SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Auditors' Report & Financial Statements
For the period 27th December, 2020
to 31st December, 2021

SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

For the period 27th December, 2020 to 31st December, 2021

INDEX

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholder of M/s SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC, Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Report on the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of **M/s SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC**, Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates ("the Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December, 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period 27th December 2020 to 31st December, 2021 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

The annual financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management on the basis of information available, in respect of other receivables, shareholder related information, other payables and administrative expenses.

An independent confirmation from the banks in respect of Company's bank account balances and any shareholder related information are still awaited.

Subject to preceding paragraphs, in our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **M/s SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC**, Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates as at 31st December, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period 27th December 2020 to 31st December, 2021 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. 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 these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimate that are reasonable under the circumstances.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

JLT | Sheikh Zayed Road (Dubai) | Mazyad Mall (Abu Dhabi)
Contact Us: Mobile: +971 52 437 8292 | Tel: +971 4 240 8784 | Email: info@amcaauditing.com | Website: www.amca.ae

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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.

JLT | Sheikh Zayed Road (Dubai) | Mazyad Mall (Abu Dhabi)
Contact Us: Mobile: +971 52 437 8292 | Tel: +971 4 240 8784 | Email: info@amcaauditing.com | Website: www.amca.ae

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

As required by the provisions of the Implementing Regulations of Law No. (4) of 2001 and order dated 1st May, 2002 in respect of Establishing Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority and its amendments has been satisfied, we further confirm that:

1. We are not aware of any contraventions during the period of the above-mentioned law or the (Company's) Articles of Association, which may have material effect on the financial position of the (Company) or the result of its operations for the period.

For ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Abdulla Ahmed Mohammed Al Marzooqi

Reg. No: 880, Dubai, U.A.E

Date: 01th April, 2022

File No: AMCA#07979

JLT | Sheikh Zayed Road (Dubai) | Mazyad Mall (Abu Dhabi)
Contact Us: Mobile: +971 52 437 8292 | Tel: +971 4 240 8784 | Email: info@amcaauditing.com | Website: www.amca.ae

SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December, 2021

	Note	2021 AED
ASSETS		
Non - Current Assets		
Preoperative Expenses		66,907
Total Non - Current Assets		**66,907**
Current Assets		
Other receivables	3	2,008
Total Current Assets		**2,008**
TOTAL ASSETS		**68,915**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	4	50,000
Retained earnings	5	(20,285)
Shareholder's current account	6	31,905
Total Equity		**61,620**
Liabilities		
Current Liability		
Other payables	7	7,295
Total Current Liability		**7,295**
Total Liabilities		**7,295**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**68,915**

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved and signed by the undersigned on 01th April, 2022.

For SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC

Authorized Signatory

The report of the Auditors is set on pages 1 to 3.

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the period from 27th December, 2020 to 31st December, 2021

	Note	27.12.2020 to 31.12.2021 AED
Administrative expenses	8	(20,285)
Operating loss for the period		**(20,285)**
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(20,285)**
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARES (EPS)		
Weighted average number of shares		**50**
(1) Basic EPS		**(406)**
(2) Diluted EPS		**(406)**

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved and signed by the undersigned on 01th April, 2022.

For SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC

Authorized Signatory

The report of the Auditors is set on pages 1 to 3.

ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات

SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period from 27th December, 2020 to 31st December, 2021

	Share capital AED	Retained earnings AED	Shareholder's current account AED	Total Equity AED
Share Capital Introduction	50,000	-	-	50,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(20,285)	-	(20,285)
Net movement during the period	-	-	31,905	31,905
Balance at 31st December, 2021	**50,000**	**(20,285)**	**31,905**	**61,620**

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved and signed by the undersigned on 01th April, 2022.

For SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC

Authorized Signatory

The report of the Auditors is set on pages 1 to 3.

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
★ ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Statement of Cash Flows
For the period from 27th December, 2020 to 31st December, 2021

	27.12.2020 to 31.12.2021 AED
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Loss for the period	(20,285)
Changes in working capital:	
Increase or Decrease in:	
Other payables	7,295
Other receivables	(2,008)
Cash used in operations	**(14,998)**
Net cash used in operating activities	**(14,998)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY	
Preoperative Expenses	(66,907)
Net cash in investing activity	**(66,907)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	50,000
Net movement in shareholder's current account	31,905
Net cash generated from financing activities	**81,905**
Net cash movement for the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the Period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	-

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved and signed by the undersigned on 01th April, 2022.

For SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC

Authorized Signatory

The report of the Auditors is set on pages 1 to 3.

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC
Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the period from 27th December, 2020 to 31st December, 2021

1 Corporate Information

M/s SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC was registered in Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, on 27th December, 2020, under Registration Number: DMCC189433 and Trading License Number: DMCC-798593, as a Company with Limited Liability pursuant to Law no. (4) of 2001 and order dated 1st May, 2002 in respect of Establishing Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority and its amendments. The registered address of the Company is Unit No: BA926, DMCC Business Centre, Level No 1, Jewellery & Gemplex 3, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The licensed activities of the Company are Petrochemicals Trading, Basic Industrial Chemicals Trading, Medicinal Chemicals Trading, Chemical Fertilizers Trading, Oilfield Chemicals Trading, (Remarks:- Subject to Approval and Conditions of Dubai Police General Headquarters - Mangement of Chemical Precursors).

The Company is being managed by Mr. Mohit Jindal, a Indian, national.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts in the financial statements.

2.2 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis applying the historical cost convention. The fair / net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under (IFRSs).

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. (IFRS 13)

2.3 Accounts and other receivables

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. Other receivable that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as other receivables. Prepayments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses .

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment with a maturity of three months or less is normally classified as being short-term. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing in current liabilities.

2.5 Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2.6 Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as finance cost.

2.8 Revenue recognition

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduce a 5 step approach to revenue recognition:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Sales of goods

Sale of goods are recognized when the control of the products are transferred to the customers, which generally coincides with the actual delivery of goods. Delivery does not occur unless the products have been received by the customer. The company has concluded that revenue from sale of goods should be recognized at the point in time on delivery of the goods. Therefore, the adoption of IFRS 15 did not have any significant impact on the timing of revenue recognition and the amount of revenue to be recognized.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services are recognised when the services have been rendered and the outcome of the transactions can be estimated reliably. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced. The company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customers and payment by the customers exceeds one year.

The company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customers and payment by the customers exceeds one year.

Rental income

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2.8 Revenue recognition (Continued)

Other income

Other income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

2.9 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary share capital. The earnings per ordinary share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the Fund's shareholders by the weighted average number of issued ordinary shares during the reporting period. In calculating the diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss attributable to the Fund's shareholders and the weighted average number of issued ordinary shares during the reporting period are adjusted for all potential dilutive effects on the ordinary shares.

2.10 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Finance leases are recognised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in current and non-current borrowings. The interest element of the finance cost is treated as borrowing costs and expensed/capitalized over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Investment properties recognised under finance leases are carried at their fair value.

2.11 Financial instruments

a. Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the company transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company's financial assets consist of loans and receivables, derivatives and available-for sale financial assets (rental guarantees).

2.11 Financial instruments (Continued)

a. Financial assets (Continued)

Trade and other receivables

Financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position as trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are also classified as loans and receivables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Derivatives

Derivative financial assets and liabilities are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading). Derivative financial assets and liabilities comprise mainly interest rate swap and forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging purposes (economic hedge). The Company does not apply hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39. Recognition of the derivative financial instruments takes place when the economic hedging contracts are entered into. They are measured initially and subsequently at fair value; transaction costs are included directly in finance costs. Gains or losses on derivatives are recognised in the profit or loss in net change in fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Rental guarantees

Rental guarantees provided for by the seller of an investment property are recognised as financial asset when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the guarantee. Rental guarantees are classified as monetary available-for-sale financial assets. When a rental guarantee is recognised initially, the Company measures it at its fair value plus, in the case of a rental guarantee not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Subsequently, the Company measures the rental guarantees at fair value with fair value changes recognised in other comprehensive income (for rental guarantees classified as available-for-sale).

If the Company revises its estimate of payments or receipts, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the rental guarantee to reflect the actual and revised estimated cash flows. The carrying amount is recalculated by computing the present value of estimated future cash flows at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate. The adjustment is recognised in income statement as finance income or expense.

Impairment

The Company assesses at each financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulty of the obligor, breach of contract, or it becomes probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy), the asset is tested for impairment. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (that is, the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in income statement.

