ELECTROSTEEL DOHA FOR TRADING L.L.C.

Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor's Report
For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

MOORE
مورستيفنز وشركاه - محاسبون قانونيون
Moore Stephens and Partners
Certified Public Accountants
An Independent Member Firm of Moore Global Network Limited

Electrosteel Doha For Trading L.L.C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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MOORE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders
Electrosteel Doha For Trading L.L.C.
Doha, State of Qatar

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Electrosteel Doha For Trading L.L.C.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, 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 (IFRSs).

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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's financial statements in the State of Qatar, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of a Matter

We draw attention to Note 22 of the financial statements, which describes the potential effect of COVID 19 pandemic and its detrimental effect on the financial position and performance of the Company and related uncertainties. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 15 April 2019.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law, and the Company's Articles of Association and for such internal control 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'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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (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 judgment 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 or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the Qatar Commercial Companies Law, we report the following:

- We are also in the opinion that proper books of account were maintained by the Company and physical inventory verification has been duly carried out.

- We obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

- To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information given to us, no contraventions of the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Associations were committed during the year which would materially affect the Company's financial position or its financial performance.

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Office No. 27 - P.O. Box : 17085 Doha, Qatar

Fathi Abu Farah
Partner
Moore Stephens and Partners
Qatari Auditors' Registration Number (294)

2 June 2020
Doha, State of Qatar

Electrosteel Doha For Trading L.L.C.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 QR	2019 QR
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Equipment	*5*	**1,513**	1,801
Current assets			
Inventories	*6*	**7,617,343**	2,204,765
Due from related parties	*17*	**3,735,550**	10,220,721
Trade and other receivables	*7*	**25,341,717**	3,127,742
Cash and bank balances	*8*	**936,378**	148,794
Total current assets		**37,630,988**	15,702,022
TOTAL ASSETS		**37,632,501**	15,703,823
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	*9*	**200,000**	200,000
Legal reserve	*10*	**100,000**	100,000
Shareholders' current accounts	*17*	**10,321,087**	10,832,335
Retained earnings		**7,190,103**	–
Total equity		**17,811,190**	11,132,335
Liabilities			
Non-current liability			
Employees' end of service benefits	*11*	**41,617**	33,860
Current liabilities			
Due to a bank	*12*	**3,072,759**	–
Due to related parties	*17*	**12,523,441**	837,247
Trade and other payables	*13*	**4,183,494**	3,700,381
Total current liabilities		**19,779,694**	4,537,628
Total liabilities		**19,821,311**	4,571,488
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**37,632,501**	15,703,823

The attached notes from 1 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020 were approved and authorized for issuance by the General Manager of the Company on behalf of the Shareholders on 2 June 2020.

Shivendra Agarwal

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ص.ب ٨٠٣٦٨
C.R. 57450
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ELECTROSTEEL DOHA TRADING L.L.C.

Shivendra Nath Agarwal
General Manager

Electrosteel Doha For Trading L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	**2020 QR**	2019 QR
Revenue from contracts with customers	*14*	**77,858,036**	50,652,621
Cost of revenue	*15*	**(67,481,150)**	(36,489,003)
Gross profit		**10,376,886**	14,163,618
Other income		**127,400**	107,791
Selling and marketing expense		**–**	(2,184,000)
General and administrative expenses	*16*	**(3,314,183)**	(3,945,402)
Profit before income tax		**7,190,103**	8,142,007
Income tax expense	*18*	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**7,190,103**	8,142,007
Other comprehensive income		**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7,190,103**	8,142,007

The attached notes from 1 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Electrosteel Doha For Trading L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital QR	Legal reserve QR	Shareholders' current accounts QR	Retained earnings QR	Total QR
2020					
As at 1 April 2019	200,000	100,000	10,832,335	–	11,132,335
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	7,190,103	7,190,103
Net movement in shareholders' current accounts	–	–	(511,248)	–	(511,248)
As at 31 March 2020	**200,000**	**100,000**	**10,321,087**	**7,190,103**	**17,811,190**
2019					
As at 1 April 2018	200,000	100,000	4,016,891	–	4,316,891
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	8,142,007	8,142,007
Distribution of dividends	–	–	–	(8,142,007)	(8,142,007)
Net movement in shareholders' current accounts	–	–	6,815,444	–	6,815,444
As at 31 March 2019	200,000	100,000	10,832,335	–	11,132,335

