

**KRBL DMCC Group**  
**Dubai - United Arab Emirates**  
**Annual Report & Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended March 31, 2023**

**Private & Confidential**

**KRBL DMCC Group**

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Annual Report & Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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**KRBL DMCC Group**  
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

The Entity

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Principal office address : Unit No AG-06-K  
AG Tower Plot No: JLT PH1-I1A  
Jumeirah Lake Towers  
Dubai – U.A.E.

The Shareholder	Name	<u>Equity Shareholding</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
	M/S KRBL Limited	100%	Indian Co.

The Manager	: Name	<u>Nationality</u>
	Mr. Anoop Kumar Gupta	Indian

The Auditor : M Al Ali Auditing  
P O Box . 171492  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

The Main Bank : Bank of Baroda



**KRBL DMCC Group**  
Dubai - United Arab Emirates  
Directors Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

**Principal activities of the Entity :**

The principal activities of the entity consist of Grains Cereals & Legumes Trading and Foodstuff & Beverages Trading and company also provide other services.

**Financial review:**

The table below summarized results of 2023 and 2022

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	AED	AED
Other Income	2,129,189	1,431,136
Other operating expenses	<u>(1,985,242)</u>	<u>(1,750,099)</u>
Net profit/ (loss) for the year	<u>143,947</u>	<u>(318,963)</u>

**Role of the Directors:**

The Directors are the Entity's principal decision-making forum. Directors have the overall responsibility for leading and supervising the Entity and is accountable to shareholders for delivering sustainable shareholder value through their guidance and supervision of the Entity's business. The Directors sets the strategies and policies of the Entity. They monitor performance of the Entity's business, guides and supervises its management.

**Risk management and internal control systems:**

The Entity is committed to the ongoing process of identifying risk factors, analysing the risks, and deciding upon measures of risk handling and risk control, with a view to achieving sustainability of business operations, employment and surpluses. The Entity's risk management framework identifies, assesses, manages and reports risks on a consistent and reliable basis. The Directors consider primary risk areas to be: credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange and liquidity risk.

The Directors recognised their responsibilities to ensure the existence of the system of internal control and for reviewing its continued effectiveness. In view of the above, the management has in place a management information system that facilitates financial and other information being yearly reported on a transparent basis to the management and that in turn helps in initiating action to mitigate risks to the extent feasible.

**Going concern:**

The attached financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. While preparing the financial statements the management has made an assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The management has not come across any evidence that causes the management to believe that material uncertainties related to the events or conditions existed, which may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.



**Events after year end:**

In the opinion of the Directors, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favourable or unfavourable has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, that is likely to affect, substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Entity.

**Independent Auditors:**

M/s. M AL ALI AUDITING, United Arab Emirates is willing to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed in the Annual General Meeting.

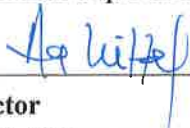
**Statement of Directors responsibilities:**

The applicable requirements, requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity and its financial performance for the year then ended.


The audited financial statements for the year under review, have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The Directors confirms that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Entity and enables them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. The Directors also confirm that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that the financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the Entity's financial conditions and results of its operations.

**Acknowledgements**

The Directors wishes to place on record their sincere gratitude for the continuous support extended by various government departments, banks, customers, suppliers, employees and all well wishers.



Director  
KRBL DMCC Group  
Dated: May 26, 2023



Director  
KRBL DMCC Group



## Independent Auditor's Report

To  
The Shareholder's  
KRBL DMCC Group  
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre  
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the **KRBL DMCC Group** which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a significant accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2023.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at **March 31, 2023**, its financial performance and 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 Statement 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 **KRBL DMCC Group** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and the ethical requirements 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.

### Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal controls as management determines 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**

### **Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

The objectives of our audit 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 a part of Audit in accordance with the ISA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. 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.
2. 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 Entity's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. 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 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 consolidated 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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 (Continued)

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the provisions of the DMCC Entity Regulation No. 1/3 issued in 2003, we further confirm that,

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for our audit;
2. We are not aware of any contraventions during the year of the above mentioned law or the Entity's Articles of Association; which may have material effect on the financial position of the Entity or the result of its operations for the year.

