TITAN GLOBAL RETAIL L.L.C

Financial statements and reports

Year ended 31 March 2022

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Financial statements and reports
Year ended 31 March 2022

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MANAGER'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The Manager submits his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022. I approve the financial statements and confirm that I am responsible for these, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. I confirm that I have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

Results
The loss for the year amounted to AED 11,542,196. In view of the losses, the Manager does not recommend any dividends for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Review of the business
The Company’s principal activity as per trade license is jewellery, watches and precious stones trading.

Legal and regulatory requirements
The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015.

Shareholders and their interests
The Shareholders at 31 March 2022 and their interests as at that date in the share capital of the Company were as follows:

Name	**No. of shares**	**AED**
Titan Holdings International FZCO	299	299,000
Kuruvilla Markose	1	1,000
	300	**300,000**

Independent auditor
PKF were appointed as independent auditor for the year ended 31 March 2022 and it is proposed that they be re-appointed for the year ending 31 March 2023.

Manager
25 April 2022

TITAN GLOBAL RETAIL L.L.C

STATEMENT OF FINACIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
			(Note 28)
		AED	AED
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	6	9,477,343	4,021,211
Current assets			
Inventories	7	57,083,433	15,201,509
Trade and other receivables	8	1,516,110	2,340,946
Other current assets	9	2,281,291	167,344
Other financial assets	11	--	764,398
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,296,533	200,068
		62,177,367	18,674,265
Total Assets		71,654,710	22,695,476
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity' funds			
Share capital	13	300,000	300,000
Fair value reserves		(1,290,757)	367,488
Accumulated losses		(14,427,670)	(2,885,474)
Deficit in equity funds		(15,418,427)	(2,217,986)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowing	14	28,060,323	15,910,323
Provision for staff end-of-service benefits	15	93,197	23,362
Lease liabilities	16	4,711,852	874,776
		32,865,372	16,808,461
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowing	17	18,071,057	1,670,756
Trade and other payables	18	33,105,200	5,628,940
Other current liabilities	19	541,266	379,165
Other financial liabilities	20	1,325,242	--
Lease liabilities	16	1,165,000	426,140
		54,207,765	8,105,001
Total liabilities		87,073,137	24,913,462
Total equity and liabilities		71,654,710	22,695,476

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 2 to 5.

Approved and authorised for issue by the shareholders on 25 April 2022 and signed on their behalf by Mr. Kuruvilla Markose.

For **TITAN GLOBAL RETAIL L.L.C**

MANAGER

TITAN GLOBAL RETAIL L.L.C

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	1.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	15.12.2019 to 31.03.2021 (Note 28)
		AED	AED
Revenue	22	55,133,317	19,204,561
Purchase of inventory (including direct costs)		(77,888,799)	(31,168,849)
Changes in inventories		30,366,738	15,201,509
Gross profit		7,611,256	3,237,221
Other operating income	23	2,470	4,748
Staff costs	24	(3,079,778)	(1,306,800)
Depreciation	6	(1,667,469)	(1,128,892)
Other operating expenses	25	(13,618,464)	(3,543,899)
Finance costs	26	(790,211)	(147,852)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD		(11,542,196)	(2,885,474)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Effective portion of gains and loss on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		(1,658,245)	367,488
Other comprehensive income for the year/period		(1,658,245)	367,488
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD		(13,200,441)	(2,517,986)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 2 to 5.

TITAN GLOBAL RETAIL L.L.C

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Share capital AED	Fair value reserves AED	Accumulated losses AED	Total AED
Issue of Share capital		300,000	--	--	300,000
Comprehensive income					
- Loss	(a)	--	--	(2,885,474)	(2,885,474)
- Other comprehensive income	(b)	--	367,488	--	367,488
Total comprehensive income for the period	(a+b)	--	367,488	(2,885,474)	(2,517,986)
Balance at 31 March 2021 (Note 28)		300,000	367,488	(2,885,474)	(2,217,986)
Comprehensive income					
- Loss	(c)	--	--	(11,542,196)	(11,542,196)
- Other comprehensive income	(d)	--	(1,658,245)	--	(1,658,245)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(c+d)	--	(1,658,245)	(11,542,196)	(13,200,441)
Balance at 31 March 2022		**300,000**	**(1,290,757)**	**(14,427,670)**	**(15,418,427)**

The details of movements in fair value reserves is as follows:

	Fair value Reserves AED
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	
Effective portion of gains on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	367,488
Balance at 31 March 2021 (Note 28)	367,488
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	
Effective portion of loss on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	(1,658,245)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(1,290,757)

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

The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 2 to 5.

