

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of **INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for their compliance with the applicable provisions of Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Regulations 2020 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(continued)

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

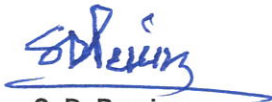
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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We further confirm that the financial statements comply with the applicable provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority Regulations 2020. Also, in our opinion, the Company has undertaken only the activities permitted under its license.

For PKF



S. D. Pereira

Partner

Registration No. 552

Dubai

United Arab Emirates

15 April 2023



INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 AED	2022 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	<u>2,696,133</u>	72,222
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	702,475	2,173,638
Other current assets	8	17,441	76,408
Cash and cash equivalents	9	<u>1,346,959</u>	415,031
		<u>2,066,875</u>	2,665,077
Total assets		<u>4,763,008</u>	<u>2,737,299</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity funds			
Share capital	10	2,750,000	2,750,000
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)		670,351	(173,269)
Total equity funds		<u>3,420,351</u>	2,576,731
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for staff end-of-service benefits	11	<u>66,242</u>	21,640
Current liabilities			
Accruals		27,942	46,346
Other current liabilities	12	99,281	92,582
Lease liabilities	13	<u>1,149,192</u>	--
		<u>1,276,415</u>	138,928
Total liabilities		<u>1,342,657</u>	160,568
Total equity funds and liabilities		<u>4,763,008</u>	<u>2,737,299</u>

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

The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

We confirm that we are responsible for these financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. We confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

Approved and authorised for issue by the directors on 8 April 2023 and signed on their behalf by Mr. Kunal Hareh Bilakhia.

For **INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC**



KUNAL HAREH BILAKHIA
DIRECTOR



INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 AED	2022 AED
Revenue	16	2,998,800	1,984,600
Other operating income	17	100,751	14,273
Staff costs	18	(1,499,476)	(978,526)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	(57,870)	(42,269)
Other operating expenses	19	(696,702)	(516,923)
Finance costs on lease liability	13	(1,883)	--
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		843,620	461,155
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income for the year		--	--
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		843,620	461,155

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	Total
	AED	AED	AED
Balance at 1 April 2021	2,750,000	(634,424)	2,115,576
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	461,155	461,155
Balance at 31 March 2022	2,750,000	(173,269)	2,576,731
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	843,620	843,620
Balance at 31 March 2023	2,750,000	670,351	3,420,351

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 AED	2022 AED
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	843,620	461,155
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	57,870	42,269
Finance costs on lease liability	1,883	--
Provision for staff end-of-service benefits	44,602	21,640
	<u>947,975</u>	<u>525,064</u>
Changes in:		
- Trade and other receivables	1,471,163	(2,087,665)
- Other current assets	58,967	(76,408)
- Trade and other payables	(18,404)	19,208
- Other current liabilities	6,699	92,582
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>2,466,400</u>	<u>(1,527,219)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(384,472)	(4,877)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(384,472)</u>	<u>(4,877)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments of lease liability	(1,150,000)	--
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,150,000)</u>	<u>--</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	931,928	(1,532,096)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	415,031	1,947,127
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 9)	<u>1,346,959</u>	<u>415,031</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

- a) **INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC** (the "Company") is a limited liability company registered in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in accordance with the provisions of Dubai Multi Commodities Centre DMCC Company Regulations, 2003, as amended by DMCC Regulation No. 1 of 2007, DMCC Regulation No. 1 of 2009 and DMCC Regulation No. 1 of 2013 (repealed by Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority Regulations 2020). The registered address is Unit No. 2105, Platinum Tower, plot No. JLT-PH1-I2, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, UAE. The Company was registered on 8 November 2017.
- b) The Company is licensed by DMCCA (trade license No. DMCC- 361213) to trade in textiles, threads and yarns, curtains and upholstery fabrics, cotton and natural fibers, blankets, towels, linens, spinning and weaving equipment and spare parts. The Company has also obtained a service license (license No. DMCC- 825871) to provide marketing management services.
- c) The parent and ultimate parent company is Indo Count Industries Limited, India.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and which are effective for accounting periods beginning 1 April 2022, and the requirements of Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority Regulations 2020.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared using historical cost. Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset or cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

c) Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

When preparing the financial statements, management makes an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

d) Adoption of new International Financial Reporting Standards

Amendments, improvements and interpretations effective for the current period

The following amendments which became effective 1 January 2022, did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use – Amendments to IAS 1
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
 - IFRS 16 Leases