For M-AL ALI AUDITING

Reg No. 645

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Dated: May 26, 2023





**KRBL DMCC Group**

Dubai - United Arab Emirates


Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Assets</b>			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	39,765	93,477
Investment property	6	4,407,569	4,407,569
Intangible assets	7	92,668	92,668
<i>Total non current assets</i>		<u>4,540,002</u>	<u>4,593,714</u>
<i>Current assets</i>			
Due from related parties	8	188,700	-
Advances, deposits and other receivables	9	47,013	73,194
Cash and bank balances	10	249,266	248,956
<i>Total current assets</i>		<u>484,979</u>	<u>322,150</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>5,024,981</u></u>	<u><u>4,915,864</u></u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	11	1,800,000	1,800,000
Reserve & Surplus	12&13	2,841,291	2,697,344
<i>Total equity</i>		<u>4,641,291</u>	<u>4,497,344</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payable	14	383,690	418,520
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<u>383,690</u>	<u>418,520</u>
Total liabilities		<u>383,690</u>	<u>418,520</u>
<b>Total shareholders' equity and liabilities</b>		<u><u>5,024,981</u></u>	<u><u>4,915,864</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Director  
KRBL DMCC Group  
Dated: May 26, 2023



Director  
KRBL DMCC Group



**KRBL DMCC Group**

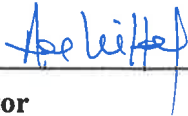
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Other income	15	2,129,189	1,431,136
Administrative & general expenses	16	<u>(1,985,242)</u>	<u>(1,750,099)</u>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>143,947</b>	<b>(318,963)</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b><u>143,947</u></b>	<b><u>(318,963)</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director**  
**KRBL DMCC Group**  
**Dated: May 26, 2023**



\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director**  
**KRBL DMCC Group**



**KRBL DMCC Group**

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Reserve &amp; Surplus</b>			<b>Total equity</b>
		<b>Foreign currency translation reserve</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total Reserve &amp; Surplus</b>	
As at April 01, 2021	1,800,000	(146,009)	3,162,316	3,016,307	4,816,307
Comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	(318,963)	(318,963)	(318,963)
As at March 31, 2022	1,800,000	(146,009)	2,843,353	2,697,344	4,497,344
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	143,947	143,947	143,947
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	29,055	(29,055)	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>(116,954)</u>	<u>2,958,245</u>	<u>2,841,291</u>	<u>4,641,291</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



**KRBL DMCC Group**

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net profit/(loss) for the year	143,947	(318,963)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	14,932	22,255
<b>Funds generated/(used in) operations</b>	<b>158,879</b>	<b>(296,708)</b>
<b>Change in working capital</b>		
Advances, deposits and other receivables	26,181	58,741
Due from related parties	(188,700)	151,968
Trade and other payable	(34,830)	(5,538)
<b>Cash (outflow)/ inflow from working capital</b>	<b>(197,349)</b>	<b>205,171</b>
<b>Net cash (outflow) from operating activities</b>	<b>(38,470)</b>	<b>(91,537)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3,798)	(5,655)
Proceed from disposal of property, plant and equipment	42,578	-
<b>Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities</b>	<b>38,780</b>	<b>(5,655)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease ) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>(97,192)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	248,956	346,148
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year</b>	<b>249,266</b>	<b>248,956</b>
Represented by:		
Cash at bank	249,266	248,956
	<b>249,266</b>	<b>248,956</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



## **KRBL DMCC Group**

**Dubai - United Arab Emirates**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

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### **1 Legal status and business activities**

- 1.1 KRBL DMCC, Dubai – United Arab Emirates** (the "Entity") was registered on October 08, 2006 as DMCC Company and operates in the United Arab Emirates under a trade license issued by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, U.A.E. & **KRBL LLC** (the "Entity") was formed on October 29, 2008 as Limited Liability Company and operates in the Secretary of State, Delaware - United State of America.
- 1.2** The principal activities of the entity consist of Grains Cereals & Legumes Trading and Foodstuff & Beverages Trading and company also provide other services.
- 1.3** The registered office of the Entity is located at Unit No. AG-06-K. AG Tower Plot No: JLT PH1- I1A, Jumeirah Lake Tower, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- 1.4** The management is vested with the key managerial personnel & control is vested with KRBL Limited.
- 1.5** These financial statements incorporate the operating results of the trade license no. DMCC-30637

### **2 Basis of preparation**

#### **2.1 Statement of Compliance**

These Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by International Accounting Standards Board(IASB) and applicable requirements of UAE.