TITAN GLOBAL RETAIL L.L.C

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	1.04.2021 to 31.03.2022 AED	15.12.2019 to 31.03.2021 (Note 28) AED
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year/period	(11,542,196)	(2,885,474)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,667,469	1,128,892
Finance costs	790,211	147,852
Provision for staff end-of-service benefit	69,835	23,362
	(9,014,681)	(1,585,368)
Changes in:		
- Inventories	(41,881,924)	(15,201,509)
- Trade and other receivables	824,836	(2,340,946)
- Other current assets	(2,113,947)	(167,344)
- Trade and other payables	27,476,260	5,628,940
- Other current liabilities	162,101	379,165
Cash used in operations	(24,547,355)	(13,287,062)
Interest paid	(640,645)	(55,761)
Net cash used in operating activities	(25,188,000)	(13,342,823)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(794,980)	(1,811,278)
Decrease/(increase) in other financial asset	431,395	(396,910)
Net cash used in investing activities	(363,585)	(2,208,188)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of share capital	--	300,000
Payment of lease liability (including interest)	(1,902,251)	(2,130,000)
Receipts of loan from a shareholder	12,150,000	15,910,323
Proceeds from bank overdraft (net)	16,400,301	1,670,756
Net cash from financing activities	26,648,050	15,751,079
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,096,465	200,068
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period	200,068	--
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period (note 12)	1,296,533	200,068

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 2 to 5.

1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

a) **Titan Global Retail L.L.C** (the "Company") is a limited liability company registered in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015.The registered office is PO Box 371304, Dubai UAE. The Company was registered on 15 December 2019 and commenced operations on since then.

The financial statements include the assets and liabilities and the operating results of the Company under license number 868455 issued on 15 December 2019 and of the following branches:

	Branch Name	Date of incorporation	License/permit no.
i)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	9 July 2020	894626
ii)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	31 December 2020	925775
iii)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	8 August 2021	28394
iv)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	1 September 2021	546445
v)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	1 June 2021	547402
vi)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	8 September 2021	981016
vii)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	26 November 2021	AP-0887295
viii)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	4 October 2021	1101830
ix)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	25 August 2021	1084270
x)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	25 August 2021	1084290
xi)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	1 October 2021	AP-0887465
xii)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	3 June 2021	108058
xiii)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	29 August 2021	1085950
xiv)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	17 January 2022	1021462
xv)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	7 March 2022	1040376
xvi)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	26 January 2022	1026049
xvii)	Titan Global Retail L.L.C (branch)	1 December 2021	AP-0890847

b) The Company's principal activity as per trade license is jewellery, watches and precious stones trading.

c) The parent company is Titan Holdings International FZCO and the ultimate parent company is Titan Company Limited, which is also the ultimate controlling party.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and which are effective for accounting periods beginning 1 April 2021, and the requirements of UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared using historical cost, except certain derivative financial instruments carried at fair value.

Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset or cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability.

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

c) **Going concern**

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

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

The Company incurred a loss of AED 11,542,196 for the year ended 31 March 2022 and at that date, the Company's losses aggregated to AED 14,427,670 and it had a net deficit of AED 15,418,427 in equity funds. Further, the uncertainty due to COVID-19 outbreak with regard to the future impact on the business performance has been considered as part of the management's assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Further, since the losses of the Company exceeded 50% of the share capital, as required by Article 301 of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, the Company has convened the general meeting in which the shareholders resolved that the Company shall continue its operations. In addition, the shareholders have agreed to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to discharge its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

d) **Adoption of new International Financial Reporting Standards**

Standards, amendments, improvements and interpretations effective for the current year.

