

**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC- LLC,
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC- LLC**, which comprise the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and 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 of 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 (IFRSs) and in compliance with the provisions of the Law No.(10) of 2015 establishing Dubai Aviation City Corporation and its amendments or the Articles of the Company 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC- LLC,
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (CONTINUED)**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 based on these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 the management 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.

From the matters communicated with the management, we determine if there are any matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. Based on the information and explanation provided to us and our observation during our audit, we have determined that there are no such key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC- LLC,
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (CONTINUED)**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the provisions of Implementing Regulations of the Law No. (10) of 2015 establishing Dubai Aviation City Corporation and its amendments or the Articles of the Company, we report that:

- Proper books of accounts 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 of March 31, 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity dealt with by this report agree with the books of accounts. The financial statements comply with the required International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) 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 that were given to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended March 31, 2024, any of the applicable provisions of the of the Law No. (10) of 2015 establishing Dubai Aviation City Corporation and its amendments or the Articles of the Company, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as of March 31, 2024.



JASSIM MOHAMMAD JAMIL AHMAD ALBALOOSHI
Audit license number: 801



KUDOS PRS Chartered Accountants L.L.C
Dubai – United Arab Emirates
September 20, 2024



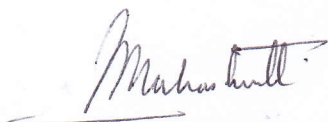
ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Statement of financial position as on March 31, 2024

	Note	2024 AED	2023 AED
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Inventories	4	-	1,379
Due from related parties	5	-	949,044
Trade receivables	6	2,450,007	1,604,722
Other receivables	7	5,371	5,369
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,402,578	172,852
		<u>3,857,956</u>	<u>2,733,366</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,857,956</u>	<u>2,733,366</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	2	300,000	300,000
Retained earnings		980,518	361,496
Total Equity		<u>1,280,518</u>	<u>661,496</u>
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	5	2,207,184	2,013,273
Trade payables	9	299,206	52,497
Other payables	10	71,048	6,100
		<u>2,577,438</u>	<u>2,071,870</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>2,577,438</u>	<u>2,071,870</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>3,857,956</u>	<u>2,733,366</u>

Accompanying notes no 1 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 21 were approved on September 19, 2024



Mr. Shivanand Mallappa Maheshetti
Manager



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

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

	Note	2024 AED	2023 AED
Revenue	11	6,432,297	4,473,913
Cost of sales	12	(5,765,453)	(3,936,599)
Gross profit		666,844	537,314
Indirect expenses			
General and administrative expenses	13	33,951	35,665
Finance charges	14	13,871	13,458
		47,822	49,123
Net profit for the year		619,022	488,191
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		619,022	488,191

Accompanying notes no 1 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.



ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Cash flow from operating activities		
Total comprehensive income for the year	619,022	488,191
Operating profit before working capital changes	619,022	488,191
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Inventories	1,379	818,704
Trade receivables	(845,285)	(491,704)
Due from related party	949,044	(378,085)
Other receivables	(2)	28,637
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Due to related parties	193,911	(1,123,951)
Trade payables	246,709	809,145
Other payables	64,948	(8,151)
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,229,726	142,786
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,229,726	142,786
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	172,852	30,066
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,402,578	172,852
Represented by:		
Balances at banks	1,402,578	172,852
	1,402,578	172,852

Accompanying notes no 1 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.



ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	AED	AED	AED
<u>Changes in Shareholder's equity</u>			
Balance as at the beginning of January 1, 2022	300,000	(126,695)	173,305
Comprehensive income for the year	-	488,191	488,191
Balance as at the end of March 31, 2023	300,000	361,496	661,496
Comprehensive income for the year	-	619,022	619,022
Balance as at the end of March 31, 2024	300,000	980,518	1,280,518

Accompanying notes no 1 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.**

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

1. Legal Status and Business Activity

ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC – LLC, (the Company) was incorporated on June 24, 2018, and licensed to operate as a Limited liability Company in Dubai United Arab Emirates under the License # 8175 issued by the Dubai World Central Authority, Dubai Aviation City, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Company is engaged in the business of audio-visual, recording equipment and accessories trading, light fittings and fixtures trading, wires and cables trading.

The management and control of the Company is vested with Mr. Shivanand Mallappa Mahashetti (Indian national), the Manager of the Company.

The registered address of the Company is: Post Box # 390667, Business centre, Dubai world central, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

2. Share capital

Authorised, issued and paid-up capital of the Company is AED 300,000 divided in to 300,000 shares of AED 1 each fully paid and is 100% held by ONLINE INSTRUMENTS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED as on the date of the financial position.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions

3.A Critical Accounting Judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised. The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors including estimation of effects of uncertain future events that are relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates (accounted on a prospective basis) are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below.

i) Allowance of trade receivables

An expected credit losses allowance for trade receivables is recognised as per IFRS 9 considering the pattern of receipts from, and the future financial outlook of, the concerned customer. In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the credit period and the days past due.