#### **2.2 Functional & Presentation Currency**

The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham(AED) which is also the functional currency of the Company. All financial information is presented in AED has been rounded off to the nearest Dirham.

#### **2.3 Basis of Measurement and Accounting & Coverage**

The financial statements have been prepared on Historical Cost Convention except in respect of those financial instruments, which are presented at their fair values and properly disclosed elsewhere in the report. These financial statements have been prepared under going concern assumption.

The Company follows the accrual basis of accounting, except for the statement of cash flows which is presented on cash basis. Under accrual basis, the transactions and events are recognized as and when they occur and are recorded in financial statements for the period to which they relate to.

The financial statements enclosed covers the year 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.

### **3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards**

#### **3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to the existing standards.**

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.



**KRBL DMCC Group**

**Dubai - United Arab Emirates**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

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**4 Summary of significant accounting policies:**

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied by the management in preparation of the financial statements, except where stated here under:

**4.1 Inventories:**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first in first out basis. Cost of inventories comprises of costs of purchase, and where applicable cost of conversion and other costs that has been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

**4.2 Property, plant & Equipment:**

Property, plant & Equipment are carried at their cost of acquisition including any incidental expenses related to acquisition or installation, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation has been provided on written down value method.

Property, plant & equipment are, at the reporting date, subject to impairment. Where any indication of impairment exist, the carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses are determined by comparing proceeds with the asset's carrying amount. These are recognized under 'other income or expense' in the statement of comprehensive income.

**4.3 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:**

These instruments are accounted as basic financial instrument :

**a) Cash & Cash equivalents:**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and liquid funds with an original maturity of three months or less which includes balance with bank in current account. Other bank deposits with maturity less than a year are classified as short term bank deposits.

**b) Trade Receivables:**

Trade receivables are due from customers in ordinary course of business. They are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Where there is objective evidence of amounts that are not collectible, a provision is made for the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

**c) Trade payables:**

Trade payables represents obligations towards vendors in ordinary course of business. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

**d) Other financial assets:**

Other financial assets are recognised initially at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method less impairment. However, all other financial assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of entity's business, which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the statement of financial position.

**e) Other financial liability**

Other financial liabilities include borrowings if any, are initially measured at transaction value , net of transaction cost. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.





**4 Summary of significant accounting policies: (Continued)**

**4.3 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:**

**e) Other financial liability**

Recognition and initial measurement

Receivables are initially recognised when they are originated, All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A Financial asset (unless it is trade receivable without a significant financing component) or a financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, Transaction cost that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Receivable without a significant financial component is initially measured at transaction price.

**Derecognition of financial assets & financial liability**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred along with the contractual rights to receive cash flows. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged or cancelled or expire.

**4.4 Impairment of non- financial assets:**

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for possible reversal of the impairment loss.

**4.5 Provisions & Contingencies**

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to financial statements. Disclosure is made when there is a possible obligation or present obligation that may, or may not, require an outflow of resources. When likelihood of outflow is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

**4.6 IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 which covers contracts for sale of goods and rendering of services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts.

The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards. The standard provides a new five-step model that must be applied to all contracts with customers.



**KRBL DMCC Group**

**Dubai - United Arab Emirates**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

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**4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**4.6 IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)**

**Time of recognition:**

Sales are recognised when products are delivered to the customer and the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the product and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the acceptance of products. Delivery occurs when the goods are shipped; all the risk and rewards associated are transferred to the customer, i. e customer gains control over the goods. Also either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

**Measurement of revenue**

Revenue from sales is based on the price specified in the sales contracts, net of the estimated volume discounts and returns at the time of sale.

**4.7 Expenditure:**

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and provisions are made for all known losses and liabilities. Expenses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, classified as per nature of expense.