The following amendments, improvements and interpretations which became effective 1 January 2021 or after, did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark - Phase 2 (1 January 2021)

The Company has not early adopted any other amendments, improvements and interpretations that have been issued but is not yet effective.

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

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

- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to Conceptual Framework (1 January 2022)
- Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a contract (1 January 2022)
- Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (1 January 2022)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2021 (1 January 2022)
    - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
    - IFRS 16 Leases
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (1 January 2023)

e) **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in UAE Dirham ("AED") which is also the Company's functional currency.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

a) **Property, plant and equipment**

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

Right-of-use-assets	5 years
Computers and servers	3 years
Plant and machinery	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

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

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and such cost can be measured reliably

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

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

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

b) **Impairment of tangible assets**

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

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

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

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

c) **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of jewellery is arrived at using the First-in-First-out basis (FIFO). Cost of watches and other goods is arrived at using specific identification method. The Cost comprises invoice value plus applicable landing charges less discounts. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make sale.

Goods-in-transit represents the inventory over which Company has legal title based on terms of purchase, but which are physically not received at the Company’s warehouse.

d) **Staff benefits**

The Company provides end-of-service benefits to its non- UAE national employees as per the applicable local laws, the entitlement to these benefits is based on upon the employees' final salary and length of services which is accrued over the period of employment (refer note 5). Provision is also made for employees' entitlement to annual leave for eligible employees as per the policy of the Company. Provision relating to annual leave is disclosed as current liability as employees are entitled to redeem these benefits at any point of time after the reporting year.

Provision for staff end-of-services benefits are disclosed as non-current liability.

e) **Statutory reserve**

Statutory reserve is created by appropriating 10% of the profit of the Company as required by Article 103 of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015. The shareholders may resolve to discontinue such deduction when the reserve totals 50% of the paid-up share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution except as provided in the Federal Law. During the year, no transfer of statutory reserve has been made on account of loss incurred by the Company.

f) **Revenue recognition**

The Company is in the business of jewellery, watches and precious stones trading.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, net of customer incentives, discounts, variable considerations, payments made to customers, other similar charges. Additionally, revenue excludes taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.

g) **Leases**
As a lessee
The Company leases retail store space. Rental contracts are typically made for 1 years but have the extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

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

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any initial costs

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

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

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate in calculating the present value of lease payments. Further, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

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

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

h) **Cash and cash equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank balance in current accounts, bank 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 that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of temporary bank overdrafts.

i) **Foreign currency transactions**
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into UAE Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

k) **Value added tax**

The Company charges and recovers Value Added Tax (VAT) on every taxable supply and deemed supply, in accordance with the applicable commercial VAT laws. Irrecoverable VAT for which Company cannot avail the credit is charged to the relevant expenditure category or included in costs of non-current assets. The Company is also required to file its VAT returns and compute the payable tax (which is output tax less input tax) for the allotted tax periods and deposit the same within the prescribed due dates of filing VAT return and tax payment. VAT receivable and VAT Payable are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position as the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and has the intention to settle the same on net basis.

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

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

m) **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

n) **Financial instruments**

Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Recognition

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

Derecognition

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.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when, and only when, they are extinguished i.e., when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Measurement

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transactions costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets at amortised cost
Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss and deferred income, if any (except for those assets that are designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition) using the effective interest method.

1. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. the contractual terms of the instrument give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

The financial assets at amortised cost comprise of trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category includes derivative instruments.

Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise of trade and other payables, lease liabilities (current and non-current), other financial liabilities and borrowings (short term and long term).

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs 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.

