

Sakuma Exim DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates
Revised Auditors' report and financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2020

Private & Confidential

Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Revised Auditors' report and financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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Sakuma Exim DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates
The Entity

Principal office address : Unit No. 2208 DMCC Busniess Centre,
Level No. 1
Jewellery & Gemplex 3
Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Manager	: Name	<u>Nationality</u>
	Mr. Subramaniam Venkatraman Iyer	Indian

The Shareholder'	: Name	<u>Nationality</u>
	M/s Sakuma Exports Ltd.	Indian Co.

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

The Main Banks : National Bank of Fujairah (NBF)
First Gulf Bank (FGB)



Sakuma Exim DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates
Directors Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the revised audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Principal activities of the Entity :

The Entity is licensed by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre for Trading in Foodstuff and Beverages, Agricultural Commodities, Sugar & Petrochemicals.

Financial review:

The table below summarized results of 2020 and 2019.

	2020	2019
	AED	AED
Revenue	478,625,797	876,792,287
Direct cost	(474,027,661)	(853,784,225)
Gross profit	4,598,136	23,008,062
Gross profit margin	0.96%	2.62%
Net profit for the year	3,483,198	17,142,921
Net profit margin	0.73%	1.96%

Business operations review and future business developments:

The infrastructure of the U.A.E is considered to be excellent and we expect it to drive the economy to the foreseeable future. The current financial year has already started on a strong note and the Entity is optimistic about the prospects on the performance of its business in the ensuing year.

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.

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.

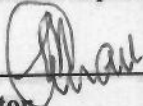
Statement of Directors responsibilities:

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
Sakuma Exim DMCC
June 28, 2020



Revised Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Sakuma Exim DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates
Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the **Sakuma Exim DMCC**, Dubai which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020 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 summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at **March 31, 2020**, 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.

Other Matter

We have issued the independent audit report for the year ended March 31, 2020 on 28 June, 2020 but later observed an classification error in financial statement as advance from customers include amount AED 4,380,039 received from Sakuma Exports Pte Ltd (related party) was earlier adjusted with the debit balance of trade receivables; now has been reclassified and shown separately.

Our opinion is not modified because of the above revision in financial statements and the independent audit report for the year ended March 31, 2020 issued on 28 June, 2020 shall be substituted with this report. We hereby holds no responsibility for the report issued on 28 June, 2020.

Independence

We are independent of **Sakuma Exim DMCC**, Dubai 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.

Revised Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

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.

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 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 sceptics 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.

Revised 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
June 28, 2020

Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2020	2019
Assets			
<i>Current assets</i>			
Investment	4	195,733	-
Trade receivables	5	65,162,022	59,473,127
Advances, deposits and other receivables	6	520,288	11,250
Cash and bank balances	7	346,481	3,042,377
<i>Total current assets</i>		<u>66,224,524</u>	<u>62,526,754</u>
Total assets		<u>66,224,524</u>	<u>62,526,754</u>
Equity and liabilities			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	8	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings	9	60,483,333	58,118,224
<i>Total equity</i>		<u>60,533,333</u>	<u>58,168,224</u>
Shareholders' current account	10	(55)	(55)
Total shareholders' fund		<u>60,533,278</u>	<u>58,168,169</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payable	11	5,691,246	4,358,585
Total liabilities		<u>5,691,246</u>	<u>4,358,585</u>
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		<u>66,224,524</u>	<u>62,526,754</u>

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

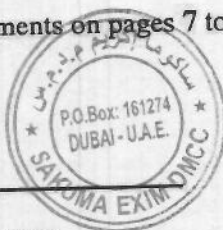
The report of the auditors is set out on page 4, 5 and 6.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 20 were approved on June 28, 2020 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:



Director

Sakuma Exim DMCC



Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2020	2019
Revenue	12	478,625,797	876,792,287
Direct cost	13	(474,027,661)	(853,784,225)
Gross profit		4,598,136	23,008,062
Selling and distribution expenses	14	(433,415)	(3,128,745)
Administrative expenses	15	(681,523)	(2,736,396)
Profit for the year		3,483,198	17,142,921
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,483,198	17,142,921

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

The report of the auditors is set out on page 4, 5 and 6.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 20 were approved on June 28, 2020 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:


Director**Sakuma Exim DMCC**

Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
As at April 01, 2018	50,000	42,076,303	42,126,303
Comprehensive income for the year	-	17,142,921	17,142,921
Dividend declared & retained	-	(1,101,000)	(1,101,000)
As at March 31, 2019	50,000	58,118,224	58,168,224
Comprehensive income for the year	-	3,483,198	3,483,198
Dividend declared & retained	-	(1,118,089)	(1,118,089)
As at March 31, 2020	50,000	60,483,333	60,533,333

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

The report of the auditors is set out on page 4, 5 and 6.



Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the year	3,483,198	17,142,921
Funds generated from operations	3,483,198	17,142,921
<i>Change in working capital</i>		
Trade receivables	(5,688,895)	90,883,108
Advances, deposits and other receivables	(509,038)	655,082
Investment	(195,733)	-
Due from related parties	-	7,340,002
Trade and other payable	1,332,661	(112,179,348)
<i>Cash (outflow) from working capital</i>	(1,577,807)	(13,301,156)
Dividend paid	(1,118,089)	(1,101,000)
<i>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</i>	(2,695,896)	2,740,765
<i>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</i>	(2,695,896)	2,740,765
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	3,042,377	301,612
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	346,481	3,042,377
 Represented by:		
Cash in hand	27,223	46,921
Cash at banks	319,258	2,995,456
	346,481	3,042,377

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

The report of the auditors is set out on page 4, 5 and 6.



Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

1 Legal status and business activities

- 1.1 Sakuma Exim DMCC Dubai – United Arab Emirates (the "Entity") was registered on January 03, 2012 as Free Zone Company and operates in the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, United Arab Emirates under a commercial license issued by the DMCC
- 1.2 The Entity is licensed by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre for Trading in Foodstuff and beverages, Agricultural commodities, Sugar & Petrochemicals.
- 1.3 The registered office of the Entity is located at Unit No. 2208 DMCC Business Centre, Level No. 1, Jewellery & Gemplex 3, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- 1.4 These financial statements incorporate the operating results of the commercial license no. DMCC 32027.

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 April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

3 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:

3.1 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.



3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.1 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: (continued)

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.

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.

3.2 IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective from 1 January 2018)

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.

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.



3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.3 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 according to the function of expense.

3.4 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 Use of Estimates & Judgements

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires management to make estimates, judgements 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 judgements have been considered, which are material in nature, in preparation of financial statements.

(a) Impairment of Accounts 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.

3.7 Investment property:

Investment property whose fair value can be measured reliably is recorded initially at its cost and subsequently at its fair value. The changes in the fair value if any, are shown in Statement of Comprehensive income. If the fair value is not reliably measurable without undue cost or effort then the property is included in property, plant and equipment.



3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.8 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.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets 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 profit or loss. Any gain or loss or de-recognition is recognised in the statement of profit or losses and other comprehensive income.

3.9 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.



Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2020	2019
4 Investment		
Investment in GK EXIM FZE	195,733	-
	<u>195,733</u>	<u>-</u>
5 Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	65,162,022	59,473,127
	<u>65,162,022</u>	<u>59,473,127</u>
<p>Note: Trade receivables as at March 31, 2020 contains 5 customers which represent more than 97.74% (2019: 96.43%) of the total receivables.</p> <p><u>Ageing of receivables</u></p>		
Due within 3 months	32,004,374	55,447,761
Due within 4 to 6 months	23,527,747	3,568,856
Due more then 6 months	9,629,902	456,510
	<u>65,162,022</u>	<u>59,473,127</u>
6 Advances, deposits and other receivables		
Deposits	11,250	11,250
Advances to suppliers	477,100	-
Prepayments	31,938	-
	<u>520,288</u>	<u>11,250</u>
7 Cash and bank balances		
Cash in hand	27,223	46,921
Cash at banks	319,258	2,995,456
	<u>346,481</u>	<u>3,042,377</u>



Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2020	2019
8 Share capital		
Authorised, issued and paid up capital of the Entity is AED 50,000 divided into 50 shares of AED 1,000 each fully paid up.		
The details of the shareholding as at reporting date are as follows:		
Name	Percentage	No. of Shares
M/s Sakuma Exports Ltd.	100%	50
	100%	50
	2020	2019
	50,000	50,000
	50,000	50,000
9 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	58,118,224	42,076,303
Comprehensive income for the year	3,483,198	17,142,921
Dividend declared & retained	(1,118,089)	(1,101,000)
Balance at the end of the year	60,483,333	58,118,224
10 Shareholders' current account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(55)	(55)
Balance at the end of the year	(55)	(55)
11 Trade and other payable		
Advance from customer	5,179,469	271,916
Trade payable	501,802	4,086,669
Other payables	9,975	-
	5,691,246	4,358,585
Note: Advance from customers include amount AED 4,380,039 received from Sakuma Exports Pte Ltd (related party).		
12 Revenue		
Sales	478,625,797	876,792,287
	478,625,797	876,792,287
13 Direct cost		
Purchases (including other direct expenses)	474,027,661	853,784,225
	474,027,661	853,784,225
14 Selling and distribution expenses		
Business promotion	-	54,806
Commission expenses	433,415	3,073,939
	433,415	3,128,745



Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2020	2019
15 Administrative expenses		
Salaries and related benefits	352,154	2,261,209
Rent	52,565	43,991
Printing and stationery	10,572	107,708
Travelling and entertainment	63,525	95,219
Legal, visa, professional and related expenses	96,465	95,456
Utilities & Communication	27,018	41,939
Bank charges	8,909	7,337
Short Balance Write Off	734	-
Foreign exchange loss	1,477	
Misc. expenses	68,104	83,537
	681,523	2,736,396



Sakuma Exim DMCC

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

16 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 3 to the financial statements.

b) Categories of financial instruments*Financial assets*

Investment

Trade receivables

Other receivables

Cash and bank balances

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payable

As at March 31,	
2020	2019
195,733	-
65,162,022	59,473,127
488,350	11,250
346,481	3,042,377
66,192,586	62,526,754
5,691,246	4,358,585
5,691,246	4,358,585

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.

17 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 Dirham to USD conversion is pegged.



17 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
	Rate %	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	
As at March 31, 2020								
Financial assets								
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	195,733	-	195,733
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	65,162,022	-	-	65,162,022
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	477,100	11,250	488,350
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	346,481	-	-	346,481
	-	-	-	-	65,508,503	672,833	11,250	66,192,586
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	5,691,246	-	-	5,691,246
	-	-	-	-	5,691,246	-	-	5,691,246

Particulars	Rate %	Interest bearing			Non Interest bearing			Total
		On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	
As at March 31, 2019								
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	55,447,761	4,025,366	-	59,473,127
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,250	11,250
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	3,042,377	-	-	3,042,377
	-	-	-	-	58,490,138	4,025,366	11,250	62,526,754
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	4,358,585	-	-	4,358,585
	-	-	-	-	4,358,585	-	-	4,358,585



17 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.

18 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.

19 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.

