

Sarda Global Trading DMCC
Unit No 1241, DMCC Business Centre, Level No.1 Jewellery & Gemplex 3,
Dubai UAE

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Director has the pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements of Sarda Global Trading DMCC (the "Company") for the year ended March 31, 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES:

The Company's activity is primarily involved in Coal & Firewood Trading, Metal Ores Trading and Scrap & Metal Waste Trading Abroad.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVIEW AND FUTURE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS:

The Company has a Revenue of AED 863,915 for the year. The Company has incurred a total comprehensive loss of AED 2,387,375.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial result of the Company is as summarized below:

(Amounts in AED)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Revenue	863,915	4,408,569
Gross Profit	16,940	64,585
Profit/(loss) on sale of investments	(864,830)	(166,064)
Gain/(Loss) on Financial Assets (valuation)	(1,101,167)	43,702
Other income	251,198	343,070
Total comprehensive (loss)	(2,387,375)	(652,674)

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

There have not been any significant changes in the accounting policies as in previous years.

Sarda Global Trading DMCC

Unit No 1241, DMCC Business Centre, Level No.1 Jewellery & Gemplex 3,
Dubai UAE

LITIGATIONS:

There are no legal or arbitration proceedings, nor are the Management aware of any such proceedings, as on the date of this report, which are pending or threatened, which may or may not have a material effect on the financial statements.

AUDITORS:

The auditors of the Company are M/s. MCA Auditing, Chartered Accountants, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and the Company proposes their re-appointment for the year ended March 31, 2025.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Company law requires the Director to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the net profit or loss for that year. The Director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the regulations of Dubai Multi-Commodity Centre.

Dinesh Kumar Lahoti
Director
Date: 22-05-2024



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC, DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Report on Audit of financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC (the "Company")**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of total comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes 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, 2024, 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 ("ISA"). 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 financial statements in the United Arab Emirates and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the presentation 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. The management is 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. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 the management.
- 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.
- 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.

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

As required by the provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority, we report that:

- In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company and are maintained on a regular basis so far as it appears from our examination of those books. The statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of total comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account. The financial statements comply with the required International Financial Reporting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).
- We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- Based on the information and explanations given to us, there are no contraventions of the provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority or the Articles of Association of the Company during the reported year so as to adversely affect the activity or financial position of the Company.
- The Company is primarily involved in the activity of Coal & Firewood Trading, Metal Ores Trading and Scrap & Metal Waste Trading Abroad. However, the Company has utilised the excess funds for investment in securities during the year.

For MCA Auditing

S.Venkatesh

Registration Number: 676

Date: 22/05/2024

SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC**Dubai - United Arab Emirates****Statement of financial position****As at March 31, 2024***(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31/03/2024</u>	<u>31/03/2023</u>
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipment	4	1,075	1,795
Total current assets		<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,795</u>
Current assets			
Trade and Other Receivables	5	62,686	47,407
Cash and cash equivalents	6	71,268	89,636
Investments in Securities - Fair value	7	8,817,020	10,157,837
Total current assets		<u>8,950,974</u>	<u>10,294,880</u>
Total assets		<u>8,952,049</u>	<u>10,296,675</u>
Equity & Liabilities			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained Earnings		(925,225)	1,462,150
Total shareholders' equity		<u>74,775</u>	<u>2,462,150</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to Related party	15	5,064,727	6,005,839
Trade & Other payables	8	3,812,547	1,828,686
Total current liabilities		<u>8,877,274</u>	<u>7,834,525</u>
Total liabilities		<u>8,877,274</u>	<u>7,834,525</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>8,952,049</u>	<u>10,296,675</u>

The Report of the Auditors is set out on Pages 3 and 4.

