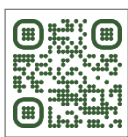


Wog Technologies DWC LLC

Financial Statements & Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31st December 2022



PWD:



Audited by

METHA RASHID
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS

An Auditing Division of **R V G** Group

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Wog Technologies DWC LLC

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st December 2022

Company Details

Wog Technologies DWC LLC
Premises No. 00,
Floor No. 3,
Building Name A3,
Dubai South, United Arab Emirates.
P.O. Box 712049

Directors

Sunil Kumar
Nationality: India
DOB: September 06, 1973

Business Activity

Water Treatment Equipment Trading

Date of Incorporation

2019, August 04th

Licensing Authority

Department Dubai Aviation City Corporation

Banking Partner

Emirates Islamic Bank

TRN No.

100580133500003

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st December 2022

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company **Wog Technologies DWC LLC** based in Dubai, United Arab Emirates for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity of the Company:

The principal activity of company during the year was " Water Treatment Equipment Trading".

Results of operation:

The results of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out on page 11 of financial statements.

Role of the Directors:

The Directors act as the company's principal decision-making forum. They have the overall responsibility for leading and supervising the company and are accountable to shareholders for delivering sustainable shareholders value through their guidance and supervision of the company's business. The directors set the strategies and policies of the company. They monitor performance of the company's business, guide and supervise the management.

Risk management and internal control systems:

The company's risk management framework identifies, assesses, manages, and reports risk on a consistent and reliable basis. The directors consider primary risk areas to be credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange, and liquidity risk. The directors recognize their responsibility to ensure the existence of internal control system for reviewing its continued effectiveness. And it has in place a management information system that facilitate financial and other information being periodically reported on transparent basis to the management and that in turns helps in initiating action to mitigate risks to the feasible extent.

Going concern:

The attached financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. While preparing the financial statements the management has assessed the company's ability to continue as a going concern. They had not come across any evidence to believe that any material uncertainties related to the events or conditions existed, which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.



Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st December 2022

Directors' Report (Continued)

After balance date events:

In the opinion of the directors, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favorable or unfavorable has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, that is likely to affect substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the company.

Auditor:

M/s. Metha Rashid Accountants & Auditors have been appointed as an External Auditor in the Annual General Meeting.

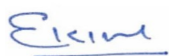
Statement of Directors' responsibilities:

The applicable requirements require the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the company and its financial performance for the year then ended.

The audited financial statements for the year under review have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The Directors confirm that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the company and enables them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. The directors also confirm that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the Company's financial conditions and results of its operations.

Acknowledgement:

The Directors wish to place on record their sincere gratitude for the continuous support extended by various government departments, banks, customers, suppliers, employees as well as all the well-wishers.



Sunil Kumar
Manager
17 April 2023



Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of **Wog Technologies DWC LLC**

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Wog Technologies DWC LLC** (the "Company") as of 31st December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022.
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended.
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended.
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we would like to draw attention to note 12 "Employee benefit obligations" Company do not have any accounting policies related of compliance of the provisions of IAS 19, hence gratuity provision is not made and reversed in audit of the year ended 2022.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Wog Technologies DWC LLC *(Continued)*

Other Information

The Board of Directors and management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's Report but 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 and will 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 identified above 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, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with the governance of the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable laws of United Arab Emirates, 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.

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Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Wog Technologies DWC LLC *(Continued)*

Auditors' 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. 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 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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Wog Technologies DWC LLC *(Continued)*

Report on other legal & regulatory requirements

As required by the relevant rules and regulation of Dubai Aviation City Corporation, Dubai, UAE, we report that:

- i. The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of Dubai Aviation City Corporation Dubai, UAE.
- ii. Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the year ended 31 December 2022 any of the applicable provisions of the Dubai Aviation City Corporation Dubai, UAE or of its Memorandum of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as of 31 December 2022.

