of key management personnel
The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	31 March 2020 AED	*31 March 2019 AED*
Directors' remuneration (Note 14)	**887,807**	2,224,528

13 Interest income

	31 March 2020 AED	31 March 2019 AED
Interest income from intercompany loan (note 12)	**103,818**	-
Interest income from fixed deposits (note 8)	**6,109**	7,688
Interest income from staff loan (note 12)	**163**	415
	110,090	8,103

14 General and administrative expenses

	31 March 2020 AED	31 March 2019 AED
Salaries & benefits:		
Directors' remuneration (Note 12)	**887,807**	2,224,528
Other employees	**93,189**	77,380
Other staff costs	**26,503**	29,768
Regulatory license fee	**61,842**	58,550
Professional and legal fees	**258,358**	265,891
Lease rentals (Note 6)	**-**	194,919
Lease termination charges	**38,355**	-
Communication	**49,354**	56,310
Travelling expenses	**54,734**	46,602
Depreciation (Note 5 and 6)	**162,922**	1,143
Bank charges	**3,194**	1,896
Other administrative expenses	**84,947**	64,862
	1,721,205	3,021,849

15 Financial assets and liabilities

The financial assets of the Company comprise amounts due from a related party, refundable deposits, employee loan cash and cash equivalents. The financial liabilities of the Company comprise lease liability, trade and other payables. The accounting policies for financial assets and liabilities are set out in Note 3.

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at the reporting date:

	31 March 2020 AED	31 March 2019 AED
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost	**9,204,143**	10,178,904
Financial assets at fair value through OCI		
- with recycling of cumulative gain and losses (debt instruments)	**-**	-
- with no recycling of cumulative gain and losses (equity instruments)	**-**	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**-**	-
Total financial assets	**9,204,143**	10,178,904
Financial liabilities		
At fair value through the profit and loss	**-**	-
Measured at amortized cost:		
- Derivative financial instruments	**-**	-
- Other financial liabilities	**214,796**	41,747
Total financial liabilities	**214,796**	41,747

16 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
(a) Market risk;
(b) Credit risk; and
(c) Liquidity risk

(a) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of change in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Company incurs financial liabilities to manage their market risk.

The Company is exposed to the following market risk:
(i) Interest rate risk;
(ii) Currency risk; and
(iii) Price risk.

The Company's exposure to the above risks are described below:

(i) Interest rate risk:
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate exposure mainly arises from employee loan, short-term deposits, intercompany loans and lease liability. At the reporting date, the interest rate risk profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is:

	Carrying amount	
	31 March 2020	*31 March 2019*
	AED	*AED*
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets:		
Employee loan (Note 7)	**28,826**	-
Short-term deposits (Note 8)	**-**	907,142
	28,826	907,142
Financial liabilities:		
Lease liability (Note 6)	**151,250**	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments
The Company is not exposed to variations in the statement of comprehensive income on its fixed rate financial instruments.

(ii) Currency risk:
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions of receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

Exposure to currency risk
The Company's significant monetary assets and liabilities are denominated either in AED or in currencies pegged to USD. Thus, the currency risks were not considered to present significant risk for the Company.

16 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Market risk *(continued)*

(iii) Price risk:

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk and currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factor affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. At the reporting date the company has not exposed to any price risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from amounts due from a related party, deposits, employee loan and bank balances. The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31 March 2020	*31 March 2019*
	AED	*AED*
Amounts due from a related party	**550,875**	18,363
Deposits	**52,344**	31,784
Employee loan	**28,826**	-
Bank balances	**8,572,098**	10,128,757
	9,204,143	10,178,904

Amounts due from a related party

Amounts due from a related party relate to transactions arising in the normal course of business with minimal credit risk.

Bank balances

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks and with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through efficient cash management. The Company limits its liquidity risk by aligning the terms of trade payables with the terms of collection from customers. Further, the shareholder ensures adequate funds are available as and when required.

The following table summarise the maturity profile of financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the end of reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

At 31 March 2020

	Carrying amount	***Contractual cash flows***	***Less than 1 year***	***More than 1 year***	***Total***
	AED	***AED***	***AED***	***AED***	***AED***
Lease liability	**151,250**	**153,278**	**101,918**	**51,360**	**153,278**
Trade and other payables	**63,546**	**63,546**	**63,546**	**-**	**63,546**
	214,796	**216,824**	**165,464**	**51,360**	**216,824**

16 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk *(continued)*

At 31 March 2019

	Carrying amount AED	*Contractual cash flow AED*	*Less than 1 year AED*	*More than 1 year AED*	*Total AED*
Trade and other payables	41,747	41,747	41,747	-	41,747

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significant different amounts.

17 Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. The financial assets of the Company comprise amounts due from a related party, refundable deposits, employee loan cash and cash equivalents. The financial liabilities of the Company comprise lease liability, trade and other payables.

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company at the reporting date are not materially different from their carrying values largely due to the nature and short-term maturities of financial instruments.

18 Going concern

Significant event – COVID 19
The impact of COVID-19 on Middle East and global economies and businesses is expected to be significant. The management cannot predict the impact on the company (or its customers or suppliers), although they are confident that the company will continue as a going concern. The risks associated with COVID-19 have given rise to an unquantifiable material uncertainty in respect of going concern.

As of 31 March 2020, the management have considered the company's cash flow requirements till 31 March 2021 and excluding the unquantifiable impact of COVID-19, they are confident that the company would have adequate resources to continue as a going concern for at least next twelve (12) months and as a result have adopted the going concern basis of accounting for preparing these financial statements.

19 General

Rounding off
Figures have been rounded off to the nearest UAE dirhams unless otherwise stated.

Corresponding figures
Corresponding figures have been reclassified and rearranged, wherever necessary for better presentation.