# AIMCO INTERNATIONAL FZE AJMAN, UAE

Financial Statements Year ended March 31, 2022

# Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Contents	Page No.
	rage ivo.
Independent auditors' report	1 to 4
Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022	5
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2022	6
Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2022	7
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022	8
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022	9 to 17



Report on the audit of financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AIMCO International FZE (Ajman), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

#### Emphasis of matter

1. We draw your attention to note 2 of the accompanying Financial Statements wherein As at March 31, 2022 the company has excess of current liabilities over current assets of AED 683,388/- (P.Y. AED 698,538/-). These factors may have an impact on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis as the company's major current liabilities are towards the holding company and shareholders project better revenues and cash flows in the next years and also confirm to provide the necessary financial support for the next 12 months from the date of the report to enable it to continue its operations and discharge its obligations when they fall due.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter emphasized.

Page 1





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 IFRS, 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's 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.

As part of audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgements and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a) 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 risk, 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- b) 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Page 2







- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

# Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, we report that:

- The Company has maintained proper books of account;
- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

Page 3

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- The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the International Financial Reporting Standards.
- 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, 2022
  any of the provisions of the AFZA regulations that would materially affect its activities or its financial
  position as at March 31, 2022

For and on behalf of CNK HUSSAIN ALSAYEGH Chartered Accountants

Date: May 26, 2022

Dubai, UAE



# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT MARCH 31, 2022 (Amount in AED)

	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible Asset	5	46,037	
Product registration - under development	6	879,197	927,307
Total non current assets		925,234	927,307
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	124,754	100,418
Deposits, prepayment and advances	8	20,045	20,044
Total current assets		144,799	120,462
TOTAL ASSETS		1,070,033	1,047,769
EQUITY & LIABILITIES EQUITY			
Share capital		30,000	30,000
Retained earnings		211,846	198,769
Total Equity		241,846	228,769
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	9	816,497	814,800
Trade and other payables	10	11,690	4,200
Total current liabilities		828,187	819,000
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,070,033	1,047,769

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements. The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1-4

Free Zone Ajman - U.A.E.

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FOR

AIMCO INTERNATIONAL FZE

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (Amount in AED)

	Note	2022	2021
Revenue	11	1,636,238	280,946
Cost of revenue	12	(1,556,552)	(264,420)
Gross profit		79,686	16,526
General and administrative expenses Amortization	13 14	(64,536) (2,073)	(33,938)
Profit for the year		13,077	(17,412)
Other comprehensive income			-
Total comprehensive income for the year	r	13,077	(17,412)

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

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The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1-4

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# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (Amount in AED)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit/(loss) for the year Adjustment for :	13,077	(17,412)
Depreciation/Amortization	2,073	
Operating profit before working capital changes	15,150	(17,412)
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade and other receivables		304,909
(Increase)/ Decrease in deposits, prepayments and advances	(1)	(20,044)
Increase/ (Decrease) in due to related parties	1,697 -	79,942
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	7,490	(4,912)
Operating profit after working capital changes	24,336	182,599
Cash flows from investing activities		
Product registration - under development Intangible asset	(48,110) 48,110	(96,954)
Net cash from investing activities		(96,954)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Introduction of share capital		
Net cash used in financing activities		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24,336	85,645
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	100,418	14.773
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	124,754	100,418

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements. The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1-4

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FOR

MANAGING DIRECTOR

AIMCO INTERNATIONAL FZE

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (Amount in AED)

Particulars	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020 Additions	30,000	216,181	246,181
Net profit /(loss) for the year Transfers		(17,412)	(17,412)
Drawings/Withdrawals Balance as at March 31, 2021	30,000	198,769	228,769
Balance as at April 1, 2021 Additions	30,000	198,769	228,769
Net profit /(loss) for the year Transfers		13,077	13.077
Drawings/Withdrawals Balance as at March 31, 2022	30,000	211,846	241,846

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements. The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1-4

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AIMCO INTERNATIONAL FZ

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (AMOUNT IN AED)

#### 1 Status and activities

#### AIMCO INTERNATIONAL FZE

AIMCO INTERNATIONAL FZE, is a free zone company incorporated on 03.01.2013 and registered vide license no 7715 with the Ajman Free Zone Authority, Ajman, United Arab Emirates. The company's business activity is General Trading, Imports and Exports. The registered office of the company is situated at SM Office-E1-3315 C, Ajman Free Zone, Ajman, UAE.

