

**The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone**

**Post Box 9158
Sharjah (U.A.E.)**

**Financial Statements &
Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended March 31, 2023**

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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The Supreme Industries Overseas FZE

X-4 # 35, SAIF Zone, P.O. Box 9158, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

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Manager's Report

The manager of the Company presents this report along with the financial statements of The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE) for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Legal status and shareholder:

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE), is incorporated & registered as a Free Zone Establishment with Limited Liability with Sharjah Airport International Free Zone (SAIF Zone) Authority in the emirate of Sharjah (U.A.E.) under commercial license no. 03490.

The shareholder of the Company as at reporting date & its interest on that date in the share in capital of the Company was as follows:

Sr. No.	Shareholder	Status	Share	Amount AED	%
1.	M/s The Supreme Industries Limited	Indian company	1	150,000	100.00%
	Total		1	150,000	100.00%

M/s The Supreme Industries Limited is a limited company registered under Certificate of Incorporation no. L35920MH1942PLC003554 under the Indian Companies Act of 2013 & its amendments thereafter. The registered address of M/s The Supreme Industries Limited is 612, Raheja Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai, India.

Operations of the Company:

The Company is licensed to carry on the activity of trading in plastics & pipe fittings. During the year under review, it was engaged principally in trading activity and also acted as an agent for supply of pipes & pipe fittings.

The financial highlights of the Company are as below:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Revenue	1,569,667	768,258
Gross profit	925,109	737,380
Other income	4,188	0
Net (loss)	(131,947)	(53,186)
Total liabilities	1,105,102	484,718
Equity	1,026,876	1,158,823

Results & dividend:

Net loss for the year amounted to AED 131,947/- (previous year incurred net loss of AED 53,186/-).

Opening balance of retained earnings after setting off current year net loss is proposed to be carried forward.

was of **The Supreme Industries Limited**

1161 & 62, Solitaire Corporate Park, Andheri (East), Mumbai, INDIA- 400 093

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Management's responsibilities & acknowledgements:

We confirm that management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), implementing regulations of Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Emiri decree no. 2 of 1995 and the applicable provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Company's management further states that there are no material uncertainties which would make the going concern assumption inappropriate.

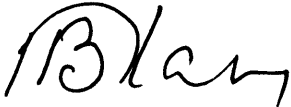
Events occurring after the reporting date:

There were no important events occurring after the reporting date that would materially affect the working or the financial statements of the Company.

Auditors:

The Company's auditors, M/s Kothari Auditors & Accountants, Sharjah (U.A.E.) are retiring at the end of the annual general meeting of the shareholder and being eligible have expressed their willingness to be re-appointed. A resolution to re-appoint them for the year 2023-24 and to fix their remuneration would be put up before the shareholder at the annual general meeting.

For The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)



Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar
Manager



April 24, 2023

Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

wos of **The Supreme Industries Limited**

1161 & 62, Solitaire Corporate Park, Andheri (East), Mumbai, INDIA - 400 093

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statements of The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE) (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes & schedule 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, 2023, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) applied on a consistent basis.

Basis for opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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 for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), implementing regulations of Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Emiri decree no. 2 of 1995 and the applicable provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



كوتاري لتدقيق الحسابات

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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the shareholder of

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

As a part of our audit in accordance with the 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.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements:

Further we report that:

- We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the regulations of Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Emiri decree no. 2 of 1995, and applicable provisions of the Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company.
- The Company has maintained proper books of accounts and the financial statements are in agreement therewith.
- The financial information included in the Manager's Report is consistent with the books of accounts and records of the Company.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the shareholder of

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

- The Company has not purchased or invested in any shares during the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
- Note no. 4.1 to the financial statements discloses material related party transactions, and the terms under which they were conducted.
- Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened, during the financial year ended March 31, 2023, any of the regulations of Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Emiri decree no. 2 of 1995, and the applicable provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2023.

Vipul R. Kothari

Kothari Vipul R.