For: Metha Rashid Accountants & Auditors



Metha Rashid Ahmed AlMehairi

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

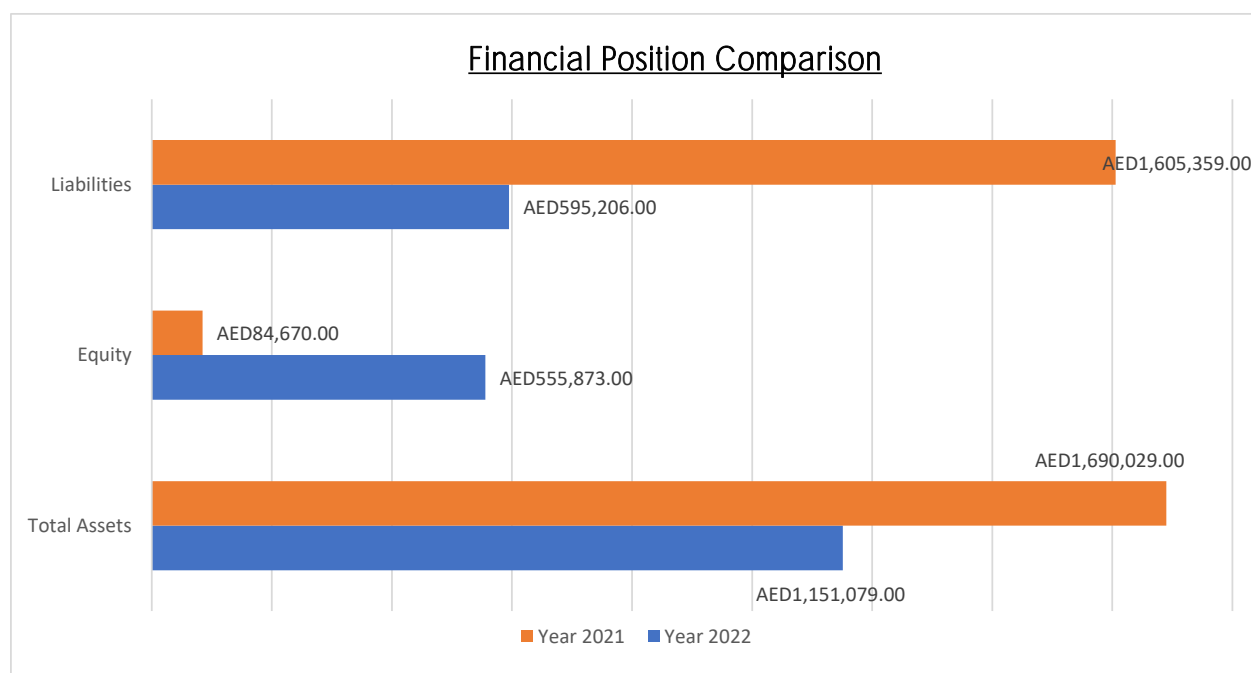
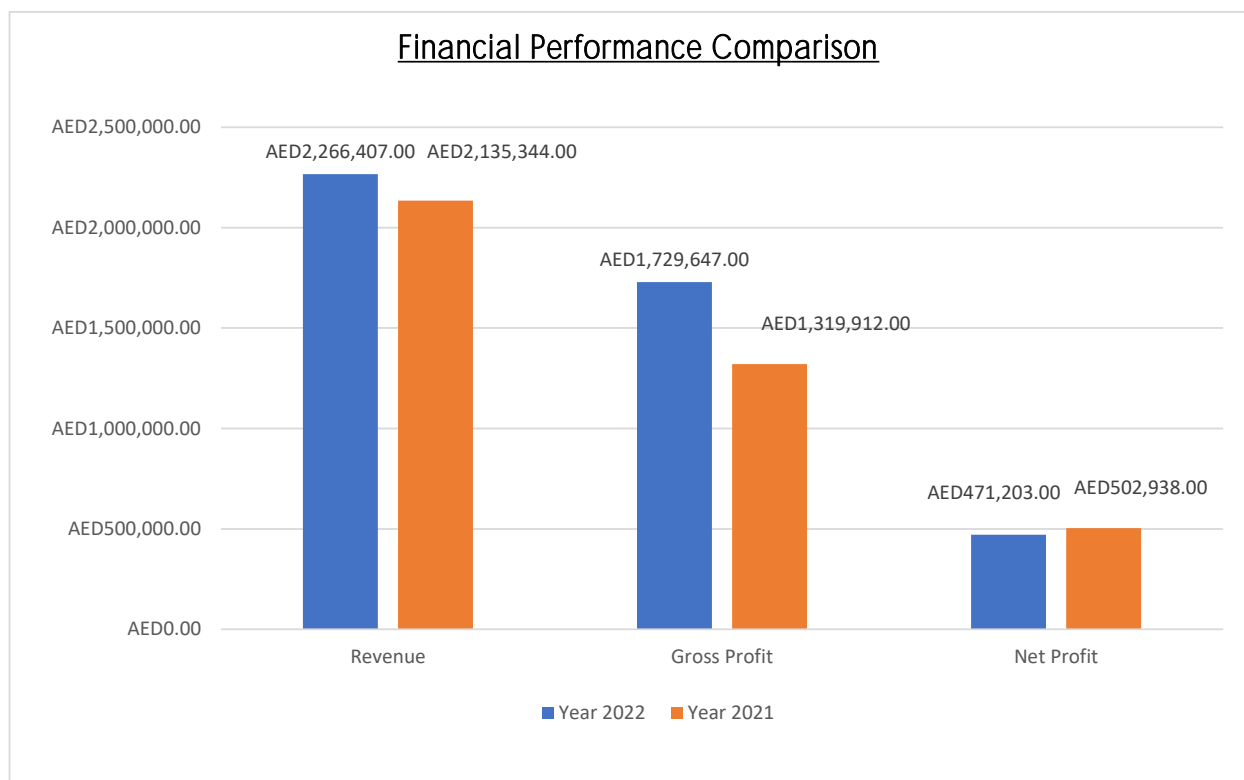
June 14, 2023

