

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Reports and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Registered office:

Unit no. DTTC-G-029 & 30,
Dubai Tea Trading Center,
Plot No. S10814,
Jebel Ali Free Zone-South,
Dubai, U.A.E.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

<i>CONTENTS</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
Manager's Report	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8 - 20

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Manager's Report

The Manager submits his report and financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Results and dividend

The profit for the year amounted to US \$ 44,737/-. To conserve the financial resources of the company, the director did not recommend any dividend.

Review of the business

The company is registered and engaged to carry out the business of blending, packaging and trading in tea. The blending and packing activities are carried out at DMCC Tea Centre facility only.

Events since the end of the year

There were no important events, which have occurred since the year-end that materially affect the Company.

Shareholders and their interests

The sole shareholder at 31 December 2022 and its interest as at that date in the share capital of the company was as follows:

<i>Name of the shareholder</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>AED</i>	<i>US \$</i>
Borelli Tea Holdings Limited (Represented by Mr. Dilsher Sen)	United Kingdom	<u>200</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>54,500</u>

(converted at US \$ @ AED 3.669 each)

Auditors

A resolution to re-appoint KSI Shah & Associates as auditors and fix their remuneration will be put to board at the Annual General Meeting.


Mr. Dilsher Sen
Manager



Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholder/Directors' of McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC** (the "Company"), which comprises of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of 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 and explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as of 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the manager's report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

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

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholder/directors' of McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We further confirm that we have obtained all information and explanations necessary for our audit and that proper financial records have been maintained by the company in accordance with the DMCC Company Regulations No. 1/03 issued in 2003. To the best of our knowledge and belief no violations of said regulations have occurred which would have had a material effect on the business of the company or on its financial position.


For KSI Shah & Associates
Dubai, U.A.E.
Signed by:
Sonal P. Shah (Registration No. 123)



31 March 2023

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	6	596	1,001
Trade receivable		107,710	
Total non-current assets		108,306	1,001
Current assets			
Inventories	7	238,422	274,237
Trade and other receivables	8	306,545	333,042
Cash and cash equivalents	9	42,090	24,204
Total current assets		587,057	631,483
TOTAL ASSETS		695,363	632,484
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	10	54,500	54,500
Retained earnings		52,068	7,331
Shareholder's loan account	11	234,718	254,718
Total equity		341,286	316,549
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for staff end of service gratuity		21,944	16,357
Total non-current liabilities		21,944	16,357
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	332,133	299,578
Total current liabilities		332,133	299,578
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		695,363	632,484

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

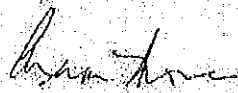
The Independent Auditors' Report is set forth on pages 2 and 3.

Approved by the board of directors on 31st March 2023 and signed on their behalf by the authorized signatory:

For McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC



Mr. Dilsher Sen
Director of the company and
Representing Boralli Tea Holdings Limited, U.K.



Mr. Azam Monem
Director



McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Sales		2,005,926	1,670,683
Cost of sales	13	(1,826,876)	(1,433,874)
Gross profit		179,050	236,809
Other income		-	3,797
Expenses	14	(134,313)	(403,030)
Operating profit/(loss)		44,737	(162,424)
Finance costs	15	-	(10,488)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		44,737	(172,912)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		44,737	(172,912)

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<i>Share capital</i> US\$	<i>Retained earnings</i> US\$	<i>Shareholder's loan account</i> US\$	<i>Total</i> US\$
At 1 January 2021	54,500	180,243	279,718	514,461
(Loss) for the year	-	(172,912)	-	(172,912)
Changes during the year	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
At 31 December 2021	54,500	7,331	254,718	316,549
Profit for the year	-	44,737	-	44,737
Changes during the year	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
At 31 December 2022	54,500	52,068	234,718	341,286