Ministry of Economy Registration No. 159

Kothari Auditors & Accountants

April 24, 2023

Sharjah, United Arab Emirates



Ref: S/RP-3612/2023

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

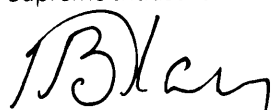
Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note no.	2022-23 AED	2021-22 AED
Assets:			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	Sch 1	<u>0</u>	<u>479</u>
		0	479
Current assets			
Deposits, prepayments & advances	5	50,334	50,891
Accounts receivable	6	1,528,864	945,224
Other financial assets	7	250,000	0
Amounts due from related party	8	180,000	0
Cash and bank balances	9	<u>122,780</u>	<u>646,947</u>
		<u>2,131,978</u>	<u>1,643,062</u>
Total assets employed		<u>2,131,978</u>	<u>1,643,541</u>
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity			
Share capital	10	150,000	150,000
Reserves & surplus	11	<u>876,876</u>	<u>1,008,823</u>
Equity		1,026,876	1,158,823
Non-current liabilities			
Employee end of service benefits	12	<u>319,293</u>	<u>292,513</u>
		319,293	292,513
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	13	597,065	784
Provisions, accruals and other liabilities	14	<u>188,744</u>	<u>191,421</u>
		<u>785,809</u>	<u>192,205</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,105,102</u>	<u>484,718</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,131,978</u>	<u>1,643,541</u>

The attached note nos. 1 - 21 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5. The board of directors have approved & authorized the manager for the issuance of these financial statements on April 24, 2023.

For The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)



Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar
Manager



The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note no.	2022-23 AED	2021-22 AED
Revenue	15	1,569,667	768,258
Direct costs	16	<u>(644,558)</u>	<u>(30,878)</u>
Gross profit		925,109	737,380
Other income		4,188	0
Selling & distribution costs	17	(368,063)	(141,447)
Administrative costs	18	(691,256)	(649,119)
Other expenses	19	<u>(1,925)</u>	<u>0</u>
Net (loss) for the year		<u>(131,947)</u>	<u>(53,186)</u>

The attached note nos. 1 - 21 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5. The board of directors have approved & authorized the manager for the issuance of these financial statements on April 24, 2023.

For The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar

Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar
Manager



The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	AED		
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at March 31, 2021	150,000	1,062,009	1,212,009
Net (loss) for the year	0	(53,186)	(53,186)
Net movement	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance at March 31, 2022	<u>150,000</u>	<u>1,008,823</u>	<u>1,158,823</u>
Net (loss) for the year	0	(131,947)	(131,947)
Net movement	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance at March 31, 2023	<u>150,000</u>	<u>876,876</u>	<u>1,026,876</u>

The attached note nos. 1 - 21 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note no.	2022-23 AED	2021-22 AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) for the year		(131,947)	(53,186)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment		479	1,370
Employee end of service benefits provided		26,780	26,500
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(104,688)	(25,316)
Working capital changes:			
Movement in accounts receivable		(583,640)	(308,037)
Movement in deposits, prepayments & advances		557	(11,829)
Movement in accounts payable		596,281	(90,494)
Movement in provisions, accruals & other liabilities		(2,677)	48,375
Net cash (used in) from operating activities		(94,167)	(387,301)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Movement in other financial assets		(250,000)	0
(Additions) to property, plant & equipment		0	(366)
Movement in due from related party		(180,000)	0
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(430,000)	(366)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(524,167)	(387,667)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		646,947	1,034,614
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	9	122,780	646,947

The attached note nos. 1 - 21 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Status and activity:

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE) (the Company) is incorporated & registered as a Free Zone Establishment with Limited Liability with Sharjah Airport International Free Zone (SAIF Zone) Authority in the emirate of Sharjah (U.A.E.) under commercial license no. 03490.

The shareholder of the Company as at reporting date & its interest on that date in the share in capital of the Company was as follows:

Sr. No.	Shareholder	Status	Share	Amount AED	%
1.	M/s The Supreme Industries Limited	Indian company	1	150,000	100.00%
	Total		1	150,000	100.00%

M/s The Supreme Industries Limited is a limited company registered under Certificate of Incorporation no. L35920MH1942PLC003554 under the Indian Companies Act of 2013 & its amendments thereafter. The registered address of M/s The Supreme Industries Limited is 612, Raheja Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai, India.

The principal place of business is Suite X4-35, SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.) and registered address of the Company is Post Box 9158, SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.).

The Company is licensed to carry on the activity of trading in plastics & pipe fittings. During the year under the review, it was engaged principally in trading activity and also acted as an agent for supply of pipes & pipe fittings.

2. Basis of preparation:

2.1. Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2. Basis of measurement:

These financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption and historical cost convention.

2.3. Basis of accounting and coverage:

The Company follows the accrual basis of accounting except for statement of cash flows which is presented on cash basis. Under the accrual basis, the transactions and events are recognized as and when they occur and are recorded in the financial statements for the period to which they relate to. The financial statements enclosed cover the period from April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023. Previous year figures are for the period from April 01, 2021 to March 31, 2022 and have been regrouped where necessary.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

2.4. Functional & presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in AED has been rounded off to the nearest U.A.E. Dirham.