The attached notes from 1 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Electrosteel Doha For Trading L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 QR	2019 QR
Operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**7,190,103**	8,142,007
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of equipment	*5*	**908**	1,400
Employees' end of service benefits	*11*	**7,757**	–
		7,198,768	8,143,407
Movements in working capital:			
Inventories		**(5,412,578)**	(592,086)
Due from related parties		**6,485,171**	(5,156,226)
Trade and other receivables		**(22,213,975)**	(2,658,382)
Due to related parties		**11,686,194**	(163,875)
Trade and other payables		**483,113**	1,333,745
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		**(1,773,307)**	906,583
Investing activity			
Purchase of equipment	*5*	**(620)**	–
Financing activities			
Net movement in due to a bank	*12*	**3,072,759**	–
Net movement in shareholders' current accounts		**(511,248)**	6,815,444
Distribution of dividends		–	(8,142,007
Cash from/(used in) financing activities		**2,561,511**	(1,627,985)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and bank balances during the year		**787,584**	(419,980)
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year		**148,794**	568,774
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year		**936,378**	148,794

The attached notes from 1 to 22 are an integral part these financial statements.

1. Legal status and principal activities

Electrosteel Doha for Trading L.L.C. (the "Company") was established in the State of Qatar under commercial registration number 57450, pursuant to the provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law. The Company is owned by Electrosteel Castings Limited, a public limited company in India engaged in the manufacture and supply of ductile iron, ductile iron fittings, and cast iron.

The principal activity of the Company is trading in pipeline materials.

The registered office address of the Company is Building No.17, Office No .35, Barwa Village, P.O. Box No. 80368, Wakra, State of Qatar.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

New and amended standards adopted but with no material impact on the financial statements

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, have been adopted in these financial statements.

New and revised IFRSs	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
IFRS 16 *Leases*	1 January 2019
In the current year, the Company, for the first time, has adopted IFRS 16 Leases (as issued by the IASB in January 2016). The standard replaces the existing guidance on leases, including IAS 17 'Leases", IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease", SIC 15 "Operating Leases – Incentives" and SIC 27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions in the Legal Form of a Lease".	
IFRS 16 introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduces significant changes to the lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance leases and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged. Therefore, IFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor. Details of these new requirements are described in Note 3. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Company's financial statements is described in Note 4.	
Amendments to IFRS 9 *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation and Modification of financial liabilities*	1 January 2019
The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a prepayment feature meets the SPPI condition, the party exercising the option may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the prepayment irrespective of the reason for prepayment. In other words, prepayment features with negative compensation do not automatically fail SPPI. The amendment applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted. There are specific transition provisions depending on when the amendments are first applied, relative to the initial application of IFRS 9.	
Amendments to IAS 28 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures*: Relating to long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.	1 January 2019
These amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied.	

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (Continued)

New and amended standards adopted but with no material impact on the financial statements (Continued)

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing Costs	1 January 2019
The annual improvements include amendments to four standards.	
IAS 12 *Income Taxes*	1 January 2019
The amendments clarify that an entity should recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This is the case irrespective of whether different tax rates apply to distributed and undistributed profits.	
IAS 23 *Borrowing costs*	1 January 2019
The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.	
IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*	1 January 2019
The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including re-measuring its previously held interest (PHI) in the joint operation at fair value. The PHI to be re-measured includes any unrecognised assets, liabilities and goodwill relating to the joint operation.	
IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*	1 January 2019
The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation that is a business obtains joint control of such a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure its PHI in the joint operation.	
Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*	1 January 2019
The amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits clarify the accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.	
IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*	1 January 2019
The interpretation addresses the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. It specifically considers:	

- Whether tax treatments should be considered collectively;
- Assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations;
- The determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and
- The effect of changes in facts and circumstances.