P.O.Box: 6701 DUBAI - U.A.E. ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات

2.11 Financial instruments (Continued)

Impairment (Continued)

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

For debt securities, if any such evidence exists, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement.

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated income statement.

If in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in income statement.

b. Financial liabilities

Liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other liabilities, as appropriate.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

All loans and borrowings are classified as other liabilities. Initial recognition is at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date of the liability is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

2.12 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than AED (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. All differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first in first out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, consumables, spare parts, direct labour and materials and related overhead(based on normal operating capacity). Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3 Other receivables

	2021 AED
Rent Deposit	2,000
DMCC Portal Balance	8
	2,008

4 Share capital

In accordance with the Article of Association of the Company, the authorised capital and number of ordinary shares are as follows:

	2021 Number of shares	Total AED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL		
Ordinary Shares of AED 1,000/- each	**50**	**50,000**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL		
Ordinary Shares of AED 1,000/- each, fully paid up	**50**	**50,000**

Terms and rights attached to Ordinary shares

Each ordinary share have face value of AED 1,000/- and carry one vote per share.

Reconciliation of the Number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of Reporting period are as follows:

	2021 Number of shares	Total AED
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the reporting period	50	50,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period	**50**	**50,000**

Shareholding

Name	Nationality	2021 Value of shares	% Holding
1.Mr. Mohit Jindal	Indian	50,000	100
Total		**50,000**	**100**

5 Retained earnings

	2021 AED
Opening balance	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(20,285)
Closing balance	**(20,285)**

6 Shareholder's current account

	2021 AED
Opening balance	-
Net Movement during the period	31,905
Closing balance	**31,905**

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

7 Other payables

	2021 AED
Office Rent payable	685
Rent Payable Tenancy	4,110
Audit Fees payable	2,500
	7,295

8 Administrative expenses

	2021 AED
Trade License and Legal Fees	20,285
	20,285

9 Earnings per share

The computation of the "Earnings per share" in line with IAS 33 is as under:

	2021 AED
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the company	**(20,285)**
Weighted average number of shares	**50**
Basic & diluted earning per share	**(406)**

10 Financial instruments

Capital risk management

The primary objective of the company's capital risk management activities is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure, and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Company monitors capital using a leverage ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital defined as equity plus net debt. The capital structure of the company consists of debt, which includes long term debts, cash and cash equivalents and equity comprising share capital, statutory reserve, retained earnings and shareholder's current account. The leverage ratio, determined as net debt to net debt plus equity, at the year-end.

Risk Management

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and capital management risk. No changes were made in the risk management objectives and policies during the period 27th December, 2020 ended 31st December, 2021. The management of the Company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

a). Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market price whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. the company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk and interest rate risk, which result from its operating activities.

i). Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has no significant currency risk exposure from its operations as majority of the Company's transactions are in UAE Dirham or US Dollars, hence, the Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is limited.

ii). Interest rate risk

Significant financial instruments, other assets and other liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 2021 are not interest based.

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات P.O. Box: 6701 DUBAI - U.A.E. ★ ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

10 Financial instruments (Continued)

b). Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meets its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss.

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables. Individual risk limits are based on management's assessment on a case-by-case basis and further concentration of credit risk is diluted by securing post-dated cheques from customers based on risk applicability.

The Company limits its credit risk with regard to bank deposits by only dealing with reputable banks. With respect to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

The Company's trade receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. The maximum exposure is the carrying amount of the trade receivables.

c). Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk also referred to as funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising fuds to meet commitment associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial assets quickly at close to its fair value.

11 Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's assets are accounted for under the historical cost convention. Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, therefore, differences can arise between values under the historical cost method and fair value estimates. The carrying value less any impairment provision of trade receivables and payables, approximate to their fair values as they are mainly short-term in nature. The fair value of the Company's financial instruments is not materially different from the carrying value at 31st December, 2021.

12 Contingencies and commitments

As at 31st December, 2021, the Company had no contingencies and commitments.

13 Comparative figures

There are no comparative figures as this is the first financial statements of DMCC Company covering the period from 27th December, 2020 to 31st December 2021. Figures have been rounded off to nearest AED 1/-

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved and signed by the undersigned on 01th April, 2022.

For SYNERGY TRADE LINKS DMCC

Authorized Signatory

The report of the Auditors is set on pages 1 to 3.

عبدالله المرزوقي لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 6701
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ABDULLA AL MARZOOQI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

****