Auditor's Entry no: 5385

MRAA/2023/039

WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC
Dubai Aviation City Corporation
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Financial Highlights
As at December 31, 2022
(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

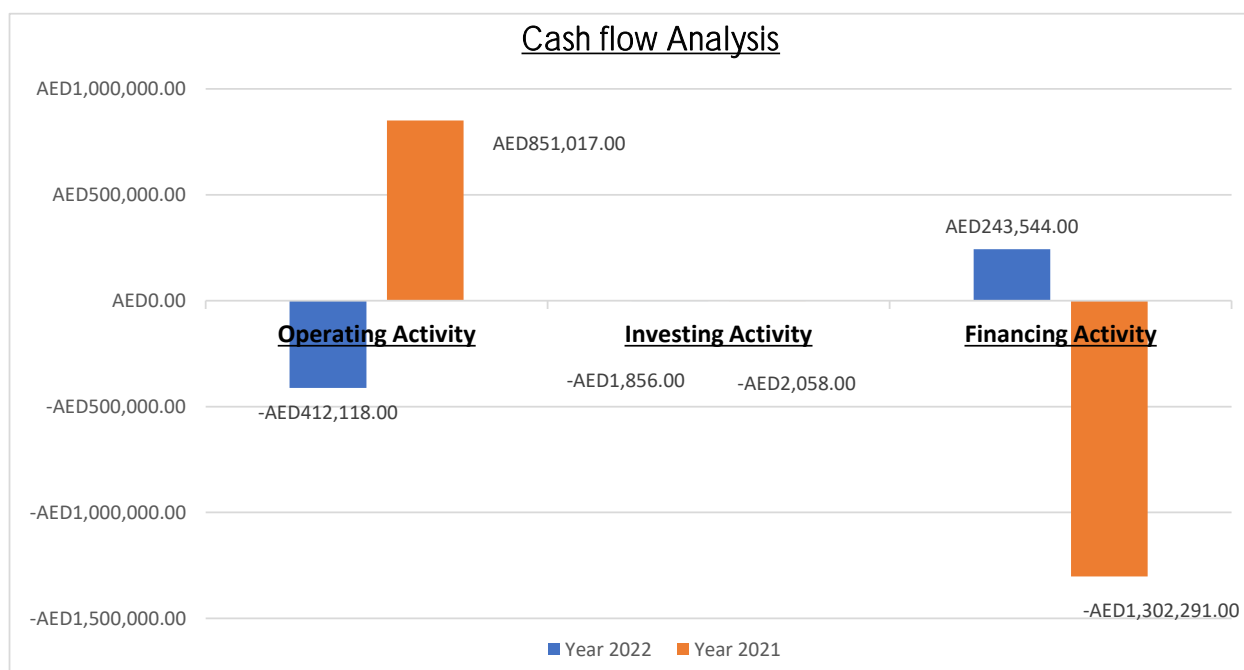


WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC
Dubai Aviation City Corporation
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Financial Highlights