**4.8 Foreign currency transaction:**

Transaction in foreign currency, are converted into functional currency at prevailing exchange rate on the date such transaction are entered into. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, if any, are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The resultant foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Comprehensive Income Statement.

Non- monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost or fair value , are translated into functional currency at exchange rate prevailing on the date of determination of fair value respectively. The resultant gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, in the year when such assets are realized or liabilities are discharged.

**4.9 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities:**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

**4.10 Use of Estimates & Judgments**

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected & same are mentioned under respective accounting policy note. The following accounting estimates and management judgments have been considered, which are material in nature, in preparation of financial statements.





**4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**4.10 Use of Estimates & Judgments (continued)**

**(a) Useful life of property, plant & equipment:**

Entity's management estimates the useful life of property, plant & equipment and residual value for calculating depreciation. It reviews the estimated life & residual value on annual basis & future depreciation expense would be adjusted where the management believes that useful life differs from the previous estimates.

**(b) Impairment of Trade receivables:**

Account receivables are subjected to recoverability test on a periodical basis when collection of full amount is no longer probable. Accounts receivable balances which are individually significant, are verified for ageing, subsequent receipts & balance confirmations. Accounts receivable balances which are individually not material, are assessed collectively & estimated reserve for impairment is created if same is outstanding for beyond normal credit terms & doubtful.

**4.11 Financial Assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost; FVOCI or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the entity changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL.

It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost of FVOCI are measured at FVTPL.

**4.12 Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognised in profit or loss.



**KRBL DMCC Group**

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

**5 Property, plant and equipment**

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciations and impairment is shown below:

	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
As at April 01, 2021	184,000	77,301	84,861	346,162
Addition during the year	-	5,655	-	5,655
As at March 31, 2022	184,000	82,956	84,861	351,817
Addition during the year	-	3,798	-	3,798
Disposal during the year	(42,578)	-	-	(42,578)
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>141,422</b>	<b>86,754</b>	<b>84,861</b>	<b>313,037</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
As at April 01, 2021	123,748	49,953	62,384	236,085
Charge for the year	12,050	5,709	4,496	22,255
As at March 31, 2022	135,798	55,662	66,880	258,340
Charge for the year	5,624	5,712	3,596	14,932
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>141,422</b>	<b>61,374</b>	<b>70,476</b>	<b>273,272</b>
<b>Carrying value as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,380</b>	<b>14,385</b>	<b>39,765</b>
Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	48,202	27,294	17,981	93,477



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	2023	2022
<b>6 Investment property</b>		
Investment in Apartment	1,250,009	1,250,009
Investment in new office K & L	3,157,560	3,157,560
	<u>4,407,569</u>	<u>4,407,569</u>
<b>Note:</b> Current year valuation report for the above properties are not available, therefore the entity's management decides to carry on the Investment property at cost.		
<b>7 Intangible assets</b>		
Goodwill	92,668	92,668
	<u>92,668</u>	<u>92,668</u>
<b>8 Related party transactions</b>		
The Entity enters into transactions with other entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24, Related party disclosures. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and at terms that correspond to those on normal arms-length transactions with third parties. Related parties comprise entities under common ownership and/or common management and control; their partners and key management personnel.		
The Entity believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.		
<b>Due from related parties</b>		
KRBL LTD	188,700	-
	<u>188,700</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>9 Advances, deposits and other receivables</b>		
Deposits	6,000	9,115
Prepayments	2,541	-
Other loans & advances	17,585	40,769
Vat recoverable	20,887	23,310
	<u>47,013</u>	<u>73,194</u>
<b>10 Cash and bank balances</b>		
Cash at banks	249,266	248,956
	<u>249,266</u>	<u>248,956</u>