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		44,737	(172,912)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	6	405	1,115
Finance costs	15	-	10,488
Profit on sale of fixed assets		-	(183)
Provision for staff end of service gratuity		5,587	5,429
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		50,729	(156,063)
Decrease in inventories	7	35,815	207,821
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	8	(81,213)	336,739
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	12	32,555	(306,066)
Cash generated from operating activities		37,886	82,431
Employees' end-of-service indemnity paid		-	(42,582)
Interest paid		-	(10,488)
Net cash generated from operating activities		37,886	29,361
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		-	1,000
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	1,000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Changes in shareholder's loan account		(20,000)	(25,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(20,000)	(25,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		17,886	5,361
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		24,204	18,843
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	42,090	24,204

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

a) **McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC** (“The Company”) is a free zone company with limited liability, registered on 9 May 2011 with Dubai Multi Commodities Centre, Dubai, U.A.E., under industrial license no. DMCC-31687.

b) The company is registered and engaged to carry out the business of blending, packaging and trading in tea. The blending and packing activities are carried out at DMCC Tea Centre facility only.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 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 on or after 1 January 2022 and the implementing rules and regulations of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Dubai.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are being measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets.

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

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety as described below:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the company is U.A.E. Dirhams. These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which in the opinion of the management is the most appropriate presentation currency in view of the global presence of the company. U.A.E. Dirham is currently pegged to USD and there are no differences on translation from functional to presentation currency.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The significant judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Impairment

At each reporting date, management conducts an assessment of fixed assets and all financial assets to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below its carrying amount, a provision is made.

Revenue from contracts with customers

- Timing for transfer of control of goods

In case of performance obligation satisfied at point in time, the control of goods is transferred, when physical delivery of the goods to the agreed location has occurred, as a result, the company has a present right to payment and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods.

- Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year from the due date. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Residual values of fixed assets

Residual values are assumed to be zero unless a reliable estimate of the current value can be obtained for similar assets of ages and conditions that are reasonably expected to exist at the end of the assets' estimated useful lives.

Estimated useful life of fixed assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and depreciation charge for its fixed assets at the time of addition of the assets and is reviewed on annual basis.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC**Notes to the Financial Statements***For the year ended 31 December 2022***3 Use of estimates and judgments****3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)***Inventory provision*

Management regularly undertakes a review of the company's inventory, in order to assess the likely realization proceeds, taking in account purchase and replacement prices, age, likely obsolescence, the rate at which goods are being sold and the physical damage. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The loss allowance for financial assets is based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The management uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations based on the past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessments of net recoverable amounts of fixed assets are based on assumptions regarding future cash flows expected to be received from the related assets.

Staff end-of-service gratuity

The company computes the provision for the liability to staff end-of-service gratuity assuming that all employees were to leave as of the reporting date. The management is of the opinion that no significant difference would have arisen had the liability been calculated on an actuarial basis as salary inflation and discount rates are likely to have approximately equal and opposite affects.

Revenue from contracts with customers

- Determining the transaction price:

The Company's revenue is from sale of goods is derived from fixed price contracts with customers and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices. Based on the historical performance of the company, it is highly probable that there will not be reversal of previously recognized revenue on account of the return of goods or volume rebates.

- Allocating the transaction prices:

There is a fixed unit price for each item sold to the customer. Therefore, there is no judgment involved in allocating the contract price to each unit ordered in contracts with customers. Where a customer orders more than one item, the Company is able to determine the split of the total contract price between each item by reference to each product's standalone selling prices (all product lines are capable of being, and are, sold separately).

- Provision of rights to return goods, volume rebates and other similar obligations:

The Company reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date on basis of the historical data for the returns, rebates and other similar obligations and updates the amounts of the asset and liability accordingly.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

4.1 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), amendments and interpretations issued by IASB that became effective for the current reporting period:

- Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use.
- Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to IFRS 3 - References to the Conceptual
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020 – Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 Leases and IAS 41.

During the current year, the management has adopted the above amendments to the extent applicable to them from their effective dates.

These amendments have no significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements. Their adoption has resulted in presentation and disclosure changes only.

4.2 International Financial Reporting Standards issued but not effective

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

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of accounting policies - The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of accounting estimates – The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS17 - Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17- The effective date of the standard is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with Covenants - The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Liability in a sale and leaseback - The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – The effective date of the amendments is not yet stated.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Significant accounting policies

5.1 Depreciation of fixed assets

The cost of fixed assets is depreciated by equal annual installments over their estimated useful lives of 1 to 4 years.

