Auditor's Report & Financial Statements For the year ended 28th February, 2019

Auditor's Report & Financial Statements For the year ended 28th February, 2019

Contents	Pages
Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 – 14



حسين الهاشمي لمراجعة الحسابات Husain Al Hashmi Auditing INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Ref No.- Zenith/ JC - 2019 / 15577

The Shareholder, Shakti Pumps (FZE), Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Sharjah, U.A.E.

Report on the audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shakti Pumps (FZE)**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at **28th February**, **2019**, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows and Changes in Equity for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Shakti Pumps** (FZE) as of **28th February**, **2019**, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 of Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the company's Memorandum and by the Emiri Decree No. 2 of 1995 issued in Sharjah on May 8, 1995; applicable to Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, 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.

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 auditors' 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

(Continued on page 2)



حسين الهاشمي لمراجعة الحسابات Husain Al Hashmi Auditing



(Continued from page 1)

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

- We have obtained all the information and explanation we considered necessary for our audit.
- The financial statements comply, in all material respect with the Emiri Decree No. 2 of 1995 issued in Sharjah on May 8, 1995; applicable to Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, and the Articles of Association of the Company.
- Based on the information and explanation that has been made available to us nothing came to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended 28th February, 2019 any of the Emiri Decree No. 2 of 1995 issued in Sharjah on May 8, 1995; applicable to Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, or the Articles of Association of the Company which would have a material effect on the Company's activities or on its financial position for the year.

For Husain Al Hashmi

Auditing of Accounts Reg. No. 569

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

22nd June, 2019

Statement of Financial Position As at 28th February, 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		AED	AED
Current Assets:			
Inventory	4	2,559,720	2,807,336
Trade receivables	5	2,783,806	3,309,929
Cash and balance with bank	6	919,650	163,979
Advances and other receivables	7	429,116	722,027
Total Assets	-	6,692,292	7,003,271
Equity:			
Share capital	2	900,000	900,000
Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses)	8	1,694,785	(2,703,391)
		2,594,785	(1,803,391)
Non Current Liabilities:			
Term loan	9	281,597	509,728
		281,597	509,728
Current Liabilities:			
Trade payables	10	2,352,615	7,695,538
Current portion of term loan	9	425,041	372,502
Advances, accrued expenses and other payables	11	1,038,254	228,894
	-	3,815,910	8,296,934
Total Liabilities		4,097,507	8,806,662
Total Equity and Liabilities		6,692,292	7,003,271

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements. The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Shakti Pumps (FZE)



Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended 28th February, 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		AED	AED
Sales	12	29,418,136	22,378,688
Cost of sales	13	(22,101,691)	(18,448,296)
Gross Profit		7,316,445	3,930,392
Operating Expenses			
Administration and selling expenses	14	(2,812,716)	(2,382,844)
Finance cost	15	(360,449)	(152,237)
Other income		254,896	171,406
		(2,918,269)	(2,363,675)
Net Profit for the Year		4,398,176	1,566,717
Other comprehensive income			9
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		4,398,176	1,566,717

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements. The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Shakti Pumps (FZE)



Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 28th February, 2019

	2019	2018
	AED	AED
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income for the year		1,566,717
Operating cash flows before changes in net operating assets	4,398,176	1,566,717
Increase in Current Assets		
Inventory	247,616	
Trade receivables	526,123	
Advances and other receivables	292,911	(480,311)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Trade payables	(5,342,923)	(2,585,991)
Advances, accrued expenses and other payables	And the state of t	(688,699)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	931,263	
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net movements in term loan	(175,592)	(348,109)
Net cash used in financing activities (B)	(175,592)	(348,109)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	755,671	(150,156)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	163,979	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	919,650	

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements. The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Shakti Pumps (FZE)



Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 28th February, 2019

		(Accumulated losses) /		
	Share capital	retained earnings	Total	
	AED	AED	AED	
At 1st March, 2017	900,000	(4,270,108)	(3,370,108)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	1,566,717	1,566,717	
At 28th February, 2018	900,000	(2,703,391)	(1,803,391)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,398,176	4,398,176	
At 28th February, 2019	900,000	1,694,785	2,594,785	

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements. The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Shakti Pumps (FZE)



Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28th February, 2019

1 Legal status and activities

- 1.1 Shakti Pumps (FZE) was registered in Sharjah Airport International Free Zone on 6th April, 2011 as a Free Zone Establishment with Limited Liability with commercial license no. 09230 issued by Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority, Government of Sharjah. The registered address of the FZE is 400 M2, Warehouse, Q4-267, P.O. Box 8521, Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah U.A.E.
- 1.2 The FZE is controlled and managed by Mr. Ramesh Patidar, an Indian national.
- 1.3 The FZE is primarily engaged in the business of general trading.