Director

Date: 22/05/2024

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

SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended March 31, 2024

(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2022-23</u>
Revenue	9	863,915	4,408,569
Cost of sales	10	(846,975)	(4,343,984)
Gross profit		16,940	64,585
Administrative expenses	11	(129,152)	(273,491)
Finance costs		(233,028)	(197,104)
Depreciation		(720)	(1,196)
Gain/(Loss) on Financial assets at FVTPL	12	(1,101,167)	43,702
Profit/(loss) on sale of investments		(864,830)	(166,064)
Other income	13	251,198	343,070
Operating profit		(2,060,759)	(186,498)
Managerial Remuneration	15	(326,616)	(466,176)
Profit for the year		(2,387,375)	(652,674)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(2,387,375)	(652,674)

The Report of the Auditors is set out on Pages 3 and 4.

Director
Date: 22/05/2024

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

SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended March 31, 2024
(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
As at April 01, 2023	1,000,000	1,462,150	2,462,150
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(2,387,375)	(2,387,375)
Net movements during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>(925,225)</u>	<u>74,775</u>
As at April 01, 2022	1,000,000	2,114,824	3,114,824
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	(652,674)	(652,674)
Net movements during the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,462,150</u>	<u>2,462,150</u>

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

SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended March 31, 2024
(In United Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2022-23</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year/period	(2,387,375)	(652,674)
Adjustments		
Depreciation	720	1,196
Dividend income	(247,537)	(328,503)
Profit on sale of investments	864,830	166,064
Fair value gain/(loss) on investments	1,101,167	(43,702)
	<u>(668,195)</u>	<u>(857,619)</u>
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	(15,279)	22,573
Increase/(Decrease) in Other current Liabilities	1,983,861	(2,346,320)
Dividend income	247,537	328,503
Profit on sale of investments	(864,830)	(166,064)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities (A)	<u>683,094</u>	<u>(3,018,927)</u>
Cash flow from investing activities		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial assets	239,650	7,194,457
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities (B)	<u>239,650</u>	<u>7,194,457</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase/(Decrease) in due to related party	(941,112)	(4,159,845)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities (C)	<u>(941,112)</u>	<u>(4,159,845)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(18,368)	15,685
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	89,636	73,951
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>71,268</u>	<u>89,636</u>
Note:		
Cash & Cash equivalents includes:		
Cash at Bank	71,268	89,636
Total	<u>71,268</u>	<u>89,636</u>

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

SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

1 Reporting Entity

SARDA GLOBAL TRADING DMCC (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in United Arab Emirates (UAE). The Company was incorporated on March 12, 2018 registered and licensed as a Freezone Company under the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre (License Number : DMCC 411558). The registered address of the Company is United No. 1241, DMCC Business Centre, Level No. 1, Jewellery & Gemplex 3, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The Company's primary activity is Coal & Firewood Trading, Metal Ores Trading and Scrap & Metal Waste Trading Abroad.

The authorized and paid up share capital of the Company is AED 1,000,000 divided 1,000 shares of AED 1,000 each.

Name of Shareholder	% Holding	Amount (AED)
Sarda Energy & Minerals Limited, India	100%	1,000,000
Total	100%	1,000,000

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED), which is the functional currency of the Company.

These financial statements have been prepared by the Management on a going concern basis based on their assessment of the financial ability of the Company.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year, except for certain standards and interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations adopted by the Company as of 1 April 2023.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

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

The following new and amended standards have been adopted in the financial information

New Standard

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

Amendment of standards

- Amendments to IFRS 17
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Signal Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

2.4. New and amended standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

New and amended standards not effective and not yet adopted by management	Effective date
• Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	1 January 2024
• Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	1 January 2024
• Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)	1 January 2024
• Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	1 January 2024
• Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	1 January 2025
• Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to IAS 8)	1 January 2024

2.5 Summary of Key Accounting Policies

1 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. The standard introduces 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; and
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

For Performance Obligations where none of the above conditions are met, revenue is recognised at a point in time at which performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is recognised in the financial statements to the extent that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if and when applicable can be measured reliably for its activities.

The Company is licensed to do Coal & Firewood Trading, Metal Ores Trading and Scrap & Metal Waste Trading Abroad.

Sale of goods

In case of sale of goods revenue is recognized when the control over the goods has been transferred to the customer and there is no management involvement on the goods.