The application of these revised IFRSs did not have any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (Continued)

Standards and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are not yet effective, and which have not been adopted early by the Company:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Definition of Material - Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'	1 January 2020
Definition of a Business – Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. IASB also clarify that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. That is, the inputs and processes applied to those inputs must have 'the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs' rather than 'the ability to create outputs'.	1 January 2020
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards related IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32 to update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the framework or to indicate where they refer to a different version of the Conceptual Framework.	1 January 2020
IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IFRS 9 — *Financial Instruments* Amendments regarding pre-replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform	1 January 2020
IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts as at January 1, 2022.	1 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011) relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from and investor to its associate or joint venture.	Effective date deferred indefinitely. Adoption is still permitted.

The management believes the adoption of the above amendments is not likely to have any material impact on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of items in the financial statements for future periods.

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the IASB and interpretations issued by the IFRIC. The financial statements have been prepared in Qatari Riyals (QR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all financial information has been rounded off to the nearest QR, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies that have been applied by the Company in these financial statements are set out below.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, normally on delivery to the customer.

Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Other income
Other income is recognized when earned and on an accrual basis.

Cost and expense recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income upon delivery of goods and performance of service at the date when incurred.

Expenses are also recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability that can be measured reliably has arisen. Expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the basis of a direct association between costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

Income tax

Income tax expense represents current tax. The charge for current tax is based on the result for the year adjusted for items which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the item to which the tax relates was recognized outside the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income being other comprehensive income or equity.

Equipment

Equipment is stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognized impairment loss. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight line basis commencing when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on prospective basis. The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Office furniture	6-7 years
Computer and printers	3 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses (except for goodwill), the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value, after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis and consists of aggregate of purchase price and other related expenses incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on disposal.

Financial instruments – recognition, classification, measurement, derecognition and offsetting

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets: Classification
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost.

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

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

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

Financial instruments – recognition, classification, measurement, derecognition and offsetting (Continued)

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or 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 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. 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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Company's financial liabilities include due to related parties, due to a bank and trade and other payables.

Derecognition

Financial assets
A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or a part of group of similar financial assets) is derecognised either when:

(i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;

(ii) the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or

(iii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

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 on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

In case of trade receivable, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the customers/debtors and the economic environment. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime of ECL.

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date. ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and profitability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Equity

Share capital represents the total capital per commercial registration which is treated as equity.

Retained earnings include all accumulated profits or losses of the Company less any dividends and legal reserve.

Employees' end of service benefits

The end of service benefits to its employees is in accordance with Qatar Labor Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Accordingly, the Company has no expectation of settling its employees' terminal benefit obligation in the near future.

Accrued expenses and other payables

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received whether or not billed to the Company.

Leases

Policy applicable from 1 January 2019

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this maybe specified explicitly or implicitly in the contract and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not an identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset, i.e., the Company has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

Company as a lessee

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

Policy applicable before 1 January 2019

Under IAS 17, the Company classified leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership as finance leases. When this was the case, the leased assets were measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of the fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments were the payments over the lease term that the lessee was required to make, excluding contingent rent.

Subsequently, the assets were accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset.

Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received were recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from the past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as provision.

Fair value measurements

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Events after the reporting date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Satisfaction of performance obligation

The Company is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine appropriate method of recognising revenue. The Company has assessed that based on the contract, the Company does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company perform and usually has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In these circumstances the Company recognises revenue over time and in other cases, revenue is recognised at a point in time.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, there has been no revision in the lease terms.

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue a going concern. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholders have committed to provide continuing financial support for the foreseeable future.

Estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

The significant management estimates and key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Impairment of equipment

A decline in the value of equipment could have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Management assesses the impairment of equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Factors that are considered important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant changes in the technology and regulatory environments
- evidence from internal reporting which indicates that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, worse than expected

3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Useful lives of equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its 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.

Write down of inventories

Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a write-down applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical selling prices.

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Due from related parties and trade receivables
The Company applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses to its trade accounts receivable, which uses a provision matrix. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that substantially share the same risk characteristics or loss patterns. The provision rates are initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates and adjusted with current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Cash and bank balances
Impairment on cash and bank balances has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. While cash and bank balances are also subject to impairment, the identified impairment loss is considered immaterial.