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The following amendments, improvements and interpretations that are assessed by management as likely to have an impact on the financial statements, have been issued by the IASB prior to the date the financial statements were authorised for issue, but have not been applied in these financial statements as their effective dates of adoption are for future accounting periods.

- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (1 January 2023)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (1 January 2023)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8 (1 January 2023)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 (1 January 2023);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture. The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold to an associate or a joint venture (The IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely).

e) **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams (“AED”) which is also the Company’s functional currency.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

a) **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost less estimated residual value, where material, is depreciated from the date the asset is available for use until it is derecognised, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5 years
Right-of-use assets	2 years

The Company has presented right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets under property, plant and equipment [Refer notes 3 (e) and 6].

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any impairment losses and is not depreciated. This will be depreciated from the date the relevant assets are ready for use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and such cost can be measured reliably. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. The carrying amount of replaced parts is derecognised.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

An assessment of depreciation method, useful lives and residual values is undertaken at each reporting date and, where material, if there is a change in estimate, an appropriate adjustment is made to the depreciation charge.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are recognised within 'other operating income/expenses' in profit or loss.

b) Impairment of tangible assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

c) Staff benefits

The Company provides staff end-of-service benefits to its non-UAE national employees as per the applicable local laws. The entitlement to these benefits is based on the employees' last drawn salary and length of services which is accrued over the period of employment. Provision for staff end-of-service benefits is disclosed as non-current liability.

Provision is also made for employees' entitlement to annual leave for eligible employees as per the policy of the Company. Provision relating to annual leave and air fare are disclosed as current liability as employees are entitled to redeem these benefits at any point of time after the reporting period.

d) Revenue recognition

The Company has provided marketing management services during the year.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15:

1. Identify the contracts with customers: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

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

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

The Company is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognising revenue.

Sale of services

The Company provides services that are sold separately. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of services should be recognised over time.

e) **Leases**

The Company leases office premises and staff accommodations. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed period of 1 to 2 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease arrangements do not impose any covenants, however leased assets are not used as security for borrowing purposes.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the date the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any reimbursement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial costs; and
- restoration costs.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

The Company recognises lease liabilities at the commencement date of the lease. The lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate in calculating the present value of lease payments and uses the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date of the lease if the profit rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Further, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

f) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of bank balances in current accounts and call deposit accounts.

g) **Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into UAE Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into UAE Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are taken to profit or loss.

h) **Provisions**

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation, it's carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

i) **Value added tax**

As per the Federal Decree-Law No. (08) of 2017, Value Added Tax (VAT), is charged at 5% standard rate or 0% (as the case may be) on every taxable supply and deemed supply made by the taxable person.

The Company charges and recovers Value Added Tax (VAT) on every taxable supply and deemed supply, in accordance with the Federal Decree-Law No. (08) of 2017. Irrecoverable VAT for which Company cannot avail the credit is charged to the relevant expenditure category or included in costs of non-current assets. The Company files its VAT returns and computes the payable tax (which is output tax less input tax) for the allotted tax periods and deposits the same within the prescribed due dates of filing VAT return and tax payment. VAT receivable and VAT payable are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position as the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and has the intention to settle the same on net basis.

INDO COUNT GLOBAL DMCC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

j) **Current versus non-current classification**

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

k) **Financial instruments**

Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") – debt investment; FVTOCI – equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrumental level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cashflows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortised cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.