Depreciation on additions is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the month of addition of the asset.

5.2 Financial instruments

Recognition and Initial measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, other current financial assets and cash and cash equivalents. Due to the short term nature of current receivables, their carrying amounts are considered to be the same as their fair values.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities are considered as to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are de-recognised when, and only when,

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows expire or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
 - a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC**Notes to the Financial Statements***For the year ended 31 December 2022***5 Significant accounting policies (continued)****5.2 Financial instruments (continued)****Impairment of financial assets**

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

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. The Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

5.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost using the weighted average method or net realizable value.

Cost comprises invoice value plus attributable direct expenses.

Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred for disposal.

Goods-in transit is accounted at cost.

5.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

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

5.5 Staff end of service benefits

Provision is made for end-of-service gratuity payable to the staff, subject to the completion of a minimum service period, at the reporting date in accordance with the local labour laws.

5.6 Value Added Tax

The revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of value-added tax (VAT). In case Input VAT paid to the supplier of asset or expense is not recoverable from the Federal Tax Authority, it is disclosed as part of asset acquired or expense incurred.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC**Notes to the Financial Statements***For the year ended 31 December 2022***5 Significant accounting policies (continued)****5.6 Value Added Tax (continued)**

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of VAT receivable or payable. The net amount of VAT recoverable from or VAT payable to, Federal Tax Authority is disclosed as other payable or other receivable under current liabilities or current assets in the statement of financial position.

5.7 Short-term lease

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office premises (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 recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5.8 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

5.9 Revenue recognition**Sales of goods:**

The company is in the business of blending, packaging and trading in tea.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customers and have been accepted by the customers at their premises and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer and the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The amount of revenue is shown as net of discounts, returns, other similar obligations and VAT as per the performance obligations determined as per the provisions of the contracts with customers.

5.10 Borrowing costs

Finance expense comprises interest expense on delayed payment to suppliers are recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

5.11 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Resulting gain or loss is taken to the Statement of comprehensive income.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Significant accounting policies (continued)

5.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise of cash and cheques on hand, bank balance in current accounts, deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposit and highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment.

5.13 Dividend

Dividend is paid out of accumulated profits, when declared.

6 Fixed assets

	<i>Furniture and fixtures</i>
	<u>US\$</u>
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 January 2021	9,119
Write-offs	<u>(3,149)</u>
At 31 December 2021	5,970
At 31 December 2022	5,970
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	
At 1 January 2021	6,185
Depreciation expense	1,115
Write-offs	<u>(2,331)</u>
At 31 December 2021	4,969
Depreciation expense	<u>405</u>
At 31 December 2022	5,374
<i>Carrying amount</i>	
At 31 December 2021	1,001
At 31 December 2022	596

7 Inventories

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Trading inventories	203,854	204,329
Goods in transit	<u>34,568</u>	<u>69,908</u>
	238,422	274,237

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

8 Trade and other receivables

	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Trade receivables a	272,360	297,866
Deposits	6,774	7,228
Prepayments	10,280	13,004
Other receivables	<u>17,131</u>	<u>14,944</u>
	<u>306,545</u>	<u>333,042</u>

a Includes old receivables of US \$ 179,878/- is good and recoverable since the company has received the judgement in favour of the company and signed settlement agreement dated 10 May 2022 with repayment of this amount in 36 payments plus down payment with last payment due on or before 30 May 2025. Accordingly, US \$ 107,710/- have been regrouped to non-current portion of trade receivable.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Cash on hand	349	6,098
Bank balances in current accounts	<u>41,741</u>	<u>18,106</u>
	<u>42,090</u>	<u>24,204</u>

10 Share capital

	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Authorised, issued and paid up share capital: 200 shares of AED 1,000/- each (converted US \$ @ AED 3.669 each)	<u>54,500</u>	<u>54,500</u>

11 Shareholder's loan account

	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	254,718	279,718
Changes during the year	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>234,718</u>	<u>254,718</u>

The company has taken unsecured and fixed interest bearing loan @ 8% p.a. from the sole shareholder of the company, Borelli Tea Holdings Limited, United Kingdom, repaid in the year 2019.