Loss allowances are measured on either of the following basis:

- 12-month ECLs: ECLs that result from possible default events within 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs: ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECLs:

- Bank balances, other financial assets and other receivables for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. 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.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportive information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit risk assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 60 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 365 days past due.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the asset. For financial assets carried at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Equity

Share capital is recorded at the value of proceeds received towards interest in share capital of the Company.

o) **Derivatives financial instrument**

Cash flow hedges

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage risks associated with gold price fluctuations relating to certain highly probable forecasted transactions. The Company has designated derivative financial instruments taken for gold price fluctuations as 'cash flow' hedges relating to highly probable forecasted transactions. The use of derivative financial instruments is governed by the Company approved policies consistent with the Company's risk management strategy. Hedging instruments are initially measured at fair value, and are re-measured at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the hedging reserve and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For forecasted transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in hedging reserve is retained until the forecast transaction occurs upon which it is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss accumulated in hedging reserve is recognised immediately to the statement of profit or loss. The Company has designated derivative financial instruments taken for gold price fluctuations as 'cash flow' hedges relating to highly probable forecasted transactions.

p) **Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company also discloses the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

In addition, the fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurement are observable and significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

4. **SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS EMPLOYED IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

Classification of financial assets

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

Impairment

At each reporting date, management conducts an assessment of property, plant, equipment (including right-of-use 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.

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model to measure loss allowance in case of financial assets on the basis of 12-month ECLs or Lifetime ECLs depending on credit risk characteristics and how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which are determined on a probability-weighted basis.

Leases

Determining the lease term

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional years. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. The Company considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew.

Discounting of lease payments
The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"), 4.11%, due to the absence of implicit rates in the lease contracts.

Management has applied judgments and estimates to determine the IBR using borrowing rates that certain financial institutions would charge the Company against financing the different types of assets it leases over different terms and different ranges of values. IBR is further adjusted for Company's specific risk, term risk and underlying asset risk. Majority of the leases are present in the UAE and accordingly no adjustment for the economic environment was deemed required.

Recognition of revenue and allocation of transaction price
Identification of performance obligations
The Company determined that the sale of goods is provided as a single component to customers and accordingly it becomes single performance obligation in respect of the goods being sold.

Determine timing of satisfaction of performance obligation
Revenue from sales of goods is to be recognised at a point in time when the control of the goods has transferred to the customers. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point the customer purchases the goods.

5. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Key assumptions made concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are as follows:

Carrying values of property, plant and equipment
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.

Inventory provisions
Management regularly undertakes a review of the Company's inventory, stated at AED 57,083,433 (including goods-in-transit) (previous period AED 15,201,509) in order to assess the likely realisation proceeds, taking into account purchase and replacement prices, technological changes, 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.

Fair value of financial assets
The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded on an active market are determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting year. The key assumptions used and the impact of changes in these assumptions is provided in Note 3(p).

Impairment

Assessments of net recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment (including right of-use-assets) is based on assumptions regarding future cash flows expected to be received from the related assets.

Impairment of financial assets

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 year. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in Note 3 (n).

Staff end-of-service benefits

The Company computes the provision for the liability to staff end-of-service benefits stated at AED 93,197 (previous period AED 23,362) 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 effects.

Impact of COVID-19

Since the COVID-19 outbreak is evolving, the Company continues to assess the impact on its operations on a regular basis. The management believe that there exists a material uncertainty in respect of expected duration and its potential impact on the overall economy including the operations of the Company.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Capital work-in-progress AED	Right-of-use assets[(a)] AED	Computers and servers AED	Plant & machinery AED	Leasehold Improvements AED	Office equipment AED	Total AED
Cost							
Additions	--	3,338,825	84,675	246,016	1,354,051	126,536	5,150,103
As at 31 March 2021 (Note 28)	--	3,338,825	84,675	246,016	1,354,051	126,536	5,150,103
Additions	480,586	6,328,621	67,015	2,500	228,380	16,499	7,123,601
As at 31 March 2022	**480,586**	**9,667,446**	**151,690**	**248,516**	**1,582,431**	**143,035**	**12,273,704**
Accumulated Depreciation							
Depreciation for the period	--	945,722	12,886	22,905	135,358	12,021	1,128,892
As at 31 March 2021 (Note 28)	--	945,722	12,886	22,905	135,358	12,021	1,128,892
Depreciation for the year	--	1,270,541	40,308	46,398	280,932	29,290	1,667,469
As at 31 March 2022	**--**	**2,216,263**	**53,194**	**69,303**	**416,290**	**41,311**	**2,796,361**
Carrying amount							
As at 31 March 2021 (Note 28)	--	2,393,103	71,789	223,111	1,218,693	114,515	4,021,211
As at 31 March 2022	**480,586**	**7,451,183**	**98,496**	**179,213**	**1,166,141**	**101,724**	**9,477,343**