As at December 31, 2022

(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)



Accounting Ratios

Ratio	Measurement	Year 2022	Year 2021
Gross Profit Ratio	%	76.32%	61.81%
Net Profit Ratio	%	20.79%	23.55%
Current Ratio	Times	1.93	1.06
Liquidity Ratio	Times	1.93	1.06
Days payable outstanding	Days	41.25	253.30
Operating Cash Flow Ratio	Times	-0.69	0.54

GLOSSARY

Gross Profit Ratio :

The gross profit ratio is a profitability measure calculated as the gross profit (GP) ratio to net sales. It shows how much profit the company generates after deducting its cost of revenues.

Net Profit Ratio :

The net profit percentage is the ratio of after-tax profits to net sales. It reveals the remaining profit after all costs of production, administration, and financing have been deducted from sales, and income taxes recognized.

Current Ratio :

It compares a company's current assets to its current liabilities, testing whether it sustainably balance assets, financing and liabilities.

Liquidity Ratio :

It tells one's ability to pay off its debt as and when they become due. In other words, we can say this ratio tells how quickly a company can convert its current assets into cash so that it can pay off its liability on a timely basis.

Days payable outstanding :

Days payable outstanding (DPO) is the average number of days a company takes to pay invoices for goods and services obtained on credit. A high DPO is generally favorable because it means more cash is available to fund operations.

Operating Cash Flow Ratio :


The operating cash flow ratio measures the ability of a business to pay for its current liabilities from its reported operating cash flows. The best-case scenario is when the ratio reveals operating cash flows that are several multiples of the liabilities that must be settled. Conversely, a low ratio indicates that cash flows may not be sufficient to settle all obligations as they come due, which could indicate an impending solvency issue. This ratio is a good tool for lenders and creditors, especially when evaluating smaller or new borrowers.

WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC
Dubai Aviation City Corporation
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2022
(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Note	2022 AED	2021 AED
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,178	1,867
Total non-current assets		3,178	1,867
Current assets			
Loan to related parties	7.1	1,094,747	1,338,291
Other receivables	8	40,537	166,824
Cash and cash equivalents	9	12,617	183,047
Total current assets		1,147,901	1,688,162
Total Assets		1,151,079	1,690,029
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	11	300,000	300,000
Retained earning		455,873	(15,330)
Equity funds		755,873	284,670
Shareholder current accounts		(200,000)	(200,000)
Total Shareholder's funds		555,873	84,670
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligations	12	-	19,088
Total non-current Liabilities		-	19,088
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	7.2	414,053	1,551,941
Trade and other payables	13	181,153	34,330
Total current liabilities		595,206	1,586,271
Total Liabilities		595,206	1,605,359
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,151,079	1,690,029

These financial statements were approved by the Director of the Company on April 17, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



SUNIL KUMAR

Director

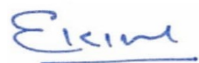


The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC
Dubai Aviation City Corporation
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended December 31, 2022
(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Notes	2022 AED	2021 AED
Revenue	14	2,266,407	2,135,344
Cost of Sales	15	(536,760)	(815,432)
Gross Profit		1,729,647	1,319,912
General and administrative expenses	16	(175,950)	(130,379)
Staff cost	17	(526,519)	(364,578)
Profit from operation		1,027,178	824,955
Finance charges	18	(15,975)	(82,402)
Other income		-	385
Profit for the year (before management remuneration)		1,011,203	742,938
Management remuneration	7.3	(540,000)	(240,000)
Profit for the year		471,203	502,938
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Net profit for the year		471,203	502,938



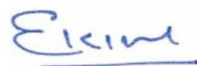
SUNIL KUMAR
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2022
(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Note	2022 AED	2021 AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		471,203	502,938
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	545	191
Provision/(Reversal) for Employee end of term benefits	12	(19,088)	19,088
Operating Cash flow before changes in working capital		452,660	522,217
Changes in Working Capital :			
Decreases / (Increases) in Other receivables	8	126,287	247,811
(Decreases)/ Increases in Trade and other payables	13	146,823	80,989
(Decreases)/ Increases in Due to related parties	7.2	(1,137,888)	-
Cash generated from / (used) in operations		(864,778)	328,800
Net cash generated from / (used) in operations		(412,118)	851,017
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of Property, plant and equipment	6	(1,856)	(2,058)
Net cash (outflows) from investing activities		(1,856)	(2,058)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
(Increases)/decreases Loan to related parties	7.1	243,544	(1,302,291)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		243,544	(1,302,291)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(170,430)	(453,332)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		183,047	636,379
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		12,617	183,047



SUNIL KUMAR
Director

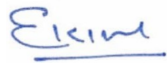
The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.



WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC
Dubai Aviation City Corporation
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Changes in the Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2022
(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Share Capital	Retained earning	Shareholder current account	Total
Particulars	AED	AED	AED	AED
Balance as at January 01, 2021	300,000	(518,268)	(200,000)	(418,268)
Total Comprehensive profit for the year	-	502,938	-	502,938
Balance as at December 31, 2021	300,000	(15,330)	(200,000)	84,670
Total Comprehensive profit for the year	-	471,203	-	471,203
Balance as at December 31, 2022	300,000	455,873	(200,000)	555,873



SUNIL KUMAR

Director

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.



WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

1 General information

- 1.1 WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC (the "Company") incorporated under Dubai Aviation City Corporation Authority, Dubai, United Arab Emirates holding license no 9276 in accordance with the provisions of the Dubai Aviation City Corporation. The address of the registered office of the Company is P.O. Box No 712049, Premises No 00, Floor Number 3, Building Name A3, Dubai South - United Arab Emirates.

Shareholding structure of the company as on 31 December 2022 is mentioned as below:

Name	Nationality	No. of Shares	Value per share (AED)	Total Value (AED)	%
Sunil Kumar	Indian	300,000	1	300,000	100%
		300,000		300,000	100%

The principal activity of company is " Water Treatment Equipment Trading".

1.2 Ultimate beneficial owners (UBO)

As per the Cabinet Resolution no (58) of 2020 concerning regulation of the real beneficiary procedures ("UBO Regulations") in UAE, An UBO is a natural person who ultimately own or control or have the right to vote with minimum 25% shareholding of the company, whether through direct or indirect ownership or who have the right to appoint or dismiss the majority of the Directors/Managers of that company.

Details of Ultimate beneficial owners (UBO) as on 31 December 2022

Name	Nationality	Passport No
Sunil Kumar	Indian	Z5029633

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2023.

These financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED)



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

2 Application of New & Revised Standards

a New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2021

New standards impacting in the company that will be adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, and which have given rise to change in the company's accounting policies are;

- IBOR Reform and its effects on Financial Reporting – Phase 2. In August 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. These amendments complement those made in 2019 ('IBOR – phase 1') and focus on the effects on entities when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced with a new benchmark rate as a result of the reform.

b Following new and amended standards and interpretations issued by the IASB that are effective from 1 January 2021, are expected to impact the company as they are relevant to the Company's activities or require accounting which is consistent with the Company's current accounting policies.

- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendments to IFRS 16)

c New standards, interpretations and amendments

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the entity has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective from the period beginning 1 January 2022:

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

The following amendments are effective from the period beginning 1 January 2023:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
 - Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
 - Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).
-
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17
 - Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations relating to Reference
 - Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts Extension of the Temporary Exemption from applying IFRS 9

The entity does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact.



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) including International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) interpretations and applicable requirements of the laws in the UAE. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the entity have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. The financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand Dirhams, except when otherwise indicated. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

3.3 Going Concern

The financial statements of the entity have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the entity will be able to meet its liabilities for a period at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements. The shareholders have also confirmed that it is their intention to continue to provide financial support to the Company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, to enable the Company both to meet its obligations as they fall due and to carry on its business without a significant curtailment of its operations.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the Notes.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except as otherwise stated in the Standards. The financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

3 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.5 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit losses (ECL) on the trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast directions of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

(a) Probability of default

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time of horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

(b) Loss Given default

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

(c) Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

> when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counter party; or

> information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the company)

Irrespective of the above analysis, the company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 60 days past due unless the company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.



3 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.6 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

The company monitors all financial assets and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the company consider both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the company's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Write-off policy

The company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for e.g.: when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceeding, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

3.8 Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is provided on the straight line basis at rates estimated to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computers & Equipment

5 Years



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

3 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.9 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

3.10 Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplies or not. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

3.13 Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several Standards and Interpretations with IFRSs. It establishes a new five step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: 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.