2 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow from it to the Company and cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Computer equipment	4 years
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Depreciation on assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of the assets are reviewed and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

4 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Impairment loss are recognized in Profit & loss account.

5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. A financial asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or other financial asset, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favorable or an equity instrument.

a) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price measured under IFRS 15.

b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets: Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The Company does not have any financial asset that is measured and classified at FVTPL and FVOCI . All recognized financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost and equity investments at cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets, which include accounts and other receivables and bank and cash balances, are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's financial liabilities, which include accounts and other payables, are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECL's are based on difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held and other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- 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 right to receive cash flows from the asset and either: (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

A financial liability is derecognized when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

6 Leases

At the inception of the contract, the Company/Company identifies whether the contract contains the lease element as described under the standard.

a) A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

b) Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

Initial Measurement

Right to use Asset

At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, as described in paragraph
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Lease Liability

At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date (as described in paragraph 28);
- (c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequent Measurement

Right to use Asset

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined based on the lease term.

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The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

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4 Property plant and equipment

	Computer Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>		
As on April 1, 2023	3,255	3,255
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
As of March 31, 2024	<u>3,255</u>	<u>3,255</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
As on April 1, 2023	1,460	1,460
Depreciation for the year	720	720
Withdrawal during the year	-	-
As of March 31, 2024	<u>2,180</u>	<u>2,180</u>
Net book value		
As of March 31, 2024	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,075</u>
<u>Cost</u>		
As on April 1, 2022	3,255	3,255
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
As of March 31, 2023	<u>3,255</u>	<u>3,255</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
As on April 1, 2022	264	264
Depreciation for the year	1,196	1,196
Withdrawal during the year	-	-
As of March 31, 2023	<u>1,460</u>	<u>1,460</u>
Net book value		
As of March 31, 2023	<u>1,795</u>	<u>1,795</u>

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	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2022-23</u>
5 Trade and Other Receivables		
Deposits	1,000	1,000
Prepayments	35,433	34,823
Other receivables	26,253	11,584
	<u>62,686</u>	<u>47,407</u>
6 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at Bank	71,268	89,636
	<u>71,268</u>	<u>89,636</u>
7 Investments in Securities - Fair value (refer note 14)		
Investments in securities	14,456,692	14,684,922
Fair value gain/(loss) for the year	(5,639,672)	(4,527,085)
	<u>8,817,020</u>	<u>10,157,837</u>
8 Trade & Other Payables		
Provisions	23,687	71,916
Other payables	3,788,860	1,756,770
	<u>3,812,547</u>	<u>1,828,686</u>
9 Revenue		
Revenue	863,915	4,408,569
	<u>863,915</u>	<u>4,408,569</u>
Revenue is generated outside the UAE and is recognized at a point in time.		
10 Cost of Goods sold		
Purchases and direct costs	846,975	4,343,984
	<u>846,975</u>	<u>4,343,984</u>
11 Administrative expenses		
Short term leases and low value assets	16,846	16,800
Legal, professional and license fees	26,834	29,251
Visa and staff related expenses	59,013	23,308
Travel and conveyance expenses	1,179	24,301
Communication expenses	5,414	7,741
Other administrative expenses	19,866	172,090
	<u>129,152</u>	<u>273,491</u>

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	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2022-23</u>
12 Gain/(Loss) on Financial Assets at FVTPL		
Gain/(Loss) on Financial Assets (valuation)	(1,101,167)	43,702
	<u>(1,101,167)</u>	<u>43,702</u>
13 Other income		
Dividend income	247,537	328,503
Interest received	3,661	14,567
	<u>251,198</u>	<u>343,070</u>

14 Financial Risk Management

a Market risk Management

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

The Company has not borrowed external funds that are interest bearing. Hence The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risks.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have significant transactional currency exposures as a significant proportion of its transactions are in AED, US Dollar, GBP, HKD, SGD, RUB or currencies currently pegged to the US Dollar.

The Company does not hold any financial instrument as the at year end. The Company is not exposed to significant price risk.

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b Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers, Investment in Securities and cash held at bank.