(a) Leasehold improvements are incurred on leasehold retail stores space. The leasehold interest in lease of retail stores are capitalised as right-of-use assets [refer note 3(g)].

		31.3.2022 AED	31.03.2021 (Note 28) AED
7.	**INVENTORIES**		
	Goods held for sale	**45,568,247**	15,201,509
	Goods-in-transit	**11,515,186**	--
		57,083,433	15,201,509

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year is AED 46,786,213 (previous period AED 16,755,428).

8.	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Trade receivables	**964,779**	2,242,885
	Staff advances	**29,781**	63,351
	Other receivables	**1,000**	1,000
	Deposits	**520,550**	33,710
		1,516,110	2,340,946

A) An age analysis of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

0 – 3 months	**964,779**	1,385,318
More than 3 months	**--**	857,567
	964,779	2,242,885

B) The Company holds bank guarantee amounting to AED Nil (previous period AED 900,000) as security against receivables.

C) At the reporting date, there are no trade receivables considered to be impaired due to non-recovery or perceived difficulty in recovery (previous period AED Nil).

9.	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**		
	Prepayments	**403,773**	167,344
	Advances	**1,877,518**	--
		2,281,291	167,344

10. **RELATED PARTIES**

The Company enters into transactions with entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24. The management considers such transactions to be in the normal course of business and are at prices determined by the management.

Names of related parties and description of relationship is as follows:

Name	Nature of Relationship	Nature of transactions
Titan Holding International FZCO	Parent Company	Loan
Titan Company Limited	Ultimate Parent Company	Purchase
Mr. Kuruvilla Markose	Shareholder & Manager	NA
Mr. Ashok Kumar Sonthalia	Director	NA
Mr. Ajoy Hiro Chawla	Director	NA

At the reporting date significant balances with related parties were as follows:

	Parent company	Ultimate parent company	Total 31.3.2022	Total 31.03.2021 (Note 28)
	AED	AED	AED	AED
Other receivables	1,000	--	**1,000**	
	1,000	--		1,000
Trade and other payables	--	27,723,726	**27,723,726**	
	--	3,927,517		3,927,517
Loan from a shareholder	28,060,323	--	**28,060,323**	
	15,910,323	--		15,910,323

All balances are unsecured and are expected to be settled in cash. Repayment and other terms are set out in notes 14 and 27.

Significant transactions with the ultimate parent company during the year were as follows:

	1.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	15.12.2019 to 31.03.2021 (Note 28)
	AED	AED
Purchase of inventories	**69,374,954**	31,956,938

The Company also receives funds from related parties as working capital facilities free of interest.

Certain administrative and staff related services are availed from a related party free of cost.

11. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:		
Commodity forward contracts	**--**	764,398

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the changes in fair value of commodity forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast transaction.

		31.3.2022	31.03.2021
			(Note 28)
		AED	AED
12.	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Cash on hand	227,665	86,722
	Bank balance in current accounts	1,068,868	113,346
		1,296,533	200,068
13.	**SHARE CAPITAL**		
	Issued and paid up		
	300 shares of AED 1,000 each	300,000	300,000

The Shareholders at 31 March 2022 and their interests as at that date in the share capital of the Company were as follows:

Name	**No. of shares**	**AED**
Titan Holdings International FZCO	299	299,000
Kuruvilla Markose	1	1,000
	300	**300,000**

		31.3.2022	31.03.2021
			(Note 28)
		AED	AED
14.	**LONG-TERM BORROWING**		
	Opening balance	15,910,323	--
	Proceeds during the year/period	12,150,000	15,910,323
	Closing balance	28,060,323	15,910,323

This represents interest free long-term loan with no fixed repayment schedule obtained from Titan Holding International FZCO. However, it is not the intention of the shareholder to demand the repayment of loan within one year from the reporting date.