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

3 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.13 Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

Step 2: Identify 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.

Step 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.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates 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.

Step 5: Recognize revenues as and when the Company satisfies a performance obligation;

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

The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue from contracts with customers for sale of goods and services is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customers. The Company generally recognizes revenue at a point in time upon supply of goods. Revenue is reduced for rebates and other similar allowances.

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

4 Financial risk management

The Company's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

4.1 Capital Risk

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to the shareholders through optimisation of the debt and equity. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous year.

4.2 Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to its monetary assets, mainly trade receivables, post dated cheques received and cash at bank. The Company has no other significant concentrations of credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been monitored based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates.

Cash at bank are limited to high-credit-quality financial institutions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure at the reporting date. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2022 AED	2021 AED
Bank current accounts	12,617	183,047
Refundable deposits	3,000	107,595
	<u>12,617</u>	<u>183,047</u>

4.3 Market Risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company's only interest-bearing asset is bank deposits, which is invested in long-term deposits. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through borrowing funds at floating interest rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company manages interest rate risk on borrowings by ensuring access to diverse funding and through monitoring interest rate movements with weekly reports. Therefore, exposure to interest rate risk is negligible.



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

4 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

4.3 Market Risk *(Continued)*

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rate. The majority of the transactions and balances are in either UAE Dirham or US Dollar or currencies that are pegged to US Dollar. As the UAE Dirham is pegged to the US Dollar, balances in US Dollar are not considered to represent significant foreign currency risk

4.4 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the business, management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available, including through related parties.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying values as the impact of discounting is not material and they are mainly short-term in nature.

	<i>Average effective interest rate</i>	<i>Within 1 year (AED)</i>	<i>1 to 5 years (AED)</i>	<i>More than 5 years (AED)</i>	<i>Total (AED)</i>
<i>Int. bearing instruments</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non interest bearing instruments</i>					
Staff payables	-	34,330	-	-	34,330
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 Dec. 2021	-	34,330	-	-	34,330
<i>Int. bearing instruments</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non interest bearing instruments</i>					
Due to related party	-	414,053	-	-	414,053
Staff payables	-	50,406	-	-	50,406
Trade payables	-	121,328	-	-	121,328
As at 31 Dec. 2022	-	585,787	-	-	585,787

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

5.1 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

5.2 Fair value estimation

At 31 December 2022, the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values.

Fair value represents 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming the market participants act in their economic best interests.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Company has financial instruments which are measured at fair value as at the reporting date and uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

The different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions.

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Company's financial instruments are primarily bank current accounts, bank deposits, trade receivables, bank borrowings, trade payables, due to related party and accrued expense. The fair values of the financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments *(Continued)*

5.3 Impairment of assets

Asset recoverability is an area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the higher of, the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate, and the assets' fair value less costs to sell.

5.4 Impairment of trade receivables

The impairment charge reflects estimates of losses arising from the failure or inability of the parties concerned to make the required payments. The charge is based on the ageing of the customers' accounts, customers' defaults, the customers' credit worthiness and the historical write off experience. Changes to the estimated impairment charge may be required if the financial condition of the customers was to improve or deteriorate.

5.5 Estimated useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the reporting date and adjusted if appropriate, taking into account technological developments. Uniform depreciation rates are established based on the straight-line method which may not represent the actual used of the assets. an asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

6 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computer equipment AED	Total AED
Cost: 31 December 2020	-	-
Additions	2,058	2,058
Disposal	-	-
At December 31, 2021	2,058	2,058
Additions	1,856	1,856
At December 31, 2022	3,914	3,914
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 31 December 2020	-	-
Charges for the year 2021	191	191
At December 31, 2021	191	191
Charges for the year 2022	545	545
At December 31, 2022	736	736
Net book value:		
At December 31, 2022	3,178	3,178
At December 31, 2021	1,867	1,867



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

7 Related party transactions and balances

Related parties comprise the Company's shareholders parent and ultimate parent, their subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, associates, and businesses controlled by the shareholders or over which they exercise significant management influence ("affiliates") and key management personnel. Pricing policies and terms of transactions are in accordance with agreements between these related parties and are approved by the Company's management in the ordinary course of business.