4. Impact on significant changes in accounting policies

The date of initial application of IFRS 16 for the Company is 1 January 2019.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient and applies IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16, "Leases" was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019.

The adoption of IFRS 16 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for leases as a lessee. The Company was required to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases except for leases with less than 12 months of lease term and lease of low value assets wherein the Company may apply the practical expedient on exemption.

For leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17, the Company as a lessee, on transition, has elected to apply the practical expedient on exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term and use hindsight when determining the lease term and assess if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The accounting for the Company's leases as a lessee remains largely the same as if it was under IAS 17 as its lease during the year ended 31 March 2020 has less than 12 months of lease term.

5. Equipment

	Furniture and fixtures QR	Computer and printers QR	Total QR
2020			
Cost			
As at 31 March 2019	10,343	7,128	17,471
Additions during the year	620	-	620
As at 31 March 2020	**10,963**	**7,128**	**18,091**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 31 March 2019	8,542	7,128	15,670
Charged for the year	908	-	908
As at 31 March 2020	**9,450**	**7,128**	**16,578**
Net book value			
As at 31 March 2020	**1,513**	-	**1,513**
2019			
Cost			
As at 31 March 2019 and 2018	10,343	7,128	17,471
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 31 March2018	7,142	7,128	14,270
Charged for the year	1,400	-	1,400
As at 31 March 2019	8,542	7,128	15,670
Net book value			
As at 31 March 2019	1,801	-	1,801

6. Inventories

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Stock	**1,832,490**	943,770
Goods in transit	**5,784,853**	1,260,995
	7,617,343	2,204,765

7. Trade and other receivables

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Trade receivables	**25,312,317**	3,098,342
Refundable security deposits	**29,400**	29,400
	25,341,717	3,127,742

The carrying amounts of the trade receivable include receivables which are subject to a factoring arrangement. Under this arrangement, the Company has transferred the relevant receivables to the factor in exchange for cash and is prevented from selling or pledging the receivables. However, the Company has retained late payment and credit risk. The Company therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in its statement of financial position. The amount repayable under the factoring arrangement is presented as part of "Due to a bank" (see note 12). The Company continues the 'held to collect' business model to remain appropriate for these receivables and thus continues measuring them at amortised cost.

8. Cash and bank balances

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Cash in bank	**929,492**	144,183
Cash on hand	**6,886**	4,611
	936,378	148,794

9. Share capital

As at 31 March, the authorized shares of 200 at QR 1,000 par value were issued and paid. The share capital of QR 200,000 is distributed among shareholders as follows:

Name of shareholders	Nationality	Shareholding %	Profit or loss ratio	2020 QR	2019 QR
Nasser Jaralla S Jaralla	Qatari	51%	3%	**102,000**	102,000
Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	India	49%	97%	**98,000**	98,000
		100%	100%	**200,000**	200,000

10. Legal reserve

In accordance with Qatar Commercial Companies Law, the Company must transfer 10% of the annual net profit to a legal reserve account. The Company may resolve to discontinue the annual transfers when the reserve totals 50% of the share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated for in the Commercial Companies Law.

11. Employees' end of service benefits

	Note	2020 QR	2019 QR
As at the beginning of the year		**33,860**	27,168
Formed during the year	*16*	**7,757**	6,692
		41,617	33,860

12. Due to a bank

Due to a bank represents the amount of trade receivables discounted at a local bank with tenor of 25-70 days at a rate of 2%-3% interest per annum. This financing arrangement is with full recourse in all circumstances.

13. Trade and other payables

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Trade payables	**1,827,946**	714,280
Advances from customers	**1,412,084**	1,420,976
Accrued expenses	**126,000**	250,000
Others	**817,464**	1,315,125
	4,183,494	3,700,381

14. Revenue from contracts with customers

The following sets out the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

a) *Type of revenue*

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Sale of goods	**77,858,036**	46,019,463
Commission income	**-**	4,633,158
	77,858,036	50,652,621

b) *Timing of satisfaction of performance obligation*

The timing of satisfaction of performance obligation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers is transferred at a point in time which is upon delivery of goods.

