

**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
**31 DECEMBER 2023**

**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**DIRECTORS' REPORT**  
**31 DECEMBER 2023**

The Directors have pleasure in submitting this report and the audited financial statement for the year ended 31, December 2023.

**Principal Activities**

The company is primarily engaged in business of construction equipment & machinery spare parts trade, heavy equipment & machinery spare parts trade and construction equipment & machinery trade.

**Business Operations Review**

The table below summarized results of the year ended 31 December 2023 & 31 December 2022.

Particulars	2023	2022
	AED	AED
Revenue	11,476,841	6,675,653
Gross Profit	4,492,288	3,027,139
Net Profit / (Loss)	533,907	(552,765)
Gross Profit Ratio	39.14%	45.35%
Net Profit / (Loss) Ratio	4.65%	-8.28%

**Events since the end of the period**

There are no significant events since the end of the financial year and the date of this report, which is likely to affect substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Company.

**Shareholders and their interests**

A list of shareholders and their interest in the share capital of the Company as at 31 December, 2023 was:

Name	Shares of AED 100/- each
Mr. Subhash Sadashivan Krishnan	21
Mrs. Sannidhi Subhash	21
M/s. Technical Advice Service Support International B.V (Represented by Mr. Jan Jacob Van Kleunen)	42
M/s. Apollotechno Industries Private Limited (Represented by Mr. Parth Patel)	16

**Major banks**

Emirates NBD

**Auditors**

The auditors M/s. Nadeem and Umendra Chartered Accountants are appointed to carry out independent audit for the year ended.

For APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO

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**AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY**



**Independent auditor's report**

To,  
Shareholders  
APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
Dubai, U.A.E  
Report on the audit of the financial statements

**Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO, Dubai - United Arab Emirates ("Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, 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 December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended on December 31, 2023 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

**Basis for qualified opinion**

We remain unable to verify the Investments due to non availability of supporting documents.

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

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

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

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

**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 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.





**Independent auditor's report on APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO (Continued)**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for Audit of Financial Statements (Continued)**

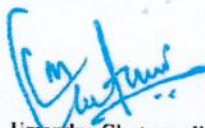
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies 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.

We communicate with management and 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 U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, we further confirm that,

- 1 We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for our audit.
- 2 The financial statements have been prepared and comply in all material respects with the applicable provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Companies Law No. 32 of 2021, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- 3 The management has compiled the financial statements on the basis of information, evidence and data that was available.
- 4 The contents of the Directors' report which relates to the financial statements are in agreement with the Company's books of account.
- 5 The Company has not made any investments in share and stocks during the year ended on **December 31, 2023**
- 6 The financial statements discloses the material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted.
- 7 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 **December 31, 2023**, any of the applicable provisions of the U.A.E Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, or the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as of **December 31, 2023**.



Umendra Chaturvedi  
Managing Partner

Regn. No. 759

Nadeem and Umendra Chartered Accountants  
Dubai - United Arab Emirates



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	2023 AED	2022 AED
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant, and equipment	5	128,587	176,772
Investments	6	2,635,996	-
		<u>2,764,583</u>	<u>176,772</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Inventory	7	654,868	1,217,559
Accounts receivable	8	2,715,228	910,381
Advances, deposits, prepayments, and other receivables	9	357,153	489,571
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,333,288	429,524
		<u>6,060,537</u>	<u>3,047,035</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><b>8,825,120</b></u>	<u><b>3,223,807</b></u>
<b>NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Long term borrowings	11	7,123	9,659
		<u>7,123</u>	<u>9,659</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	12	5,519,624	408,117
Due to related party	13	3,475,028	3,800,252
Other payables and provisions	14	956,006	753,267
Short term borrowings	15	10,246	17,328
		<u>9,960,904</u>	<u>4,978,964</u>
<b>EQUITY FUNDS</b>			
Share capital	16	10,000	10,000
Accumulated losses		(2,327,133)	(2,861,040)
Shareholders' current account	17	1,174,226	1,086,224
		<u>(1,142,907)</u>	<u>(1,764,816)</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><b>8,825,120</b></u>	<u><b>3,223,807</b></u>

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 19 form an integral part of this financial statement.

The Auditor's report is set forth on page 2 and 2A.