Since 01.03.2014, the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the company is AED 30,000 (Arab Emirates Dirhams Thirty Thousand only) divided into 1 share of AED 30,000 held by the shareholder as mentioned below:

Shareholders	Nationality	No of Shares	Amount
AIMCO PESTICIDES LIMITED	INDIAN	1	30,000
		1	30,000

100% shares were transferred to AIMCO PESTICIDES LIMITED, an Indian Company, through a share sale agreement dated 28.02.2014. The share holding of the company till 28.02.2014 was as follows

Shareholders	Nationality	No of Shares	Amount
dr. Ashit Pradipbhai Dave	INDIAN	1	30,000
		1	30,000

#### 2 GOING CONCERN

As at March 31, 2022 the company has excess of current liabilities over current assets of AED 683,388/- (P.Y. AED 698,538/-). These factors may have an impact on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis as the company's major current liabilities are towards the holding company and shareholders project better revenues and cash flows in the next years and also confirm to provide the necessary financial support for the next 12 months from the date of the report to enable it to continue its operations and discharge its obligations when they fall due.

# 3 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (\* IFRSs\*)

#### (a) New and revised IFRS updates

The following new and revised IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2021. The application of these revised IFRSs, except where stated, have not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years.

# Phase 2 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 - interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform

The Phase 2 amendments that were issued on 27 August 2020 address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. For instruments to which the amortised cost measurement applies, the amendments require entities, as a practical expedient, to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate using the guidance in paragraph B5.4.5 of IFRS 9. As a result, no immediate gain or loss is recognised. This practical expedient applies only to such a change and only to the extent it is necessary as a direct consequence of IBOR reform, and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. Insurers applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 are also required to apply the same practical expedient. IFRS 16 was also amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of IBOR reform (for example, where lease payments are indexed to an IBOR rate).

# AIMCO ENTERNATIONAL FZE AJMAN - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (Amount in Arab Emirates Dirhams)

## Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Leases' – Covid-19 related rent concessions Definition of a Business

As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. On 28 May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provides an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs.

## (b) New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

# Narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 17 and some annual improvements on IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 (Effective date 1 January 2022)

Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations. Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. Amendments to IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. Annual improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16, 'Leases'.

# Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements' on classification of liabilities (Effective date 1 January 2023)

These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

# Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 (Effective date 1 January 2023)

The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

## New standards, amendments and interpretations are effective from relevant application date.

## New or revised pronouncement

Amendments to IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Effective from Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

#### Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

# Amendments to IFRS 3- Business Combinations (Effective from Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

## Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update an outdated reference to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS 3 without significantly changing the requirements in the standard.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (Amount in Arab Emirates Dirhams)

Amendments to IAS 16- Property, Plant and Equipment (Effective from Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

## Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 37-Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Effective from Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

## Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 makes amendments to the following standards: New standards and significant amendments to standards applicable to the Effective for periods Company beginning on or after

IFRS-1 Subsidiary as a first-time adopter. The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs.

Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

#### IFRS-9- Financial Instruments-

Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities. The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

#### IFRS 16 Leases

Lease incentives. The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential regards an illustrative example, so no confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.

The amendment to IFRS 16 only effective date is stated.

## IAS 41- Agriculture

Taxation in fair value measurements. The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash. Annual periods beginning on or after flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present January 1, 2022. Early application is value technique. This will ensure consistency with the requirements in IFRS

permitted.

Management anticipates that these IFRS and amendments will be adopted in the financial statements in the initial period when they become mandatorily effective. The impact of these standards and amendments are currently being assessed by the management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (AMOUNT IN AED)

# 4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# 4.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statement have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that are relevant to the operations of the company.

## 4.2 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and under accrual system of accounting. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the establishment during the period under audit.

## 4.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The company does not own any property, plant and equipment as on March 31, 2022

## 4.4 REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenue from sale of goods based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step I: Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- 1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- 2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an
  enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which performance obligation is satisfied.

#### Sale of goods

In relation to the Company's activities related sale of resins, in which the sale of goods and delivery is generally expected to be the only performance obligation, adoption of IFRS 15 did not have any major impact on the Company's revenue and profit or loss. The Company concluded that the revenue recognition will occur at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods or collection of goods by customers.

#### Advances received from customers

Generally, the Company receives only short-term advances from its customers. They are presented as part of trade and other payables. Accordingly, there are no financing components in the Company's contracts with customers.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (AMOUNT IN AED)

## 4.5 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

The management undertakes a periodic review of amount recoverable from sale of goods and determines recoverability based on various factors such as ageing of receivables, payment history and other knowledge about the receivables. The company has no trade receivables from outside parties.

Management assess the expected credit losses as prescribed by the requirements of IFRS 9 against accounts and other receivables and decides to provide ECL provision for receivables outstanding. Company applies simplified approach to measuring the expected credit losses which uses lifetime expected loss allowance for all accounts and other receivables.