The above amount represents interest accrued on the above loan repaid in the year 2019.

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

12 Trade and other payables

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Trade payables (refer note 16)	306,818	272,944
Accrued expenses	22,465	26,634
Advance from a customer	2,850	-
	<u>332,133</u>	<u>299,578</u>

13 Cost of sales

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Inventory at the beginning of the year	204,329	383,889
Purchases (refer note 16)	1,766,511	1,167,579
Related direct costs of purchases	59,890	86,735
Inventory at the end of the year	<u>(203,854)</u>	<u>(204,329)</u>
	<u>1,826,876</u>	<u>1,433,874</u>

14 Expenses

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Staff salaries and benefits	95,966	205,777
Rent expenses	11,836	18,878
Depreciation of fixed assets	405	1,115
Consultancy expenses	-	75,712
Other administrative expenses	26,106	101,548
	<u>134,313</u>	<u>403,030</u>

15 Finance costs

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Interest on delayed payment to supplier (refer note 16)	-	10,488
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,488</u>

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Related party transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the company, if the company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making party financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the company and the party are subject to common control and includes where the company has significant influence but not control, and generally does not have any controlling shareholding on the entity whose accounts are presented. Related party may be individuals or other entities.

a) Transactions

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with the related parties:

	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Purchases (refer note 13)	1,396,047	971,974
Expenses	-	3,568
Interest on delayed payments	-	10,488
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

b) Balances

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

	2022 <u>US\$</u>	2021 <u>US\$</u>
Included under current liabilities:		
Trade payables (refer note 12)		
McLeod Russel Africa Ltd	192,751	271,846
McLeod Russel Uganda Ltd.	33,695	-
McLeod Russel India Limited	57,413	-
Shareholder's loan account – Borelli Tea Holdings Limited (refer note 11)	234,718	254,718

17 Financial instruments: Credit, Market risk and Liquidity risk exposures

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use financial instruments:

- a) Credit risk
- b) Market risk
- c) Liquidity risk

a) Credit risk

Financial assets, which potentially expose the company to concentrations of credit risk, comprise principally of trade and other receivables and bank balances.

Trade and other receivables

As at 31 December 2022, the company's exposure on account of significant concentration of credit risk for amounts receivable situated within U.A.E. amounted to US \$ 379,379/- due from three customers (previous year US \$ 296,502/- due from three customers).

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Financial instruments: Credit, Market risk and Liquidity risk exposures (continued)

There is no significant concentration of credit risk from trade and other receivables situated outside U.A.E. or outside the industry in which the company operates.

Bank balances

The company's bank balances in current accounts is placed with a high credit quality financial institution.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk or other price risk, which will affect the company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

Interest on the shareholder's loan account was at fixed rate of interest @ 8% p.a. In absence of any other deposit or borrowings, interest rate risk is minimum.

Exchange rate risk

There are no significant exchange rate risks as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in US Dollars or U.A.E. Dirham to which the US Dollar is fixed.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis by the directors and the management who ensure that sufficient funds are made available to the company to meet any future commitments.

The following are the contractual maturities of the company's financial liabilities as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

	<i>Payable within next 12 months <u>US\$</u></i>	<i>Payable after next 12 months <u>US\$</u></i>	<i>Carrying amounts <u>US\$</u></i>
Liabilities			
2022			
Trade and other payables:	332,133	-	332,133
Staff end of service gratuity	-	21,944	21,944
	<u>332,133</u>	<u>21,944</u>	<u>354,077</u>
2021			
Trade and other payables:	299,578	-	299,578
Staff end of service gratuity	-	16,357	16,357
	<u>299,578</u>	<u>16,357</u>	<u>315,935</u>

McLEOD RUSSEL MIDDLE EAST DMCC

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

18 Financial instruments: Fair value

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. The fair value of the company's financial assets comprising of trade and other receivables and bank balances and financial liabilities comprising of trade and other payables approximate to their carrying values.

19 Contingent liabilities

There was no contingent liability of a significant amount outstanding as at the reporting date.

20 Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.