Approved and signed by the undersigned

For APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO

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**AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY**





**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Share capital AED	Accumulated losses AED	Shareholder's current account AED	Total AED
As on 1 January 2022	10,000	(2,307,326)	934,959	(1,362,069)
Loss for the year	-	(552,765)	-	(552,765)
Adjustment made during the year	-	(949)	-	(949)
Movement during the year	-	-	151,265	151,265
<b>As at 31 December, 2022</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>(2,861,040)</b>	<b>1,086,224</b>	<b>(1,764,518)</b>
Profit for the year	-	533,907	-	533,907
Movement during the year	-	-	88,002	88,002
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>(2,327,133)</b>	<b>1,174,226</b>	<b>(1,142,609)</b>

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 19 form an integral part of this financial statement.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023 AED	2022 AED
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net profit / (loss) for the year		533,907	(552,765)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation	5	71,984	54,817
<b>Operating profit / loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		<u>605,891</u>	<u>(497,948)</u>
Decrease / (increase) in inventory		562,691	(182,459)
(Increase) / decrease in account receivables		(1,804,847)	1,147,706
Decrease / (increase) in advance, deposits, prepayments and other receivables		132,418	(112,657)
Decrease / (increase) in due from related party			707,140
Increase in accounts payables		5,111,507	149,731
Increase / (decrease) in other payables		202,739	(918,701)
(Decrease) in due to related party		(325,224)	(701,056)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)</b>		<u>4,485,175</u>	<u>(408,244)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment's		(23,799)	(13,234)
Investments during the year		(2,635,996)	-
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)</b>		<u>(2,659,795)</u>	<u>(13,234)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Increases / (decrease) in borrowings		(9,618)	(9,140)
Adjustment made in accumulated losses		-	(949)
Net movement in shareholders' current account		88,002	151,265
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (C)</b>		<u>78,384</u>	<u>141,176</u>
<b>Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>		<u>1,903,764</u>	<u>(280,302)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		429,524	709,826
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	10	<u>2,333,288</u>	<u>429,524</u>

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 19 form an integral part of this financial statement.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**1 LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY**

- a) **APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL - FZCO** (License no. 2986) was registered in Dubai integrated Economic Zones Authority on 18 January, 2018 as a Freezone Establishment. The registered address of the company is DSO-LIU-PH3-A-A-10, LIU-PH3, Dubai Silicon Oasis, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- b) The company is primarily engaged in business of construction equipment & machinery spare parts trade, heavy equipment & machinery spare parts trade and construction equipment & machinery trade.
- c) The company is managed by Mr. Subhash Sadashivan Krishnan, an Indian national.

**2 SHAREHOLDING**

The shareholding of the Company is as follows:

Name	Nationality / Origin	Number of shares	AED
Mr. Subhash Sadashivan Krishnan	Indian	21	2,100
Mrs. Sannidhi Subhash	Indian	21	2,100
M/s. Technical Advice Service Support International B.V (Represented by Mr. Jan Jacob Van Kleunen)	Netherland	42	4,200
M/s. Apollotechno Industries Private Limited (Represented by Mr. Parth Patel)	Indian	16	1,600
		<b>100</b>	<b>10,000</b>

**3 NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS**

**3.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective**

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

**IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17)** The Company has adopted IFRS 17 and the related amendments for the first time in the current year. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

**Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates** The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 8 for the first time in the current year. The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**3.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year (Continued)**

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 for the first time in the current year. The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material. The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—International Tax Reform Pillar—Two Model Rules

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The IASB amends the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rule

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Following the amendments, the Company is required to disclose that it has applied the exception and to disclose separately its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**3.2 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective**

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

**Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture**

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture. The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the parent company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

**Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**

The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or noncurrent in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. The IASB has aligned the effective date with the 2022 amendments to IAS 1. If an entity applies the 2020 amendments for an earlier period, it is also required to apply the 2022 amendments early. The directors of the parent company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in future periods.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**3.2 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective (Continued)**

**Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants**

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or noncurrent). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is also required to apply the 2020 amendments early. The directors of the parent company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

**Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Supplier Finance Arrangements**

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk. The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information. To meet the disclosure objective, an entity will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
- Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
- Liquidity risk information



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**3.2 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective (Continued)**

The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period in which an entity applies the amendments, are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

**Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback**

The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date. The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability, that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15, is a lease liability. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is required to disclose that fact. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.

**4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**a) Basis of preparation**

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended.

**b) Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The fair / net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under

**c) Presentation currency**

These financial statements have been expressed in AED, which is the functional and domicile currency of the Company.

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest 1/-AED.

**d) Summary of Significant accounting Policies**

The significant accounting policies adopted and which have been consistently applied are as follows:

**i) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a realizable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**ii) Revenue recognition**

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer to promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5- steps approach to revenue recognition:

Step 1 : Identify the contract(s) with 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 : Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfied a performance obligation.

Under **IFRS 15**, an entity recognises when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied. i.e. when 'control' of the goods and services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

**iii) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balance in bank current accounts.

**iv) Staff terminal benefits - gratuity**

Amounts payable to employees under the U.A.E Labour Law applicable to employees accumulated year of service at the statement of financial position date are accounted for on payments basis.