15. Cost of revenue

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Cost of materials	**58,540,565**	31,864,869
Transport and handling	**4,029,548**	2,329,140
Customs duties and taxes	**3,751,088**	2,294,994
Others	**1,159,949**	–
	67,481,150	36,489,003

16. General and administrative expenses

	Note	2020 QR	2019 QR
Consultancy fees		**1,456,000**	2,184,000
Salaries and related costs		**661,396**	625,456
Rent		**513,796**	383,309
Bank charges		**198,573**	237,352
Sponsorship fees		**182,000**	312,000
Transportation and travel		**89,199**	73,594
Professional fees		**86,900**	12,000
Government fees		**13,327**	13,520
Penalties		**8,760**	–
Employees' end of service benefits	*16*	**7,757**	6,692
Depreciation of equipment	*5*	**908**	1,400
Others		**95,567**	96,079
		3,314,183	3,945,402

17. Related party disclosures

In the normal course of its business, the Company enters into transactions with the parties who fall under the definition of a related party as per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". The details of the transactions and balances with such related parties are as follows:

a. Related party transactions

Name of related parties	Relationship	Type of transactions	2020 QR	2019 QR
Electrosteel Castings Ltd	Shareholder	Purchases	**59,367,712**	37,025,147
Electrosteel Castings Gulf FZE, UAE	Under common control	Expenses	**1,456,000**	728,000
Elecrosteel Europe S.A. Sucursal Espana	Under common control	Interest on loan	**127,400**	24,785
Electrosteel Castings UK	Under common control	Purchases	**54,159**	138,420
Electrosteel USA L.L.C.	Under common control	Expenses	**–**	3,640,000

b. Due from related parties

Name of related parties	2020 QR	2019 QR
Electrosteel Europe SA Sucursal Espana	**3,735,550**	3,664,786
Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	**–**	6,555,935
	3,735,550	10,220,721

c. Due to related parties

Name of related parties	2020 QR	2019 QR
Electrosteel Castings Ltd	**11,795,441**	113,247
Electrosteel Castings Gulf FZE	**728,000**	724,000
	12,523,441	837,247

17. Related party disclosures (Continued)

d. Shareholders' current accounts

Name of shareholders	2020 QR	2019 QR
Nasser Jaralla S Jaralla	244,735	244,735
Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	10,076,352	10,587,600
	10,321,087	10,832,335

The shareholders' current accounts are unsecured, interest free and without any defined repayment arrangements.

e. Key management personnel compensation

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Short term benefits	168,000	–

18. Income tax expense

The reconciliation of taxable profit computed at the statutory income tax rate to the profit before income tax presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Income before income tax	7,190,103	5,463,512
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible salaries and wages	182,000	19,308
Non-deductible penalties in violation of law	8,760	–
Losses carried forward from previous year	–	(1,600,842)
Taxable income	7,380,863	3,881,978
Share of non-Qatari shareholder (97%)	7,159,437	3,765,519
Income tax rate	10%	10%
Income tax due and payable	715,944	376,552

Income tax is applicable only to the proportion of foreign shareholder's interest in the Company. The tax liability of the foreign shareholder is calculated in accordance with Qatari income tax law and will be borne ultimately by the foreign shareholder only and to be paid directly by the foreign shareholder to General Tax Authority.

19. Financial risk and capital management

Financial risk factors

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of due from related parties, trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, due to a bank, due to related parties and trade and other payables.

The Company's financial risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of the financial performance. Under the Company's risk management programme, management identifies and documents key risks and sets out policies and procedures required to mitigate these risks. No changes were made in the risk management objectives and policies for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019. The identified key risks are:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at 31 March 2020, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the Company arises from the carrying amount of the respective financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

19. **Financial risk and capital management (Continued)**

Financial risk factors (Continued)

a) **Credit risk (Continued)**

The Company is potentially exposed to concentration of credit risk from its financial assets which comprise principally of due from related parties, trade and other receivables and cash in bank.