2 Shareholdings

2.1 The shareholdings of the company is as follows:

Name	Origin	No. of share	Value per share AED	Total value AED	% age
1. M/s. Shakti Pumps (India) Limited	Indian	6	150,000	900,000	100
		Per 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10			
		6		900,000	100
				(========	-

2.2 The authorized and paid up share capital of the FZE is AED 900,000/- divided into 6 share of AED 150,000/- each.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation

- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and applicable requirements of the U.A.E. Law.
- The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the FZE's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed.
- Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the FZE's financial statements therefore fairly present the financial position and results.
- There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

i) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statements

- Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation": Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial
- Amendments to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets": Recoverable amount disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.
- Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement":



Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E.

New and revised IFRSs Effective for annual periods beginning on or after

- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2010 2012 Cycle July 1, 2014.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2011 2013 Cycle July 1, 2014.
- IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement": scope of the portfolio exception.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2012 2014 Cycle January 1, 2016.

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The following new and revised IFRSs have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these new and revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years.

- IFRS 16 "Leases" (Effective from January 1, 2019).
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (Effective from January 1, 2019).
- Amendment to IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements" (Effective date to be determined).
- IAS 28 "Investment in Associates" and "Joint Ventures" (Effective date to be determined).
- IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures": additional guidance on servicing contracts.
- IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment": proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation on revaluation.
- IAS 38 "Intangible Assets": proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation on revaluation.
- IAS 40 "Investment Property": interrelationship between IFRS 3 and IAS 40.

Management anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the FZE in the period of initial application.

b) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

c) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The fair / net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under IFRSs.

d) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the FZE are measured using the currency in which the majority of its transactions are denominated ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), which is the FZE's functional and presentation currency.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the FZE and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services rendered in the ordinary course of the FZE's activities. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue arising from the sale of goods should be recognised when all of the following criteria have been satisfied such as the seller has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership, the seller retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the seller, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.



Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E.

f) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of judgments. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The areas where various assumptions were exercised in application of accounting policies that are significant to the financial statements are as:

- i Useful life of property, plant and equipment.
- ii Allowance for doubtful debts, specific provisions for individual accounts are recorded based on customer's inability to meet its financial obligations.

At the end of each reporting period, management conducts an assessment of each of the assets referred-to above to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below its carrying amount, a provision is made and changes are reflected in the financial statements of the period of change and, if material their effects are disclosed in the financial statements. These are explained in the notes on the respective items of assets in the accounting policies.

g) Foreign currency transactions

As per IAS 21, Foreign currency transactions should be recorded initially at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction (use of averages is permitted if they are a reasonable approximation of actual).

At each subsequent balance sheet date.

Foreign currency monetary amounts should be reported using the closing rate.

Non-monetary items carried at historical cost should be reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value should be reported at the rate that existed when the fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising when monetary items are settled or when monetary items are translated at rates different from those at which they were translated when initially recognised or in previous financial statements are reported in the 'Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income'. on net basis as either 'Foreign exchange gains' or 'Foreign exchange losses' and included in 'Other operating income' or "Other operating expenses' respectively.

h) Impairment of assets

As per IAS 36, At the end of each reporting period, the entity is require to reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for possible reversal of the impairment loss.

i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets. Trade receivables are carried at the invoice amounts less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Bad debts are written off when identified.



Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and – for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

k) Trade payables, provisions and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in future for goods and services rendered, whether or not billed to the FZE.

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

l) Short term borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income over the year of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Obligations towards banking institutions are segregated generally into current portion (short term portion) and non-current portion (long term portion). Obligations which falls within a year of one year is treated as current portion (short term portion).

m) Staff terminal benefits - Gratuity

Amounts required to cover end of service indemnity at the balance sheet date are computed pursuant to the United Arab Emirates Federal Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic remuneration at the balance sheet date.

Employees' end of service benefits are accounted on cash payment basis.

			2019	2018
			AED	AED
4	Inventory	(Note 4.1)	2,559,720	2,807,336
4.1	Age analysis	AED		
	1 to 90 days	2,559,720		
	The FZE adopts the periodical sy	stem of inventory.		
5	Trade receivables	(Note 5.1)	2,783,806	3,309,929
5.1	Age analysis	AED		
	Within one year	2,783,806		
	Geographical analysis	AED		
	Within U.A.E. and Outside.	2,783,806		
	Within O.A.B. and Outside.	2,705,000		