**v) Property, plant, and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the acquisition/installation price and any attributable cost of bringing the plant and equipment to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of plant and equipment are added to its gross value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

The residual values, useful life, and methods of depreciation of plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method basis so as to write off the original cost of the asset less its estimated residual value over the estimated useful life.

<b>Name of assets</b>	<b>Estimated useful life (In percentage)</b>
-----------------------	--

Furniture and fixtures	10%
------------------------	-----

Computer equipment	25%
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Office equipment's	15%
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Plant & machinery	15%
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Motor vehicle	15%
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**vi) Value added tax (VAT)**

Value added tax (VAT) is charged on supply of goods and services in the United Arab Emirates and recovered on purchases of goods and services locally purchased. Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except for when it is not recoverable. The net amount of VAT recoverable from or payable to taxation authority is included as part of current asset or current liability.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**vi) Taxation**

The income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred income tax expense.

***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the parent company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

***Deferred Tax***

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**vi) Taxation (Continued)**

*Deferred Tax (Continued)*

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The directors reviewed the Company's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Company's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, the directors have determined that the 'sale' presumption set out in the amendments to IAS 12 is not rebutted. As a result, the Company has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Company is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

*Current tax and deferred tax for the year*

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
**DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**5 PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT**

	Furniture and fixtures AED	Computer equipment AED	Office equipments AED	Plant & machinery AED	Mobile equipments AED	Motor vehicles AED	Total AED
<b>Cost</b>							
As at 1 January 2023	102,956	163,458	21,075	54,000	6,582	56,500	404,571
Additions during the year	-	23,799	-	-	-	-	23,799
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>102,956</b>	<b>187,257</b>	<b>21,075</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>428,370</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
As at 1 January 2023	51,943	108,513	8,586	32,400	6,582	19,775	227,799
Charge for the year	10,296	41,951	3,161	8,100	-	8,476	71,984
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>62,239</b>	<b>150,464</b>	<b>11,747</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>28,251</b>	<b>299,783</b>
<b>Net asset value</b>							
As at 31 December 2023	40,717	36,793	9,328	13,500	-	28,249	128,587
As at 31 December 2022	51,013	54,945	12,489	21,600	-	36,725	176,772
						2023	2022
						AED	AED
						724,137	-
						299,801	-
						321,344	-
						90,283	-
						1,200,431	-
						2,635,996	-

**6 INVESTMENTS**

Investment Arabian Coast A1500R - 25%	
Investment Arabian Coast A800R - 25%	
Investment in Pacific Coast - A1200R 25%	
Investment in Pacific Coast - Paratrack 25%	
Investment Pacific Coast A2000R - 25%	

As per understanding with Arabian Coast Contracting LLC and Pacific Coast Co., The company has sold Assets to both the companies at 75% of its sales value and in consideration Arabian Coast Contracting LLC and Pacific Coast Co. will share 25% of the profits earned by them in the projects accomplished by them using these Assets.



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	2023	2022
	AED	AED
<b>7 INVENTORY</b>		
Goods held for re-sale	<u>654,868</u>	<u>1,217,559</u>
	<u>654,868</u>	<u>1,217,559</u>
Verification of stocks were carried out by the management at the end of the year ascertain the existence of slow-moving items, etc. No provision for slow moving items has been made in the books of accounts for year ended 2023.		
<b>8 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>		
Accounts receivable	<u>2,715,228</u>	<u>910,381</u>
	<u>2,715,228</u>	<u>910,381</u>
All of the Company accounts receivable have been reviewed for indicators of impairment and none of the receivables were found to be impaired. (2022: nil)		
The age analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:		
0 to 180 days	2,049,865	256,558
180 to 360 days	13,760	420
More than 360 days	<u>651,603</u>	<u>653,403</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,715,228</u>	<u>910,381</u>
Accounts receivable are non interest bearing. The Company's credit period is 120 days after which receivables are considered to be past due. Unimpaired accounts receivable are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable.		
<b>9 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLE</b>		
Advance to staff	10,000	70,885
Other receivables	14,132	16,775
Deposits	64,036	120,362
Loans & advances	37,273	-
Prepayments	170,573	150,102
VAT receivables	<u>61,139</u>	<u>131,447</u>
	<u>357,153</u>	<u>489,571</u>
<b>10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Cash in hand	97,213	89,669
Cash at bank	<u>2,236,075</u>	<u>339,855</u>
	<u>2,333,288</u>	<u>429,524</u>
<b>11 LONG TERM BORROWINGS</b>		
Vehicle loan*	17,369	26,987
Less: Current portion of vehicle loan	<u>(10,246)</u>	<u>(17,328)</u>
	<u>7,123</u>	<u>9,659</u>
This loan is secured by charge over other vehicle.*		
<b>12 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</b>		
Accounts payable	<u>5,519,624</u>	<u>408,117</u>
	<u>5,519,624</u>	<u>408,117</u>