Due from related parties and trade receivables
The credit risk on due from a related party and trade receivables are subjected to credit evaluations. The Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding customer receivables and amounts due from related parties are regularly monitored and an allowance has been made for expected credit losses.

Cash in bank
Credit risk from banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company's bank accounts are placed only with high credit quality financial institutions. Investments to any financial instruments are made only with approved parties/financial institutions and within the limits established by the management. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and mitigate financial loss.

31 March 2020	**12 month or lifetime ECL**	**Gross carrying amount QR**	**Loss allowance QR**	**Net carrying amount QR**
Due from related parties	12-month ECL	3,735,550	-	3,735,550
Trade and other receivables	Lifetime ECL	25,341,717	-	25,341,717
Cash in bank	12-month ECL	929,492	-	929,492
Total		**30,006,759**	-	**30,006,759**

31 March 2019	12 month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount QR	Loss allowance QR	Net carrying amount QR
Due from related parties	12-month ECL	10,220,721	-	10,220,721
Trade and other receivables	Lifetime ECL	3,127,742	-	3,127,742
Cash in bank	12-month ECL	144,183	-	144,183
Total		13,492,646	-	13,492,646

The aging of trade receivables as at 31 March is as follows:

	2020 QR	2019 QR
Less than 30 days	**14,941,710**	1,824,640
31 – 60 days	**8,447,786**	1,273,702
61 – 90 days	**1,922,821**	-
	25,312,317	3,098,342

b) **Liquidity risk**

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring it has sufficient liquid cash balances to meet its payment obligations as they fall due. The Company maintains good working relations with its banks and ensures compliance with the covenants as stipulated in facility agreements. The Company plans to settle the financial liabilities using the cash receipts from the revenues that will be earned within the next reporting period.

19. **Financial risk and capital management (Continued)**

Financial risk factors (Continued)

b) Liquidity risk (Continued)

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities as at 31 March:

31 March 2020	**Less than 12 months QR**	**More than 12 months QR**	**Total QR**
Due to a bank	3,072,759	-	3,072,759
Due to related parties	12,523,441	-	12,523,441
Trade and other payables	2,125,244	-	2,125,244
Total	**17,721,444**	-	**17,721,444**

31 March 2019	Less than 12 months QR	More than 12 months QR	Total QR
Due to related parties	837,247	-	837,247
Trade and other payables	2,029,405	-	2,029,405
Total	**2,866,652**	-	**2,866,652**

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide best returns on capital investment by pricing goods commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company sets the amount of capital funds in accordance with the planned level of operations and in proportion to the levels of risk. The Company manages the shareholders' funds and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the shareholders' funds, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return funds to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce its exposure to debt. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 March 2020. The Company's equity comprises share capital, legal reserve, shareholders' current accounts and retained earnings and is measured at QR 17,811,190 as at 31 March 2020 (2019: QR 11,132,335).

The Company is not subject to externally-imposed capital requirements.

20. **Financial instruments**

Financial instruments consist of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets:

The Company's financial assets include due from related parties, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

Financial liabilities:

The Company's significant financial liabilities include due to a bank, due to related parties, and trade and other payables.

Accounting policies for key items of financial assets and liabilities are set out in Note 3.

Fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable and willing parties on an arm's length basis. Since the financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, the carrying values of the Company's financial instruments as recorded could therefore be different from their fair values. However, in the opinion of the management, fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are not considered significantly different from their book values as most of these items are short-term in nature or repriced frequently.

21. Comparative figures

Certain amounts in the comparative figures of the financial statements and notes to the financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. Management believes that reclassification resulted to a better presentation of accounts and did not have any impact on prior year's net income.

22. Effects of COVID-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) as a global pandemic. As a result, economic uncertainties have arisen and consumer spending has reduced thereby affecting international trade. Whilst these events have had a limited impact on the Company's operations to date, these would have an increased implication on the Company's results of operations if the weakened economic environment continues. Given the uncertainty related to the duration and effect of this pandemic, the impact on the Company's financial statements cannot be currently estimated. The spread of COVID 19 pandemic may impact the operations of the Company for short-term. The possible short-term impact will not change in management's going concern assessment or business strategy.