15.	**PROVISION FOR STAFF END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS**		
	Opening balance	23,362	--
	Provision made during the year/period	69,835	23,362
	Closing balance	93,197	23,362
16.	**LEASE LIABILITIES**		
	Lease liabilities for long-term lease of retail store space	5,876,852	1,300,916

Total lease liabilities disclosed in the statement of financial position as follows:

	31.3.2022	31.03.2021 (Note 28)
	AED	AED
Non-current liabilities	4,711,852	874,776
Current liabilities	1,165,000	426,140
	5,876,852	1,300,916

A reconciliation of the movements in the lease liabilities is as follows:

Opening balance	1,300,916	--
Lease liabilities for the year/period	6,328,621	3,338,825
Finance cost for the year/period	149,566	93,679
Payments made during the year/period	(1,902,251)	(2,131,588)
Closing balance	5,876,852	1,300,916

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

0 – 6 months	465,000	426,140
6 months – 1 year	700,000	--
Presented as current liabilities	1,165,000	426,140
1 year – 5 years	5,265,000	968,860
Total	6,430,000	1,395,000

Reconciliation of undiscounted lease liabilities to the lease liabilities as stated in the statement of financial position is as follows:

Lease payments due	6,430,000	1,395,000
Less: Finance cost on leases	(553,148)	(94,084)
Disclosed in the statement of financial position	5,876,852	1,300,916

17. SHORT-TERM BORROWING

Bank overdrafts	18,071,057	1,670,756

An analysis by bank of bank overdraft outstanding is as follows:

Standard chartered bank	18,071,057	1,670,756

The bank facilities are secured by the corporate guarantees furnished to bank by the ultimate parent company.

		31.3.2022	31.03.2021 (Note 28)
		AED	AED
18.	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Trade payables	27,927,574	3,958,851
	Accruals	5,177,626	1,670,089
		33,105,200	5,628,940

The entire trade and other payables are due for payment in one year.

		31.3.2022 AED	31.03.2021 (Note 28) AED
19.	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Advance for goods and services	105,750	28,591
	VAT payable (net)	435,516	350,574
		541,266	379,165
20.	**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**		
	Derivatives designation as hedging instruments:		
	Commodity forward contracts	1,325,242	--

21. **MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Company continues as a going concern and to provide the shareholders with a rate of return on their investment commensurate with the level of risk assumed.

Capital comprises equity funds as presented in the statement of financial position together with loan from a shareholder. Debt comprises total amounts owing to third parties, net of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements as per provisions of the Article 301 of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 and bank facilities availed. As referred in note 2 (c) to the financial statements, since the losses of the Company exceeded 50% of its share capital, the Company convened the General meeting in which the shareholders have resolved to continue with the operations of the Company.

Funds generated from internal accruals together with funds received from related parties net of funds provided to related parties, if any are retained in the business according to the business requirements and to maintain capital at desired levels.

22. **REVENUE**

The Company generates revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time. The disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers by geographical segments, type of goods and timing of recognition is presented below. The management believes that this best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the Company's revenue and cash flows.

		1.04.2021 to 31.03.2022 AED	15.12.2019 to 31.03.2021 (Note 28) AED
	Primary Geographical segments		
	- UAE	55,133,317	19,204,561
	Type of goods		
	Trading		
	- Jewellery	49,579,705	17,057,253
	- Watches	5,553,612	2,147,308
		55,133,317	19,204,561
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	- At a point in time	55,133,317	19,204,561
23.	**OTHER OPERATING INCOME**		
	Other income	2,470	4,748
24.	**STAFF COSTS**		
	Staff salaries and benefits	3,009,943	1,283,438
	Staff end-of-service benefits	69,835	23,362
		3,079,778	1,306,800
25.	**OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**		
	Advertising and publicity expenses	8,582,393	1,817,396
	Short-term lease expenses	1,021,900	587,439
	Recruitment expenses	345,000	208,200
	Commission expenses	943,106	112,863
	Other expenses	2,726,065	818,001
		13,618,464	3,543,899
26.	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	On lease liabilities	149,566	93,679
	Other finance costs	640,645	54,173
		790,211	147,852

27. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The net carrying amounts and fair values as at the reporting date of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	At fair value through other comprehensive income		At amortised cost	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021 (Note 28)	31.03.2022	31.03.2021 (Note 28)
	AED	AED	AED	AED
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	--	--	1,516,110	2,340,946
Other financial assets	--	764,398	--	--
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--	1,296,533	200,068
	--	764,398	2,812,643	2,541,014
Financial liabilities				
Long-term borrowing	--	--	28,060,323	15,910,323
Short-term borrowing	--	--	18,071,057	1,670,756
Trade and other payables	--	--	33,105,200	5,628,940
Other financial liabilities	1,325,242	--	--	--
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	--	--	5,876,852	1,300,916
	1,325,242	--	85,113,432	24,510,935

Management of risks

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

The primary risks to which the business is exposed comprise credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks (including currency risks, cash flow interest rate risks and fair value interest rate risks).

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

Management continuously monitors its cash flows to determine its cash requirements and makes comparison with its funded and un-funded facilities with banks in order to manage exposure to liquidity risk.

The Company buys and sells goods and services in foreign currencies. Exposure is minimised where possible by denominating such transactions in US dollars to which the UAE Dirhams is pegged.

Borrowing facilities are regularly reviewed to ensure that the Company obtains the best available pricing, terms and conditions on its borrowings.

Exposures to the aforementioned risks are detailed below:

Credit risk
Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally bank balances and trade and other receivables.

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

The management assesses the credit risk arising from trade and other receivables taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Based on the assessment individual risk limits are determined.

At the reporting date 100 % of trade receivables was due from one customer (previous period 100% due from one customer)

At the reporting date, entire trade receivables exposure is from customer engaged in watches retail industry.

Based on the assessment, the management believes that the impairment requirement under IFRS 9 does not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

Currency risk
There are no significant currency risks as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in UAE Dirhams or US Dollars to which the Dirham is fixed

Interest rate risk
At the reporting date, if interest rates had been 1% higher or lower, interest expense on variable rate debt would have been AED 180,332 (previous period AED 16,708) higher or lower resulting in equity being higher or lower by AED 180,332 (previous period AED 16,708).

Fair values
The management assesses the fair values of all its financial assets and financial liabilities at each reporting date.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, other financial assets, current lease liabilities, and short-term borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Interest-free shareholders' loans due to their terms have fair values lower than their carrying values.

The following methods and assumptions were used to determine the fair values of other financial assets/liabilities:

Fair values of non-current lease liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debts on similar items, credit risk and remaining maturities. As at the reporting date, the carrying amounts of such liabilities, are not materially different from their fair values.

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs.

The following tables detail the Company's fair values of assets and liabilities measured and recognised at their fair value categorised by the following levels:

Level 1: Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2021 (Note 28)	**31 Mar 2022**	31 Mar 2021 (Note 28)	**31 Mar 2022**	31 Mar 2021 (Note 28)	**31 Mar 2022**	31 Mar 2021 (Note 28)
	AED	AED	**AED**	AED	**AED**	AED	**AED**	AED
Other financial assets	**--**	--	**--**	764,398	**--**	--	**--**	764,398
Other financial liabilities	**--**	--	**1,325,242**	--	**--**	--	**1,325,242**	--

28. **COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

Previous period figures are for the period from 15 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 (fifteen and half months). The current year financial statements are prepared for twelve months period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. As a result, the comparative figures as stated in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cashflows and the related notes to the financial statements are not comparable.

For **TITAN GLOBAL RETAIL L.L.C**

MANAGER