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	2023	2022
	AED	AED
<b>13 RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.		
<b>Due to related party</b>		
Apollo Techno Industries Private Limited	3,001,028	3,426,252
Loan from Mr. Subhash Sadashivan Krishnan	274,000	174,000
Loan from TASS	200,000	200,000
	<b>3,475,028</b>	<b>3,800,252</b>
<b>Transactions with related parties - Purchases (Note 19)</b>		
The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved were as follows:		
Apollo Techno Industries Private Limited	4,116,121	1,834,211
All the related party transactions represent transfer of resources at book values to / from other companies to facilitate day to day business operations of the Company.		
<b>14 OTHER PAYABLES AND PROVISIONS</b>		
Advance from customers	250	-
Other payables	209,756	162,300
Provisions	584,814	584,814
Salary payables	125,010	-
Accrued expenses	36,176	6,153
	<b>956,006</b>	<b>753,267</b>
<b>15 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS</b>		
Current portion of vehicle loan	10,246	17,328
	<b>10,246</b>	<b>17,328</b>
<b>16 SHARE CAPITAL</b>		
100 shares of AED 100/- each.	10,000	10,000
	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>17 SHAREHOLDER'S CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>		
Opening balance	1,086,224	934,959
Movement during the year	88,002	151,265
	<b>1,174,226</b>	<b>1,086,224</b>
<b>Current Account - Breakup</b>		
Mr. Jan Jacob Van Kleunen	133,337	84,705
Mr. Subhash Sadashivan krishnan	619,771	564,906
Mrs. Sannidhi Subhash	421,119	436,611
	<b>1,174,226</b>	<b>1,086,223</b>



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO  
DUBAI, U.A.E.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	2023	2022
	AED	AED
<b>18 REVENUE</b>		
Sales*	<u>11,476,841</u>	<u>6,675,653</u>
	<u>11,476,841</u>	<u>6,675,653</u>
Sales break-up as follow:	AED	
Inside UAE	1,148,239	
Outside UAE	<u>10,328,600</u>	
	<u>11,476,840</u>	
<b>19 COST OF SALES</b>		
Opening inventory	1,217,559	1,035,100
Purchases and direct expenses	6,421,862	3,830,973
Less: Closing inventory	<u>(654,868)</u>	<u>(1,217,559)</u>
	<u>6,984,553</u>	<u>3,648,514</u>
<b>20 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES</b>		
Business promotion expenses	<u>116,196</u>	60,071
	<u>116,196</u>	<u>60,071</u>
<b>21 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		
Salaries and benefits	2,369,905	2,102,693
Legal, professional and visa charges	44,585	48,117
Rent	296,489	550,968
Communication and utilities	111,354	180,850
Depreciation (Note 5)	71,983	54,816
Traveling expenses	118,879	192,534
Printing and stationery	2,224	6,405
Transportation expenses	231,616	37,640
Vehicle expense	278,180	276,951
Other expenses	<u>301,801</u>	<u>62,371</u>
	<u>3,827,016</u>	<u>3,513,345</u>
<b>22 FINANCE CHARGES</b>		
Finance charges	<u>16,494</u>	13,698
	<u>16,494</u>	<u>13,698</u>
<b>23 OTHER INCOME</b>		
Other income	<u>1,325</u>	7,210
	<u>1,325</u>	<u>7,210</u>



**APOLLO TECHNO INTERNATIONAL FZCO**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**24 COMPANY'S RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES**

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed.

The primary risks to which the business is exposed comprise credit, currency and liquidity and cash flow interest rate risks.

**Credit risk**

Financial assets that potentially expose the company to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally bank balances and accounts and other receivables.

Credit risk relating to accounts receivable is managed by assessing the creditworthiness of potential customers and the potential for exposure to the market in which they operate, combined with regular monitoring and follow-up.

The company's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

**Currency risk**

The company buys and sells goods and services on foreign currencies. Exposure is minimised where possible by denominating such transactions in US Dollars to which the UAE Dirham is fixed.

**Fair value**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities which are required to be carried at cost or at amortized cost approximates to their carrying values.

**25 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

There are no significant events since the end of the financial year and the date of this report, which is likely to affect substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Company.

**26 COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

Previous year's figures have been reclassified / re-establishment wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements. Figures of the Company have been rounded off to nearest AED 1/-.

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 19 form an integral part of this financial statement.