7.1	Loan to related parties	Nature of relation	2022 AED	2021 AED
	WOG Technologies India Pvt Ltd	(Affiliates)	80,879	593,291
	Advance to Sunil Kumar	(Director)	1,013,868	745,000
			<u>1,094,747</u>	<u>1,338,291</u>

7.2	Due to related parties	Nature of relation	2022 AED	2021 AED
	WOG Technologies PTE Ltd	(Affiliates)	268,237	-
	WOG Technologies (Thailand) Pvt Ltd	(Affiliates)	145,816	1,551,941
			<u>414,053</u>	<u>1,551,941</u>

7.3 Transactions with related parties

Key management represent the general manager, the compensation of the general manager for the year was as follows;

The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved were as follows:

	Type of transaction	2022 AED	2021 AED
Sunil Kumar	Management remuneration	540,000	240,000
WOG Technologies (Thailand) Pvt Ltd	Sale of material	196,166	-
WOG Technologies PTE Ltd	Sale of material	254,420	-
		<u>990,586</u>	<u>240,000</u>

8	Other Receivables	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Advance to suppliers	5,736	36,700
	Deposits	3,000	107,595
	VAT receivable	1,128	-
	Other receivable	14,284	-
	Prepayments	16,389	22,529
		<u>40,537</u>	<u>166,824</u>



WOG TECHNOLOGIES DWC LLC
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Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

9	Cash and Cash Equivalents	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Bank balance	12,617	183,047
		<u>12,617</u>	<u>183,047</u>
10	Financial Instruments by category		
(a)	Financial Assets		
	Loans and receivables	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Other receivables excluding advances, prepayments & deposit (Note8)	15,412	-
	Cash and cash equivalents (Note9)	12,617	183,047
		<u>28,029</u>	<u>183,047</u>
(b)	Financial Liabilities	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
	Trade and other payables (Note 13)	181,153	34,330
		<u>181,153</u>	<u>34,330</u>
11	Share Capital	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Share capital	300,000	300,000
		<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
12	Employee benefit obligations	2022 AED	2021 AED
	As at 1 January	19,088	-
	Charge for the year	(19,088)	19,088
	As at 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>19,088</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

13	Trade and Other Payable	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Trade payables	121,328	-
	Other payable	9,419	-
	Staff payables	50,406	34,330
		<u>181,153</u>	<u>34,330</u>

Ageing of the trade payables are as below :

	2022 AED	%
1-60 days	121,328	100.00%
61-120 days	-	0.00%
120-360 days	-	0.00%
More than 360 days	-	0.00%
As at 31 December	<u>121,328</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

14	Revenue	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Revenue	<u>2,266,407</u>	<u>2,135,344</u>
		<u>2,266,407</u>	<u>2,135,344</u>

Disaggregation of revenue as follows

	2022 AED	2021 AED
Sale of material	861,418	857,494
Rendering of services	1,404,989	1,277,850
	<u>2,266,407</u>	<u>2,135,344</u>

15	Cost of Sales	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Cost of Sales	<u>536,760</u>	<u>815,432</u>
		<u>536,760</u>	<u>815,432</u>



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Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

16	General and Administrative Expenses	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Rent expenses	70,337	50,262
	Legal, license and professional fees	16,283	14,470
	Communication and utility expenses	12,199	7,644
	Travelling expenses	83,211	17,933
	Insurance expenses	2,360	1,674
	Depreciation expenses	545	191
	Gratuity expenses	(19,088)	19,088
	Printing and stationary expenses	6,805	-
	Office expenses	3,298	19,117
		<u>175,950</u>	<u>130,379</u>
17	Staff cost	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Salary and other benefits	526,519	364,578
		<u>526,519</u>	<u>364,578</u>
18	Finance Charges	2022 AED	2021 AED
	Bank Charges	12,323	15,773
	Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	3,652	66,629
		<u>15,975</u>	<u>82,402</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022

19 Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary for the purpose of better presentation, the effect of which is not material.

	2021 (As Previously Reported) AED	Reclassification s AED	2021 (Reclassified) AED
Statement of Financial Position			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	1,551,941	(1,551,941)	-
Due to related party	-	1,551,941	1,551,941
Current assets			
Loan to related parties	-	1,338,291	1,338,291
Due from related party	1,338,291	(1,338,291)	-

The above reclassification is no impact on the Company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2021.



SUNIL KUMAR
Director