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3.A Critical Accounting Judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

ii) Impairment of inventories

Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete (by its design or model), an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical selling prices.

3.B Summary of significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently followed are set out below:

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("the Committee"), and in compliance with the applicable provisions of Federal Law.

b) Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with historical cost convention and accrual. The fair/ net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

c) Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is AED, as all major transactions are affected in that currency.

d) Basis of measurement

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, which is taken as 12 months.



3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies are consistent with those used in the previous year and in conformity with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) except for the new IFRS and amendment to IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective for accounting years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

New and amended standards and interpretations.

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are applicable to the Company effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments specify that companies are now required to disclose material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. These amendments do not have any significant impact in the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

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”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in the financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. These amendments do not have any significant impact in the financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to IAS 12 – deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction.

The amendment specifies that companies are now required to recognize deferred tax liability for all temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendment does not have any significant impact in the financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to IAS 12 - International tax reform

These give companies temporary relief from accounting for deferred taxes arising from the international tax reform. The amendments also introduce targeted disclosure requirements for affected companies. The amendment does not have any significant impact in the financial statements of the Company.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets, in which case the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is used. Where



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.**

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

3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value using weighted average cost method. Costs comprise of direct materials and those expenses that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to be incurred on completion and on disposal. Cost of surplus/ obsolete/ slow moving inventories are adequately provided for.

h) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost.
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The above classification is determined by both.

- the Company's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which are presented within general and administrative expenses.



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.**

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

3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

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

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, and other receivables (excluding prepaid expenses and advances), fall into this category of financial instruments.

i) Related party transactions and balances

The Company enters transactions with parties that fall within the definition of a related party as defined by IFRS. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control, their partners, key management personnel, subsidiaries, joint ventures, parent and associates. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. The Company provides/receives funds from related parties as and when required as working capital facilities.

j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their nominal value, as reduced by appropriate allowances for expected credit loss. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating the allowance, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators, and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses.

k) Other receivables

Other receivables mainly include prepaid expenses.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks.

m) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements include financial assets measured at amortised cost, such as trade receivables measured under IFRS 15. Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event, instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.**

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

3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ("Stage 1").
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ("Stage 2"); and
- financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date ("Stage 3").

"12-month expected credit losses" are recognised for the first category while "lifetime expected credit losses" are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

n) Trade payables

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

o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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 reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

p) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and the Company either intends to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

q) Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages, performance incentives, medical benefits, and other short-term benefits in the period the related service is rendered, at the amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

r) The effects of foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies (currencies other than the Company's functional currency) are initially recorded at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are reinstated at the rate prevailing on the date of financial position. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical costs are not restated. Gains and losses arising are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. IFRIC 22 clarifies which exchange rate to use in transactions that involve advance consideration paid or received in foreign currency. This does not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

s) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

t) Revenue recognition

The Company follows a 5-step process to determine whether to recognise revenue, as follows:

- i. Identifying the contract with a customer.
- ii. Identifying the performance obligations.
- iii. Determining the transaction price.
- iv. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- v. Recognising revenue when performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods to its customers or services.

Other income

Other operating revenues comprise of income from ancillary activities incidental to the operations of the Company and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

u) Expenses

Costs of sales include purchase and all costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses and finance charges as appropriate.



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.**

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

3.C New Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective.

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below.

Amendment to IFRS 16 - Leases on sale and leaseback	These include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.	Jan. 1, 2024
Amendment to IAS 1 – Non-current liabilities with covenant	These clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.	Jan. 1, 2024
Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier finance	These require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.	Jan. 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	Jan. 1, 2025
IFRS S1, 'General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information	This includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related	Jan. 1, 2024



**ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC - LLC
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

IFRS S2, 'Climate-related disclosures' risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain.

This is the first thematic standard issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Company intends to adopt these standards, amendments and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective. The adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the year of their initial application.



ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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

4 Inventories	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Stock in trade	-	1,379
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,379</u>

4.1 Inventories were physically verified, certified and confirmed by the management during the period and there were no material discrepancies identified during such verification. Inventory as on the reporting dates are considered good for sale/consumption in the ordinary course of business. These inventories were lying in the premises at Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

5 Related parties balances and transactions	2024	2023
	AED	AED

As at the reporting date, related parties balances were as follows:

5.1 Due to related parties

Online Instruments India Pvt Limited	183,916	-
Online Instruments Technologies LLC	195,142	-
Online Instruments (Singapore) Pte Ltd	658,054	1,157,237
Mars Teletech (Singapore) Pte Ltd	1,170,072	856,036
	<u>2,207,184</u>	<u>2,013,273</u>

5.2 Due from related parties

Online Instruments India Pvt Limited	-	269,234
Online Instruments Technologies LLC	-	679,810
	<u>-</u>	<u>949,044</u>

Transactions with related party includes:

Purchases	4,469,494	2,477,165
Sales	573,687	1,157,975

6 Trade receivables	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Sundry debtors	2,450,007	1,604,722
	<u>2,450,007</u>	<u>1,604,722</u>

6.1 Ageing of trade receivables

Due for less than six months	2,450,007	1,604,722
	<u>2,450,007</u>	<u>1,604,722</u>

6.2 Geographical analysis

Outside United Arab Emirates	1,832,394	1,417,809
Within United Arab Emirates	617,613	186,913
	<u>2,450,007</u>	<u>1,604,722</u>

6.3 The fair value of trade receivables is not materially different from their balances shown in the financial position.



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

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
7 Other receivables		
Prepaid expenses	5,371	5,369
	5,371	5,369
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances at banks	1,402,578	172,852
	1,402,578	172,852
9 Trade payables		
Sundry creditors	299,206	52,497
	299,206	52,497
10 Other payables		
Advance from customer	71,048	6,100
	71,048	6,100
11 Revenue		
Sale of goods	6,432,297	4,473,913
	6,432,297	4,473,913
12 Cost of sales		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	1,379	820,083
Purchases including direct costs	5,764,074	3,117,895
Inventories at the end of the year	-	(1,379)
	5,765,453	3,936,599
13 General and administrative expenses		
Legal and professional	33,951	35,665
	33,951	35,665
14 Finance charges		
Bank charges	13,871	13,458
	13,871	13,458

15 Going concern

The management has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern for a foreseeable future.



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

16 Risk management

16.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position, and is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company was exposed to credit risk on the following balances:

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Bank balance (note 8)	1,402,578	172,852
Trade receivables (note 6)	2,450,007	1,604,722
Due from related party (note 5.2)	-	949,044
	<u>3,852,585</u>	<u>2,726,618</u>

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by dealing with reputable banks.

The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of the dues from trade debtors. The Company limits its credit risk on its trade debtors through regular monitoring by the management of the recovery process on an ongoing basis and are considered recoverable by the management of the

16.2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the change in foreign exchange rate and adversely affect the Company.

Most of the Company transactions are carried out in AED. Exposure to currency exchange rates arise from the Company's overseas transactions, which are primarily denominated in US dollars (USD). Since the AED is pegged to USD, there is no currency risk with regard to the USD.

16.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no significant variable interest-bearing financial assets or liabilities at the reporting date. The interest-bearing loans and borrowings as at the reporting date bear fixed interest rate.

16.4 Liquidity risk

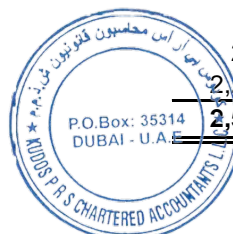
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management requires maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding to meet obligations when due. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring bank facilities and funds from the shareholder are available, as required.

The Company's terms of contract require amounts to be paid within 90 days of the date of invoice.

Trade payables are normally settled within 90 days of the date of purchase.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities based on contractual payment dates.

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Trade payables (note 9)	299,206	52,497
Due to related party (note 5)	2,207,184	2,013,273
	<u>2,506,390</u>	<u>2,065,770</u>



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

17 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise equity value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year. Equity comprises of share capital and retained earnings.

18 Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments

Except for the ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known contingent liability or capital commitment on Company's account as at the date of financial position.

19 Significant events occurring after the date of financial statements

There were no significant events occurring after the date of financial statements which will have any material effect on the working or the financial position of the Company.

20 Comparative information

Previous year's figures have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the current year presentation and make them comparable.

21 Income Tax

The tax expense or credit for the year comprises deferred tax. Deferred tax comprises of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax shall be recognised in full on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in the UAE by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences with certain exceptions.

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



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21 Income Tax (continued)

On 16 January 2023, the UAE government published a Cabinet Decision setting the threshold at which the new Corporate Tax will apply. This event made Corporate Tax substantively enacted and enacted within the meaning of IAS 12. Current taxes will only be payable for financial years beginning on or after 1 June 2023. Therefore, the Company will be subject to current tax for the first time during the year ending 31 March 2025. However, enactment of the legislation requires the Company to record deferred taxes in certain circumstances using the enacted rate of 9%. The deferred tax impact as at 31 March 2024 is considered immaterial to the financial statements based on management's impact assessment. The impact of any future changes in the enacted law will be accounted for when such changes are substantively enacted or enacted.