			2019	2018
			AED	AED
6	Cash and balance with bank			
	Cash in hand		9,662	4,549
	Cash at bank		909,988	159,430
			919,650	163,979
7	Advances and other receivables			
	Advances to supplier		417,563	722,027
	Other receivables		7,311	-
	VAT receivable	(Note 7.1)	4,242	-
			429,116	722,027
7.1	The VAT receivable is calculated Added Tax provided by the Federa	-		
8	Retained earnings / (Accumulate	d losses)		
	Opening balance		(2,703,391)	(4,270,108)
	Total comprehensive income for th	ne year	4,398,176	1,566,717
			1,694,785	(2,703,391)
9	Term loan			
	Property American			
	Term loan Less: Current portion of term loan	(Note 9.1)	706,638 (425,041)	882,230
	Less. Current portion of term toan		Bear Associated to the Con-	(372,502)
			281,597	509,728
9.1	These above loans are secured shareholder.	by the personal guarantee of		
10	Trade payables	(Note 10.1)	2,352,615	7,695,538
10.1	Age analysis	AED		
	Within one year	2,352,615		
11	Advances, accrued expenses and	other payables		
	Advance from customers		1,033,254	119,063
	Accrued expenses		5,000	2,003
	Other payables		-	89,508
	VAT payable		=	18,320
			1,038,254	228,894
12	Sales	(Note 12.1)	29,418,136	22,378,688
12.1	Local and other sales revenue	29,418,136		



Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E.

			2019	2018
			AED	AED
13	Cost of sales			
	Opening inventory		2,807,336	2,330,204
	Purchases and direct expenses		21,854,075	18,925,428
	Closing inventory	(Note 4)	(2,559,720)	(2,807,336)
			22,101,691	18,448,296
14	Administration and selling expense	S		
	Salaries and benefits		831,120	634,856
	Communication and utilities		31,927	34,424
	Rent		160,000	160,219
	Legal, professional and visa charges		432,442	51,358
	Travelling and conveyance		253,978	202,441
	Selling and distribution expenses		757,179	1,149,981
	Repair and maintenance		# **	2,742
	Printing and stationery		9,582	7,240
	Insurance		23,357	25,159
	Other expenses		313,131	114,424
			2,812,716	2,382,844
15	Finance cost			
	Bank charges and interest on term loa	ın	360,449	152,237

16 Fair value of financial instruments

The FZE's financial instruments are accounted for under the historical cost convention. Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, therefore, differences can arise between values under the historical cost method and fair value estimates. The fair value of the FZE's financial instruments is not materially different from the carrying value at 28th February, 2019.

17 Liquidity and interest risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the FZE is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.

The FZE aims to maintain adequate cash and bank balances to meet its operating commitments. In addition, the FZE has an arrangement to settle its liabilities and obligations on a timely basis in order to ensure that the FZE has sufficient liquidity to meet its operating requirements.

Interest rate risk arises from mismatches in the interest rate profile of the FZE's assets and liabilities. Cash flow interest risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The FZE takes on minimal exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on cash flow as the FZE's interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities carry a fixed rate of interest. The FZE takes on minimal exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on fair value interest rate risk. The FZE strives to maintain an interest rate profile that will lead to financial performance consistent with its long term objectives.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities. The contractual maturities of the financial assets and financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date based on contractual repayment arrangements were as per **note no. 17.1**



17 Liquidity and interest risk (continued)

Particulars	Interest	Interest bearing		Non interest bearing	
	On demand or less than 1	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 1	More than 1 year	
Financial assets	year		year		
r mancial assets				_	
Trade receivables	-	g 8	2,783,806 919,650	-	2,783,806 919,650
Cash and balance with bank					
Total	-	-	3,703,456	-	3,703,456
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	_	-	2,352,615	-	2,352,615
Term loan Accrued expenses	425,041	281,597	5,000	00 -	706,638 5,000
	-	-			
Total	425,041	281,597	2,357,615	_	3,064,253

18 Ratio analysis

Financial ratios are mathematical comparisons of financial statement accounts or categories. These relationships between the financial statement accounts help investors, creditors, and internal FZE management understand how well a business is performing and areas of needing improvement.

Financial ratios are the most common and widespread tools used to analysis a business' financial standing. Ratios are easy to understand and simple to compute. They can also be used to compare different companies in different industries. Since a ratio is simply a mathematically comparison based on proportions, big and small companies can be use ratios to compare their financial information. In a sense, financial ratios don't take into consideration the size of a FZE or the industry. Ratios are just a raw computation of financial position and performances as per **note no.**18.1

18.1	Particular	Terms	2019	2018
	Gross profit ratio	Percentage	24.87	17.56
	Net profit ratio	Percentage	14.95	7.00
	Current ratio	Times	1.75: 1	0.84: 1
	Trade receivables ageing	Days	35	54
	Trade payables ageing	Days	39	151
	Debt equity ratio	Time	1.58	(4.88)

19 Exchange rate risk

Since the main underlying currencies of the financial instruments, other assets, other liabilities and transactions including cost of sales and sales are in U.A.E. Dirhams the FZE is not exposed to a significant exchange rate risk.

20 Contingencies and commitments

As at 28th February, 2019 the FZE had no contingencies and commitments.



21 Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been reclassified / regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements. Figures of the FZE have been rounded off to nearest AED 1/-.

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements. The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Shakti Pumps (FZE)