The carrying amount of Financial assets which represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	Amortised Cost / Cost	FVTPL	Fair Value / Carrying Value
As at 31.03.2024			
Assets:			
Investments in Securities	14,456,692	(5,639,672)	8,817,020
Trade and other receivables	62,686	-	62,686
Cash and cash equivalents	71,268	-	71,268
Total Assets	14,590,646	(5,639,672)	8,950,974
As at 31.03.2023			
Assets:			
Investments in Securities	14,684,922	(4,527,085)	10,157,837
Trade and other receivables	47,407	-	47,407
Cash and cash equivalents	89,636	-	89,636
Total Assets	14,821,965	(4,527,085)	10,294,880

All other Financial Assets are supported by adequate collateral or are realisable upon completion of contract/due date. Hence we do not foresee the requirement for provisioning for an expected credit loss for the same.

c Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations.

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The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

Particulars	Amortised Cost / Cost	FVTPL	Fair Value / Carrying Value
As at 31.03.2024			
Liabilities:			
Trade & Other payables	3,812,547	-	3,812,547
Amount due to Related Party	5,064,727	-	5,064,727
Total Liabilities	8,877,274	-	8,877,274
As at 31.03.2023			
Liabilities:			
Trade & Other payables	1,828,686	-	1,828,686
Amount due to Related Party	6,005,839	-	6,005,839
Total Liabilities	7,834,525	-	7,834,525

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The fair value hierarchy is described as under:

Level 1 - Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Fair value measurements using inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Fair value measurements using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair values Hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities that are recognised or disclosed at fair value in these financial statements:

Particulars	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period / year using		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31.03.2024			
Asset at Fair value:			
Investment -			
in Equity - Listed	8,266,045	-	-
in ETF/Index Funds	550,975	-	-
Total	8,817,020	-	-
Liabilities at Fair Value:	-	-	-

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Particulars	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period / year using		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31.03.2023			
Asset at Fair value:			
Investment -			
in Equity - Listed	9,250,897	-	-
in ETF/Index Funds	906,940	-	-
Total	10,157,837	-	-
Liabilities at Fair Value:	-	-	-

Calculation of fair values:

The fair values of Investments in Mutual Funds, ETF/Index Funds, Debt Funds are based on Net Asset Values (NAV) published by fund houses. The securities which are listed are fair valued based on the estimated rate as per prevailing market condition as on reporting date as received from market intermediary. Where such estimated rates are not available, carrying value as per the books is considered or audited/unaudited report is considered to arrive at fair value.

15 Related party transactions

The Company enters into transactions with companies that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standards (IAS). Such transactions are in normal course of business and at terms that correspond to those on normal arms-length transactions with third parties. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control; their partners and key management personnel.

The Company believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.

	<u>As at</u> <u>31/03/2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31/03/2023</u>
(a) <i>Amounts due to Related party</i>		
Sarda Energy & Minerals HK Ltd	5,064,727	6,005,839
	<u>5,064,727</u>	<u>6,005,839</u>
(b) <i>Transactions during the year</i>		
Sales made with related party	863,915	4,408,569
Managerial Remuneration	326,616	466,176

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16 Corporate tax in the UAE

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (Corporate Tax Law or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime is effective from 1 June 2023 and accordingly, it has an income tax related impact on the financial statements for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

The Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 116 of 2022 specifies the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply and accordingly, the Law is now considered to be substantively enacted from the perspective of IAS 12 – Income Taxes. A rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% on qualifying income of free zone entities.

Based on the assessment conducted by The Company, it has been determined that the CT Law does not have any effect on deferred taxes in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. Moving forward, The Company will continue to monitor further developments and assess the impact of the corporate tax on its financial statements, particularly focusing on both current and deferred tax implications, in light of any further explanations and instructions regarding the application of the CT Law.

17 Contingent liabilities and capital commitment

Except for the ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business, there has been no other known contingent liability or capital commitment on Company's account as at March 31, 2024.

18 Comparative figures

Comparative financial information for the year ended March 31, 2023, were audited by the previous auditors of the company. The previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified in accordance with current period figures, wherever necessary.