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	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>11 Share capital</b>		
Authorised, issued and paid up capital of the Entity is AED 1,800,000 divided into 1,800 shares of AED 1,000 each fully paid up and held by the shareholder, M/s KRBL Limited, India, 100% holding company.		
<b>12 Foreign currency translation reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(146,009)	(146,009)
Addition/reduction due to conversion of operational transactions	29,055	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(116,954)</u>	<u>(146,009)</u>
<b>13 Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,843,353	3,162,316
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	143,947	(318,963)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(29,055)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,958,245</u>	<u>2,843,353</u>
<b>14 Trade and other payable</b>		
Trade payables	287,415	112,745
Other payables	6,941	305,775
Provisions	89,334	-
	<u>383,690</u>	<u>418,520</u>
<b>15 Other income</b>		
Commission income	2,003,951	1,314,636
Rental income	125,238	116,500
	<u>2,129,189</u>	<u>1,431,136</u>
<b>16 Administrative &amp; general expenses</b>		
Salaries and related benefits	1,259,914	1,513,451
Rent	13,788	13,785
Printing and stationery	950	595
Travelling and conveyance	2,115	12,228
Legal, visa, professional and related expenses	85,402	48,792
Utilities & Communication	32,050	37,479
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 4)	14,932	22,255
Balances written off	1,468	2,501
Insurance	5,170	4,436
Business promotion	481,041	-
Bank charges	6,768	8,576
Service charges	72,745	74,824
Vehicle maintenance	-	1,860
Misc. expenses	8,899	9,317
	<u>1,985,242</u>	<u>1,750,099</u>



## KRBL DMCC Group

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### 17 Financial instruments

#### a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

	As at March 31,	
	2023	2022
<b>b) Categories of financial instruments</b>		
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		
Due from related parties	188,700	-
Other receivables	44,472	73,194
Cash and bank balances	249,266	248,956
	<b>482,438</b>	<b>322,150</b>
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>		
Trade and other payable	383,690	418,520
	<b>383,690</b>	<b>418,520</b>

#### c) Fair values of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, investments, due from related parties and certain other assets. Financial liabilities consist of trade payables and accruals, due to related parties, term loans, bank overdrafts and certain other liabilities.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values as at the reporting date.

### 18 Financial risk management objectives

The Entity management set out the Entity's overall business strategies and its risk management philosophy. The Entity's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Entity. The Entity policies include financial risk management policies covering specific areas, such as market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. Periodic reviews are undertaken to ensure that the Entity's policy guidelines are complied with.

There has been no change to the Entity's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The Entity is exposed to the following risks related to financial instruments. The Entity has not framed formal risk management policies, however, the risks are monitored by management on a continuous basis. The Entity does not enter into or trade in financial instruments, investment in securities, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative or risk management purposes.

#### a) Foreign currency risk management

The Entity does not have any significant exposure to currency risk, as most of its assets and liabilities are denominated in UAE Dirhams and USD and Dirham to USD conversion is pegged.



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**18 Financial risk management objectives (continued)****b) Liquidity risk management**

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Entity's financial assets. The contractual maturities of the financial assets have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The maturity profile is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity were maintained. The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at the financial position date based on contractual repayment arrangements were also show on the following table.

Particulars	Interest bearing			Non Interest bearing			Total
	On demand or less than 3	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>							
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	188,700	-	188,700
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	44,472	-	44,472
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	249,266	-	-	249,266
	-	-	-	249,266	233,172	-	482,438
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Trade and other payable	-	-	-	383,690	-	-	383,690
	-	-	-	383,690	-	-	383,690

Particulars	Interest bearing			Non Interest bearing			Total
	On demand or less than 3	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>							
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	73,194	-	73,194
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	248,956	-	-	248,956
	-	-	-	248,956	73,194	-	322,150
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Trade and other payable	-	-	-	418,520	-	-	418,520
	-	-	-	418,520	-	-	418,520





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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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**18 Financial risk management objectives (continued)**

*c) Credit risk management*

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Entity. The Entity has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Entity uses its own trading records to rate its existing customers and increase their credits limits. The Entity's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management regularly and the Entity maintains an allowance for doubtful debts based on expected collectability of all trade receivables.

The Entity does not have significant credit risk exposure to a single counterparty or any group of counter parties having similar characteristics. The Entity defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Entity's maximum exposure to credit risks.

**19 Capital risk management**

The Entity manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the equity balance. The Entity's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Entity consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the financial statements.

**20 Comparative amounts**

Certain amounts for the prior year were reclassified to conform to current year presentation, however such reclassification do not have a impact on the previously reported profit or equity.