## 4.6 TRADE & OTHER PAYABLE

Payables are stated at nominal amounts payable for finance charges and for goods or services received.

#### 4.7 PROVISIONS

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

#### 4.8 INVENTORIES

The company has no inventory as on March 31, 2022

## 4.9 FOREIGN CURRENCY

## Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in UAE Dirham (AED), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

## Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising in these are dealt with the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 4.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances.

## 4.11 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS & KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates & assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies & the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income & expenses. The estimates & associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimates & underlying assumptions are reviewed on a going concern basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current & future periods.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (AMOUNT IN AED)

## 4.12 LEASES

# Policy applicable from January 1, 2019

IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. SIC-15 Operating Leases-incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal form of a lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single balance sheet model.

The company adopted IFRS 16 using the practical expedient with effect from the date of initial application of January 01, 2019. The company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts at the commencement date for leases having term of 12 months or less and for lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value.

# Lease payments not recognized as liability and right of use asset as on date of initial application:

The Company has elected not to recognize a lease liability and right of use assets for short term leases (leases of expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognized as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred. The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

Short term leases Leases of low value assets	
Variable lease payments	
Total	

INTANGIBLE ASSET	Product registration rights	Total
Asset Cost		
Balance as at April 1, 2021		
Addition during the year	48,110	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	48,110	
Accumulated Amortization		Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021		
Addition during the year	2,073	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,073	
Net Balance as on March 31, 2022	46,037	

During the year, the company has acquired the product registration rights on Agrochemicals products. These intangible assets to be amortized over the period of 3 years

PRODUCT REGISTRATION - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	927,307	830.353
Expense during the year		96,954
Transfer to intangible assets	(48,110)	
Closing balance	879,197	927,307

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (AMOUNT IN AED)

7	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Cash in hand Bank balance	1,220 123,534	1,220 99,198
	Closing Balance	124,754	100,418
8	DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENT AND ADVANCES	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Prepayments	20,045	20.044
	Closing Balance	20,045	20,044

# 9 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

The Company enters into transactions with other companies that fall within the definition of a related party contained in IAS 24. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and as at arms length transactions with third parties. Related parties comprise companies under common ownership and/or common management control. At the end of the reporting period, trade and non trade balances with related parties were as follows.

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
AIMCO Pesticides Limited	H-1009	01.7.700
Closing balance	816,497 816,497	814,800 814,800
10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Other payables	11,690	4.200
Closing balance	11,690	4,200
11 REVENUE	2022	2021
Sales	1,636,238	280,946
Total	1,636,238	280,946
12 COST OF REVENUE	2022	2021
Purchases	1,556,552	264,420
Total	1,556,552	264,420

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (AMOUNT IN AED)

13	GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2022	2021
	Bank charges	7,426	4,864
	Legal & professional fees	24,675	21,000
	Foreign exchange fluctuation loss	902	21,000
	License and lease expenses	26,726	7,781
	Miscellaneous expense	367	233
	Travelling Expenses	4,440	aut d
	Total	64,536	33,938
14	AMORTIZATION	2022	2021
	Amortization - Intangible Assets	2,073	
	Total	2,073	

## 15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments means Financial Assets, Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments. Financial Assets of the establishment include cash and bank balances & trade & other receivables. Financial Liabilities include Due to related parties and trade & other payables.

The management believes that the fair value of the Financial Assets and Liabilities are not significantly different from their carrying amounts at balance sheet date.

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial Instruments by category		E31611161
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	124,754	100,418
Financial Liabilities		
Trade & other payables	11,690	4,200
Due to related parties	816,497	814,800

The main risk arising from the Company's financial instruments are Currency Risk, Credit Risk and Interest Rate

#### a. Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company has major exposure in Arab Emirates Dirhams & United States Dollar, US Dollar is pegged to Arab Emirates Dirhams and hence the currency risk is nil.

#### b. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial Assets, which potentially expose the establishment to credit risk, comprise mainly of bank accounts and accounts receivable.

## Credit Risk Management

The establishment's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institution. The establishment manages credit risk with respect to receivables from customers by monitoring in accordance with defined policies and procedures. Credit risk is limited to the carrying value of financial assets in the balance sheet.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 (AMOUNT IN AED)

## c. Interest Rate Risk

The company does not have any term deposits and term loans and hence is free of Interest rate risk.

# 16 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date, which require disclosure in the financial statements.

## 17 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures for the previous period have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.

#### 18 ROUNDING OFF

The figures in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest AED.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements. The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1-4

Free Zone Ajman - U.A.E

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