2.5. Use of estimates & judgments:

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

- Useful lives of property, plant & equipment:

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

- Impairment of accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable 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 of accounts receivable is created if same is outstanding for beyond normal credit terms & doubtful.

Management estimates that reserve for impairment created against accounts receivable is sufficient to cover for doubtful losses if any.

- Impairment of inventories:

Inventories, if any, are subjected to ageing & impairment test on a periodical basis by management on damaged, obsolete and slow moving inventories. These reviews require judgments and estimates. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the valuation of inventories.

- Impairment of amounts due from related parties:

Amounts due from related parties are subjected to recoverability test on a periodical basis when realization of full amount is no longer probable. Amounts due from related parties which are individually significant, are verified for ageing, subsequent recoverability & balance confirmations. Amounts due from related parties which are individually not material, are assessed collectively & estimated reserve for impairment of amounts due from related parties is created if same is outstanding for beyond normal agreed terms & doubtful.

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:

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

3.1. Current and non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3.2. Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant & equipment are carried at their cost of acquisition including any incidental expenses related to acquisition or installation, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation has been provided on straight line method over the estimated useful lives, as determined by the management.

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

The management's estimate of useful life of various assets is as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipments	1-5 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

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

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

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

3.3. Inventories:

Inventories, if any, are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value (estimated selling price less cost to complete and selling expenses). Cost includes aggregate of purchase price, including applicable cost to bring the inventory to the present condition, valued at 'first-in-first-out' method.

Any excess of carrying amount, over the net realizable value is charged immediately as impairment loss through statement of comprehensive income. Inventory items, which are slow moving or obsolete are assessed and reserve for impairment is created based on their ageing and saleability.

3.4. Financial instruments:

The Company recognizes a financial instrument (being a financial asset or financial liability) only when the Company becomes a part of the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Accounting policy relevant to each type of financial instrument is as follows:

a. Cash & cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprises cash on hand & balance with bank in current account.

b. Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers towards sale of goods & providing of services in the ordinary course of business. Accounts receivable are recognized initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less reserve for impairment of accounts receivable. A reserve for impairment of accounts receivable is recognised when it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of the accounts receivable.

c. Accounts payable:

Accounts payable represent obligations towards purchase of goods in the ordinary course of business. Same is free of interest & payable at the end of credit period granted by the suppliers. Accounts payable are recognized initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised 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 the effective interest method less impairment. However, all other financial assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the Company's business, which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the statement of financial position.

e. Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, if any, are initially measured at transaction value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or a part of group of similar financial assets) is de-recognised either when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle it on a net basis.

3.5. Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

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

3.6. Impairment of financial assets:

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if and only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event (events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets or the group of financial assets that can be readily estimated.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment is determined as follows.

- For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between the cost and fair value less any impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar asset.
- For assets carried at amortized cost, impairment is the difference between carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the financial asset no longer exist or have decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised.

3.7. Leases:

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Operating lease:

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Generally the Company's operating leases are for annual duration and hence the Company is not exposed to any operating lease obligations.

3.8. Employee benefits:

Employee benefits have been provided for in accordance with the contractual terms with the employees, but are however subject to minimum of U.A.E. Labour Law requirements.

Short- term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Annual leave and leave passage

An accrual is made for the estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the end of the year.

Employee end of service benefits

The provision for employee end of service benefits is based on the liability which would arise if the employment of all staff was terminated at the reporting date and is calculated in accordance with the provisions of UAE Federal Labour Law. Management considers these as long-term obligations and accordingly they are classified as long-term liabilities.

3.9. Provisions & contingencies:

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or contractual) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits would be required to settle these obligations, and a reliable estimate of the same can be made. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to financial statements. A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When likelihood of outflow is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

3.10. Value added tax:

As per the Federal Decree-Law No. (08) of 2017, effective from January 1, 2018, Value Added Tax (VAT), will be charged at 5% standard rate or 0% (as the case may be) on every taxable supply and deemed supply made by the Company. The Company is required to file its VAT returns and compute the payable / receivable tax (which is output tax less input tax / input tax) for the allotted tax period(s) and deposit / claim refund the same within the prescribed due dates of filing VAT return. Net position of Value Added Tax as on reporting date is disclosed under other current assets or other current liabilities as the case may be.

3.11. Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates & duties. Revenue includes income from sale of goods & commission income and unbilled commission income. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company, the significant risk and reward of ownership have transferred to the buyer, the entity loses effective control and ownership over the goods and the revenue can be reliably measured. Commission income is recognised as and when the deal is executed.

