

Excel Info FZE
Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates
Auditors' report and financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2023

Private & Confidential

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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

Auditors' report and financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

The Entity

Principal office address : FDRK0258, Compass Building
Al Shohada Road
AL Hamra Industrial Zone-FZ
Ras Al Khaimah,
United Arab Emiartes

The Manager	: Name	<u>Nationality</u>
	Mr. Apar Khurana	Indian

The Shareholder	: Name	<u>Equity Shareholding</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
	Excel Realty N Infra Limited	100%	Indian Co.

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



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Excel Info FZE
Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates
Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the **Excel Info FZE**, Ras Al Khaimah which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Subject to the notes to accounts; In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at **March 31, 2023** its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of **Excel Info FZE**, Ras Al Khaimah in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Entity's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the implementing regulations of RAK Free Trade Zone pursuant to the Emiri decree dated 1/5/2000 of H.H.Sheikh Saqr Bin Mohammed Bin Salem Al Qassimi, the ruler of Ras al Khaimah; concerning the entities in RAK Free Zone, 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 results of its operations for the year.

For M AL ALI AUDITING



Reg No. 645
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
April 20, 2023

Excel Info FZE

Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Notes	2023	2022
Assets			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Advances, deposits and other receivables	5	14,174,949	16,919,952
<i>Total non current assets</i>		14,174,949	16,919,952
<i>Current assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	207,179	178,800
<i>Total current assets</i>		207,179	178,800
Total assets		14,382,128	17,098,752
Equity and liabilities			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	7	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings	8	9,445	7,975
<i>Total equity</i>		109,445	107,975
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Due to related parties	4	14,271,083	16,989,177
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		14,271,083	16,989,177
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payable	9	1,600	1,600
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		1,600	1,600
Total liabilities		14,272,683	16,990,777
Total shareholder equity and liabilities		14,382,128	17,098,752

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

The report of the auditors is set out on page 2, 3 and 4.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 17 were approved on April 20, 2023 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Manager

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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

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

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Notes	2023	2022
Revenue	10	47,475	41,380
Gross profit		47,475	41,380
Other income	11	176	-
Administrative & general expenses	12	(46,181)	(35,140)
Profit for the year		1,470	6,240
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,470	6,240

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

The report of the auditors is set out on page 2, 3 and 4.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 17 were approved on April 20, 2023 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Manager**Excel Info FZE**

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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

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

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
As at April 01, 2021	100,000	1,735	101,735
Comprehensive income for the year	-	6,240	6,240
As at March 31, 2022	100,000	7,975	107,975
Comprehensive income for the year	-	1,470	1,470
As at March 31, 2023	100,000	9,445	109,445

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.**The report of the auditors is set out on page 2, 3 and 4.**

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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

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

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the year	1,470	6,240
Funds generated from operations	1,470	6,240
<i>Change in Working capital</i>		
Accounts receivables	2,745,003	582,243
Due to related party	(2,718,094)	(551,100)
<i>Net cash inflow from working capital activities</i>	26,909	31,143
<i>Net cash inflow from operating activities</i>	28,379	37,383
<i>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</i>	28,379	37,383
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	178,800	141,417
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	207,179	178,800
Represented by:		
Cash and cash equivalents	207,179	178,800
	207,179	178,800

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.**The report of the auditors is set out on page 2, 3 and 4.**

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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

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

1 Legal status and business activities

- 1.1 Excel Info FZE** -Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates (the "Entity") was registered on December 12, 2009 as RAK Free Zone establishment and operates in the United Arab Emirates under a commercial license issued by the Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates.
- 1.2** The Entity is licensed by the RAKEZ to carry out the business of Trading in Computer Software, Computer & Data Processing Requisites and Computer Equipment Requisites.
- 1.3** The registered office of the Entity is located at FDRK0258 ,Compass Building, Al Shohada Road, AL Hamra Industrial Zone-FZ, Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates.
- 1.4** These financial statements incorporate the operating results of the Commercial license no. 5004599.

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 United Arab Emirates.

2.2 Functional & Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirham(AED) which is also the functional currency of the entity. 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 entity 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, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

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)

c) Trade payables:

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

3.1 IFRS 9 Financial instruments:

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 Provisions & Contingencies

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

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

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

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



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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

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

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

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.

3.4 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.

3.5 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.



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Ras Al Khaimah- United Arab Emirates

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

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 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.

3.8 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.



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

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	2023	2022
4 Related party transactions		
The Entity enters into transactions with other entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24, Related party disclosures. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and at terms that correspond to those on normal arms-length transactions (except revenue related transactions) with third parties. Related parties comprise entities under common ownership and/or common management and control; their partners and key management personnel.		
The management decides on the terms and conditions of the transactions and services received/rendered from/to related parties as well as other charges, if applicable.		
a) Due to related parties		
Amount due to related party	14,271,083	16,989,177
	<u>14,271,083</u>	<u>16,989,177</u>
Note: There is no written contract/obligation of repayment and consideration against the amount due to the related party; and it has been considered as current liability to be repay, whenever requested by the related party.		
5 Advances, deposits and other receivables		
Other receivables	14,174,949	16,919,952
	<u>14,174,949</u>	<u>16,919,952</u>
6 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents	207,179	178,800
	<u>207,179</u>	<u>178,800</u>

Note: We have been appointed as auditor after the year end and therefore unable to performed physical verification of Cash in hand.



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

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	2023	2022
7 Share capital		
Authorised and issued capital of the Entity is AED 100,000 fully paid up. The details of the shareholding as at reporting date are as follows:		
Name	Percentage	2023
		2022
Excel Realty N Infra Limited		
(Formerly known as "Excel Infoways Limited")	100%	100,000
	100%	100,000
	100%	100,000
8 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,975	1,735
Comprehensive income for the year	1,470	6,240
Balance at the end of the year	9,445	7,975
9 Trade and other payable		
Other payables	1,600	1,600
	1,600	1,600
10 Revenue		
Sales	47,475	41,380
	47,475	41,380
11 Other income		
Bank interest	176	-
	176	-
12 Administrative & general expenses		
Salaries and related benefits	20,400	10,300
Legal, visa, professional and related expenses	1,600	1,600
Bank charges	287	-
Misc. expenses	23,894	23,240
	46,181	35,140



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

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

13 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*

Advances, deposits and other receivables

Cash and cash equivalents

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Due to related parties

Trade and other payable

As at March 31,	
2023	2022
14,174,949	16,919,952
207,179	178,800
14,382,128	17,098,752
14,271,083	16,989,177
1,600	1,600
14,272,683	16,990,777

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.

14 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 Dirham and UAE Dirham to USD conversion is pegged.



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

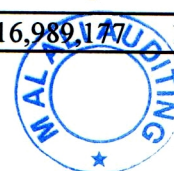
(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

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

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

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

Particulars	Interest bearing			Non Interest bearing			Total
	On demand or less than 3 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, 2023							
Financial assets							
Advances, deposits and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	14,174,949	14,174,949
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	207,179	-	-	207,179
	-	-	-	207,179	-	14,174,949	14,382,128
Financial liabilities							
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	14,271,083	14,271,083
Trade and other payable	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	1,600
	-	-	-	1,600	-	14,271,083	14,272,683
As at March 31, 2022							
Financial assets							
Advances, deposits and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	16,919,952	16,919,952
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	178,800
	-	-	-	178,800	-	16,919,952	17,098,752
Financial liabilities							
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	16,989,177	16,989,177
Trade and other payable	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	1,600
	-	-	-	1,600	-	16,989,177	16,990,777



14 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 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.

15 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.

16 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.





ايم ال علي لتدقيق الحسابات

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