3.12. Expenditure:

Expenses are accounted for on the 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.

3.13. Foreign currencies transactions:

Transactions in foreign currency, if any, are converted into functional currency at prevailing exchange rate on the date such transactions are entered into.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are stated at historical cost or fair value, are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of such transaction or the date of determination of fair value respectively.

Resultant loss or gain has been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, in the year in which such assets are realized or liabilities are discharged.

4. Other significant disclosures:

4.1. Related party transactions:

The Company enters into transactions with another Company/person that fall within the definition of a related party as per the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs). The terms of trade with such related parties are based on commercial terms & conditions agreed upon with them by the management. Related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions during the year under review comprise of the shareholder & manager as stated here under:

<u>Name of the related parties</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Relation</u>
M/s The Supreme Industries Limited, Mumbai, India	100%	Parent/Holding company
Mr. Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar	Manager	Key management personnel

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

During the year under review, following transactions were entered into with related parties:

Nature of transactions	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Purchases:		
Purchases from parent company	632,761	24,868
Compensation to key management personnel:		
Manager's remuneration & benefits	492,420	441,000
Other transactions:		
Commission income from parent company	861,717	737,808

Amount due from related party:

Amount due from related party is free of interest.

4.2. Financial, capital risk management & fair value information:

Credit, liquidity & market rate risk:

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is placed with banks of repute.

The exposure to credit risk on accounts receivable is monitored on an ongoing basis by the management and these are considered recoverable by the Company's management. However 97.40% of accounts receivable were outstanding from 2 customers including one related party customer (previous year 100% of the accounts receivable from 3 customers including one related party customer) and hence the Company has concentration of accounts receivable and consequent risk to that extent.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when it falls due. The Company's assets are sufficient to cover its financial obligations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities on contractual undiscounted payments.

Financial liabilities as on March 31, 2023	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total AED
Employee end of service benefits	0	0	319,293	319,293
Accounts payable	597,065	0	0	597,065
Provisions, accruals & other liabilities	188,744	0	0	188,744
Total	785,809	0	319,293	1,105,102

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Financial liabilities as on March 31, 2022	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total AED
Employee end of service benefits	0	0	292,513	292,513
Accounts payable	784	0	0	784
Provisions, accruals & other liabilities	191,421	0	0	191,421
Total	192,205	0	292,513	484,718

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as investment prices, interest rates and currency rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk of variability in profit due to change in interest rates on interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. The Company does not have any interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities & consequently no risk on this account.

Currency risk:

Currency risk faced by the Company is minimal as there are minimal foreign currency transactions. Most of the monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) or in United States Dollar (USD), which is pegged to AED.

Other risks:

- Revenue risk:

100% of revenue was generated from 3 customers including one related party customer (previous year 96.04% from one related party customer) and hence the Company has revenue risk to that extent.

- Purchase/sourcing risk:

The Company has procured material from one related party supplier which forms 100% of purchases (previous year 100% of purchases from one related party supplier) and discontinuance of supply from them can have a material impact on the sourcing of goods and hence there is procurement risk to that extent.

4.3. Capital management:

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain lender and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital restrictions.

4.4. Fair value information:

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled in an arm's length transaction, between willing & knowledgeable parties. In respect of all the Company's financial assets viz cash & bank balances, receivables, advances, deposits, accrued income and liabilities viz dues to banks, payables, accruals and other non-current liabilities, in the opinion of the management, the book value approximates to their carrying value.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

5. Deposits, prepayments & advances:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Deposits	38,831	38,831
Prepayments	1,036	125
Advance to parent company	0	7,340
Other current assets	<u>10,467</u>	<u>4,595</u>
	<u>50,334</u>	<u>50,891</u>

a. Deposits include 34,800/- (previous year AED 34,800/-) placed with SAIF Zone Authorities against employee visa guarantees issued & same would be withheld by the authorities under certain circumstances.

b. Advance to parent company were advances for future purchases which are in the normal course of business & would be settled against purchases in future.

c. Other current assets includes VAT receivable balance of AED 10,467/- (previous year included AED 3,959/-) based on computation of VAT returns as prepared by the management and subject to assessment & confirmation by the Federal Tax Authority.

6. Accounts receivable:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Trade receivables	686,746	19,599
Trade receivable-related party	<u>861,717</u>	<u>945,224</u>
	1,548,463	964,823
Reserve for impairment of accounts receivable	<u>(19,599)</u>	<u>(19,599)</u>
	<u>1,528,864</u>	<u>945,224</u>

Age-wise analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

Outstanding for less than 3 months	841,607	194,948
Outstanding for more than 3 months but less than 6 months	251,773	274,479
Outstanding for more than 6 months but less than 12 months	435,484	268,382
Outstanding for more than 12 months	<u>19,599</u>	<u>227,014</u>
	<u>1,548,463</u>	<u>964,823</u>

Geographical analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

Due from within U.A.E.	34,338	14,241
Due from India	<u>1,514,125</u>	<u>950,582</u>
	<u>1,548,463</u>	<u>964,823</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

Movement in reserve for impairment of accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,599	19,599
Provided for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>19,599</u>	<u>19,599</u>

The Company's exposure to credit risk relating to accounts receivable is disclosed in note 4.2.a.

7. Other financial assets:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Fixed deposit - maturing after 3 months (including accrued interest)	<u>250,000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>0</u>

Fixed deposits placed with Bankof Baroda are free of lien.

8. Amount due from related party:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Due from related party	<u>180,000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>180,000</u>	<u>0</u>

Amount due from related party is free of interest.

9. Cash and bank balances/Cash & cash equivalents:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Cash on hand	11,500	16,417
Balance with bank in current account	<u>111,280</u>	<u>630,530</u>
	<u>122,780</u>	<u>646,947</u>

10. Share capital:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Share capital	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>

The authorised and paid up share capital of the Company is AED 150,000/- comprising of 1 share of AED 150,000/- (previous year AED 150,000/- comprising of 1 share of AED 150,000/-).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

11. Reserves & surplus:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Retained earnings	876,876	1,008,823
	<u>876,876</u>	<u>1,008,823</u>

12. Employee end of service benefits:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	292,513	266,013
Provided for the year	26,780	26,500
Balance at the end of the year	<u>319,293</u>	<u>292,513</u>

13. Accounts payable:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Trade payable	784	784
Payable to parent company	577,336	0
Commission payable	18,945	0
	<u>597,065</u>	<u>784</u>

14. Provisions, accruals & other liabilities:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Accrued expenses	16,917	17,100
Accrued staff salaries & benefits	89,185	91,679
Refundable security deposits	82,642	82,642
	<u>188,744</u>	<u>191,421</u>

15. Revenue:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Sales of goods	707,950	30,450
Commission income	861,717	737,808
	<u>1,569,667</u>	<u>768,258</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (continued)

16. Direct costs:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	AED	AED
Purchases	632,761	24,868
Clearing & forwarding expenses	11,797	6,010
	<u>644,558</u>	<u>30,878</u>

17. Selling & distribution costs:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	AED	AED
Commission on sales	18,945	0
Advertisement & business promotion expenses	28,353	18,334
Exhibition expenses	299,247	117,027
Overseas travelling expenses	21,518	6,086
	<u>368,063</u>	<u>141,447</u>

18. Administrative costs:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	AED	AED
Office rent	36,764	24,745
Salaries & other staff related benefits	45,000	45,000
Manager's remuneration & benefits	492,420	441,000
Communication expenses	35,597	48,832
Fees & charges	11,989	17,489
Travelling & conveyance expenses	10,709	7,618
Vehicle running & maintenance expenses	22,135	32,968
Bank charges	1,469	607
Office & other expenses	34,694	29,490
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	479	1,370
	<u>691,256</u>	<u>649,119</u>

19. Other expenses:

	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
	AED	AED
Loss on exchange differences	1,925	0
	<u>1,925</u>	<u>0</u>

20. Contingent liabilities:

Except for the ongoing business commitments against which no loss is expected, there has been no known contingent liability or commitments, as on reporting date.

21. Events occurring after the reporting date:

There were no significant events occurring after the reporting date that would materially affect the working or the financial statements of the Company.

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Schedule to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Schedule 1 - Property, plant & equipment:

Particulars	AED		
	Furnitures & fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Cost:			
As at March 31, 2022	5,950	35,319	41,269
Additions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
As at March 31, 2023	<u>5,950</u>	<u>35,319</u>	<u>41,269</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at March 31, 2022	(5,950)	(34,840)	(40,790)
For the year	<u>0</u>	<u>(479)</u>	<u>(479)</u>
As at March 31, 2023	<u>(5,950)</u>	<u>(35,319)</u>	<u>(41,269)</u>
Net value- March 31, 2023	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>
Net value- March 31, 2022	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>479</u></u>	<u><u>479</u></u>